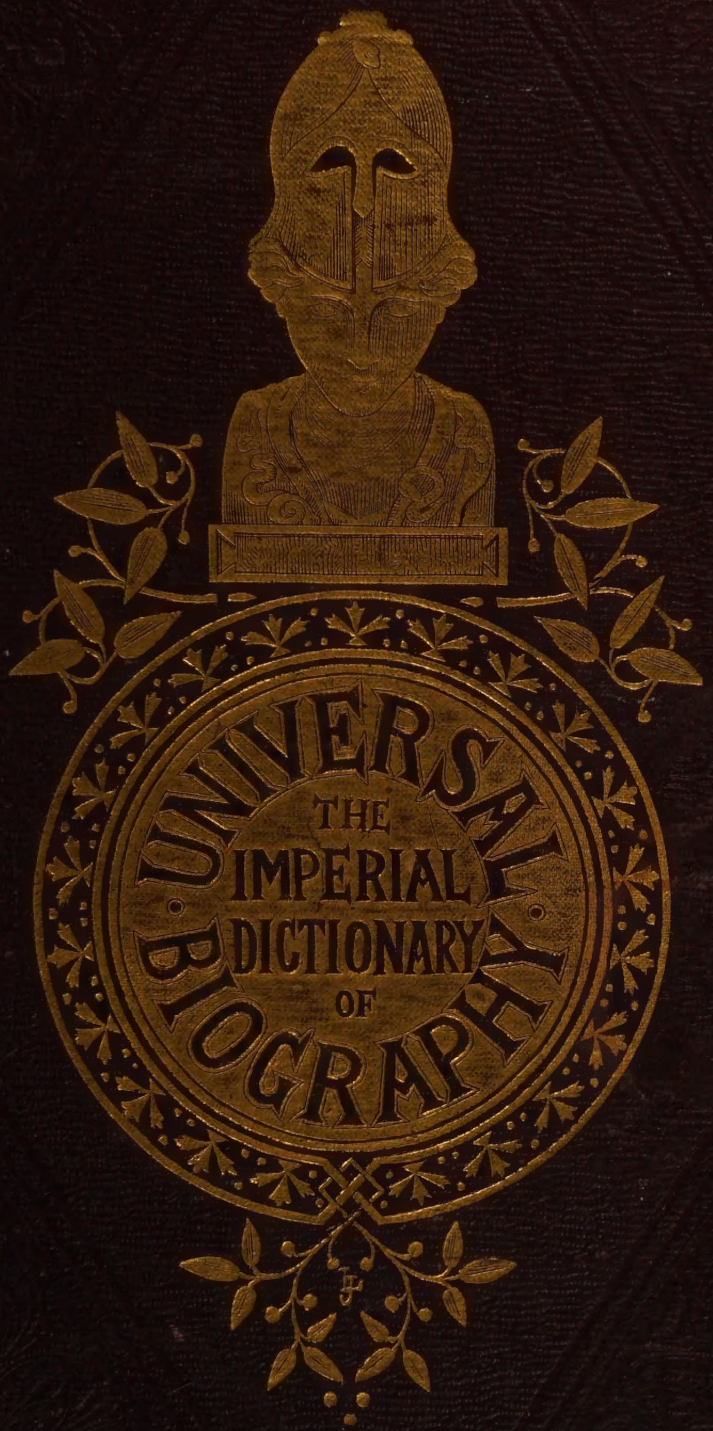
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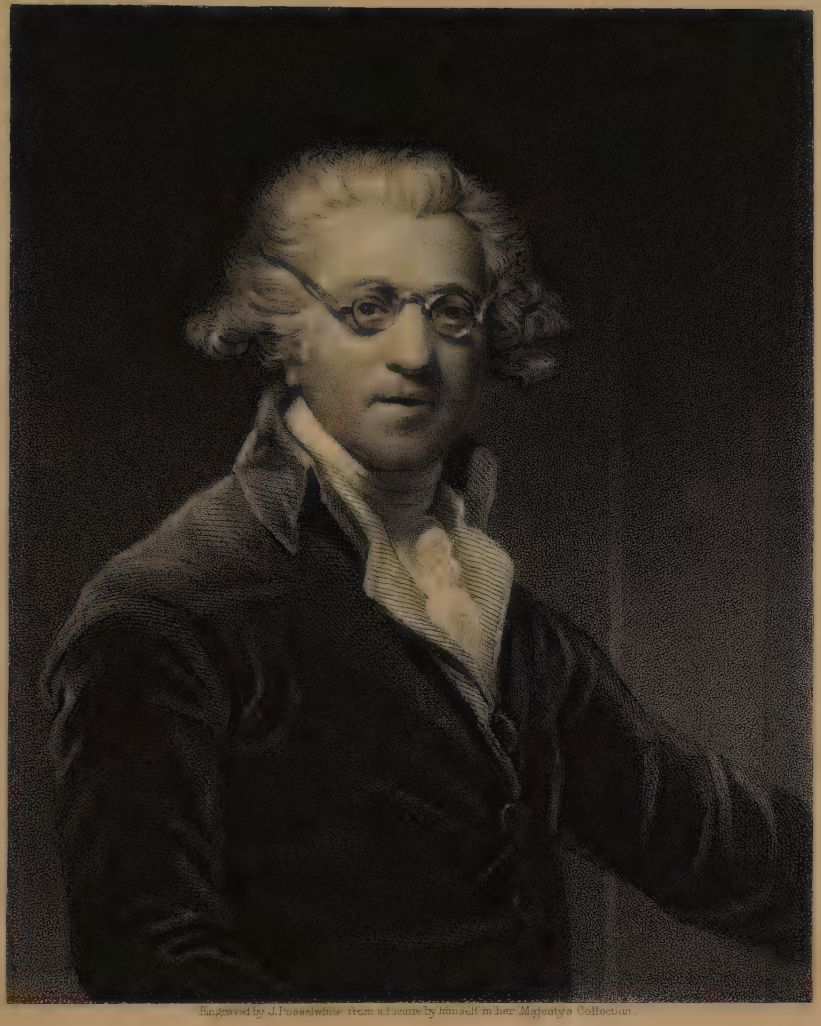

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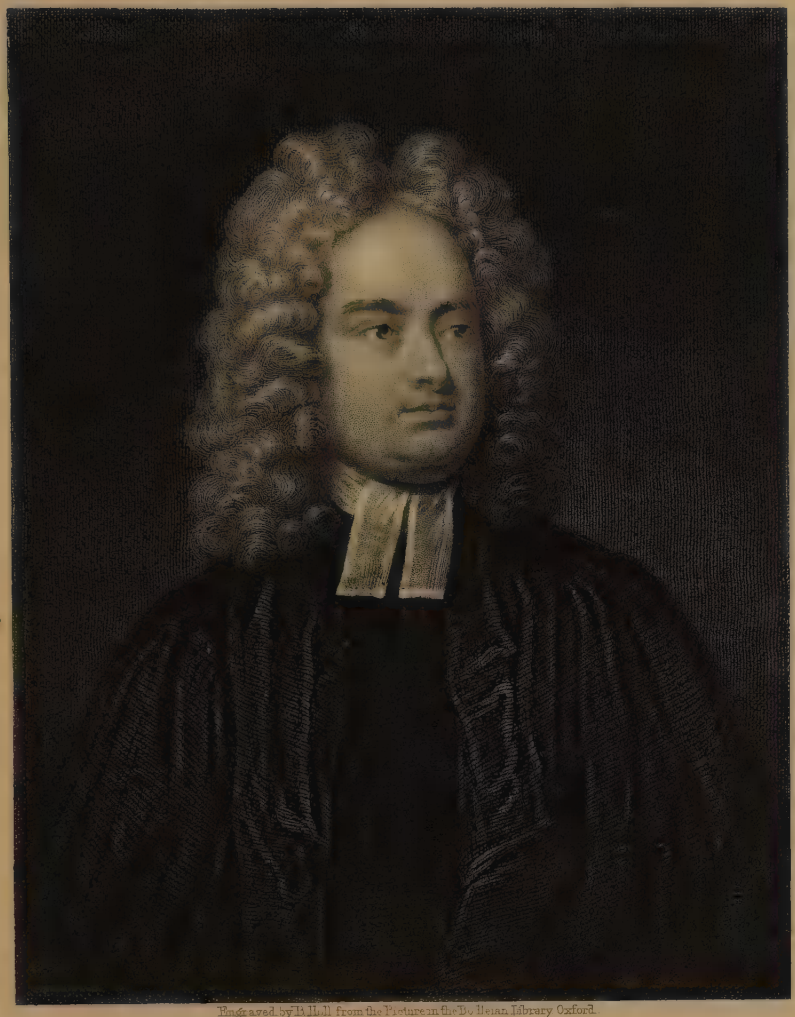

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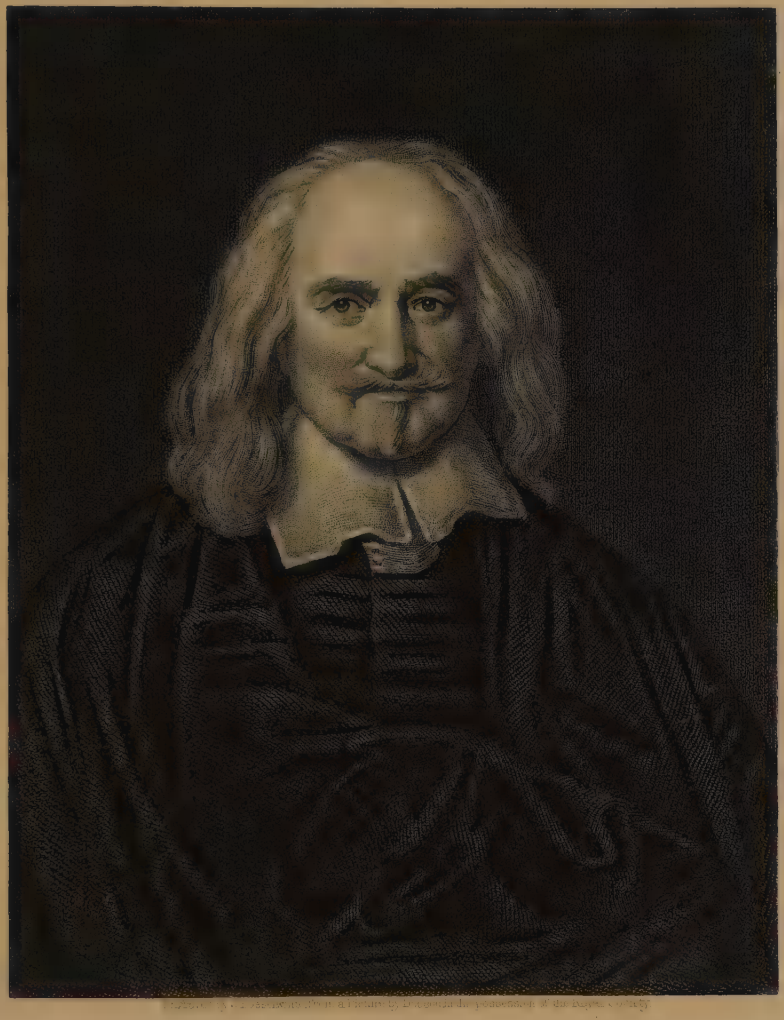

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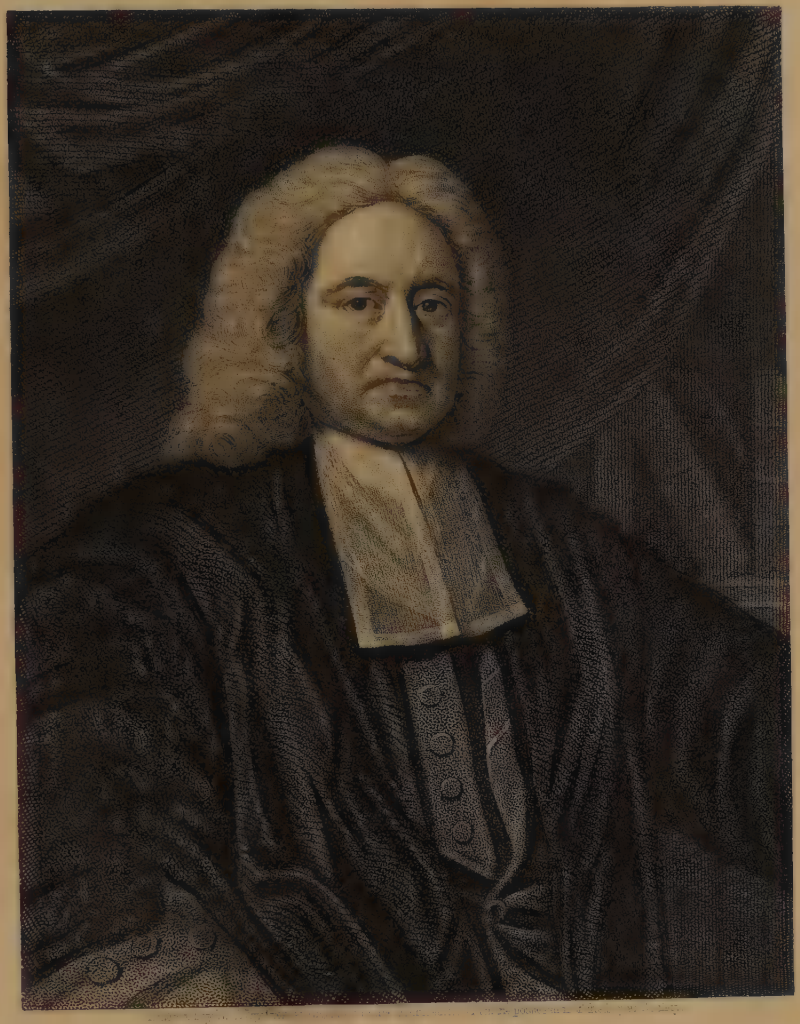

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self, he restored the cathedral of that town, which had been demolished by the cannon of the puritans. The college at which he was educated, and many other public institutions, also benefited by his liberality. He was the author of a "Life of Archbishop Williams," which is still prized for the information it contains regarding the times immediately preceding the civil wars. Abridged editions of this work were published in 1700 and 1715. A Life of Hacket, by Dr. Plume, prefixed to a hundred of his sermons, was published in 1675. An edition of his "Christian Consolations" was published in 1840.—J. S., G.

* HACKLAENDER, Friedrich Wilhelm, a prolific German novelist, was born at Burtscheid, near Aix-la-Chapelle, November 1, 1816, and bred for the mercantile profession, which, however, he soon deserted for a literary career. After having extensively travelled, and witnessed the Italian war in the headquarters of Marshal Radetzky, he has taken up his residence near Stuttgart. His numerous novels, tales, sketches, and comedies, though popular, do not rise above the common level.—K. E.

HACKSPANN, Theodor or Theodoric, an eminent Lutheran scholar and divine, was born at Weimar in 1607. He studied at Helmstädt, where the celebrated Georg Calixtus was at that time theological professor. He produced a number of works which exhibit great learning, and prove him to have been well versed, not only in Christian, but in Jewish and Mohammedan literature. He was appointed first professor of Hebrew and oriental languages at Altorf, where he continued till his death, in January, 1659. As a theologian, he was of the Helmstädt school, which was characterized by the freedom with which it handled strict Lutheran orthodoxy.—(See Calixtus, Georg; and Weismanni Hist. Eccles. N. T. P., 1194, &c.) Hackspann's epitaph, which commends very highly his virtues and his erudition, intimates that he received no academical honours—"Nomen nullis titulis insignitum, titulis dignum omnibus vel etiam excelsius." The numerous writings of Hackspann attest his industry and learning, and his zeal in promoting sacred literature. Among his works, all in Latin, may be mentioned his "Miscellanea Sacra;" "Philologico-theological Annotations on some of the more difficult passages of the Old and New Testaments;" "Arabico-Syriac Observations on the Scriptures;" "Dissertation on the Jewish Cabbala;" "The Faith and Laws of Mohammed;" "The Names of Angels and Demons;" "Theological and Philological Disputations," &c.—B. H. C.

HACO, the name of several Norwegian kings, the most remarkable of whom are:—

Haco, surnamed the Good, youngest son of Harald Haarfager. He was brought up by King Athelstan in England, and died in 961.

Haco IV., the natural son of Haco III., began his reign in 1219 at the age of thirteen, and died in 1263 while engaged in a warlike expedition against Scotland.

Haco V., Magnussön, succeeded his brother in 1299, and died in 1319, leaving the crown of Norway to his grandson, Magnus Smek, who had before been acknowledged king of Sweden.

Haco VI., the second son of the above-mentioned Magnus Smek, born in 1340, was elected king of Norway in his third year in room of his father, who was also at the same time deprived of Sweden. Magnus Smek died in 1374, and Haco ten years later.

HACQUET, Balthasar, an eminent naturalist, born in 1740 at Conquet in Brittany. When yet a very young man, he passed into the Austrian states, and traversed as a botanical and mineralogical observer the mountains of Carniola and other remote districts. He became successively professor of surgery at Laybach, professor of natural history at Lemberg, and a member of the Council of Mines at Vienna, where he died on the 10th January, 1815. He wrote a variety of elaborate works on physical geography and natural history.—G. BL.

HADDOCK, Sir Richard, a gallant admiral under Charles II., James II., and William III., was of a respectable family at Leigh in Essex. He commanded the *Portland* under Rupert and Albemarle in 1666. He was wounded at the battle of Solebay, 1667, and, on carrying home despatches, received a rather whimsical distinction from Charles II., who took from his own head and placed on Haddock's a satin cap, which has since been preserved in the family. He long represented Shoreham in parliament. In 1674 he was made a commissioner of the navy, and the year after knighted. His integrity and ability were so well known that, though a strong protestant, he was in high favour with James II. By William III. he was appointed comptroller of the navy. After an honourable retirement of some years, he died at the age of eighty-four, in January, 1714-15.—J. W. F.

HADDON, Walter, LL.D., was born probably in 1516, in Buckinghamshire. He studied at Eton and at King's college, Cambridge. At the university he was remarkable for the fluency with which he wrote Latin—the result of a careful study of Cicero. There, also, he became LL.D., regius professor of civil law, professor of rhetoric, and orator of the university. In 1550 he was made vice-chancellor of Cambridge. He succeeded Bishop Gardiner as master of Trinity in 1549. In 1552 he was appointed master of Magdalen college, Oxford, but resigned the following year, on the visitation of Gardiner. Although a zealous friend of the Reformation he appears to have remained unmolested during Mary's reign. Bucer, who died in 1552, named Haddon his executor, along with Matthew Parker. He wrote congratulatory verses on the accession of Mary, and also of Elizabeth, who appointed him master of requests. Parker made him judge of the prerogative court. In 1566 he was sent on a political mission to Bruges. He took part with Sir John Cheke in preparing the "Reformatio Legum Ecclesiasticorum," and defended Elizabeth against Osorius. His "Lucubrationes" were published in 1567. Haddon died early in 1572, and was buried at Christchurch, London. His Life and Latin poems were published in 1576. Queen Elizabeth remarked of him, that while "she placed Buchanan before all, she put Haddon after none."—B. H. C.

HADI or HADY, Mousa al, fourth caliph of the house of the Abbasides, born about 761, succeeded his father, but only reigned one year and eighty-two days. He died in 786, having written some pieces in verse.—B. H. C.

HADIK or HADDIK, Andreas von, a Hungarian count, a general in the Austrian service, was born in 1710. He is eminent for the spirit and tact which he displayed during his military career, which extended over more than half a century. As a subaltern officer he took part in the campaign against the Turks in 1738. During the Seven Years' war he was lieutenant field-marshal. He was subsequently admitted to a post in the military department of the government. His last appearance in the field was in 1789, but his age rendered it needful for him to retire, and he died in 1790.—B. H. C.

HADJI-KHALFAH, Mustafa ben Abdallah, a celebrated Turkish biographer and historian, was born at Constantinople at the close of the sixteenth century. He took part in several military campaigns, and visited Mecca, but in 1635 he settled down at Constantinople, where he devoted himself to literary labours. He was well acquainted with the Turkish, Arabic, and Persian languages, and was a devoted student of books. That he might prosecute his researches without interruption, he resigned his offices in connection with the civil service in 1642. He had already written his "Fedzlikeh or Tarikh-Kebir," a history which extends from Adam to his own time, and which he afterwards continued to 1655. This work was presented to the grand vizier, who conferred upon its author the title of Khalfah. Before this also he had begun to lecture upon the Koran, and had laid the foundation of some of his other great works. He wrote a valuable treatise on universal geography, which has been translated into Latin, French, and German. He compiled a valuable work, which Flügel has translated under the title of Lexicon Bibliographicum et Encyclopædicum, and is in high repute. Indeed it is the basis of D'Herbelot's well-known work, and also of Von Hammer's Encyclopædia of Oriental Knowledge. Besides these, he wrote other works which exhibit extraordinary research and fidelity, and show him to have been a man of rare ability and learning. Hadji-Khalfah died in 1658.—B. H. C.

HADLEY, George, fellow of the Royal Society, was, in 1735, the first to propose the now generally-received theory of the trade-winds, according to which they are caused by the transference of air which has acquired the velocity of motion of one part of the earth's surface to another part which, being in a different latitude, has a different velocity of motion (see Phil. Trans., 1735). He is sometimes erroneously confounded with John Hadley.—W. J. M. R.

HADLEY, John, an English mathematician, the place and date of whose birth are unknown, died on the 15th of February, 1744. He was an optician in London, and was one of the first to make large reflecting telescopes for practical use. In 1716

he became a fellow of the Royal Society, to the Transactions of which, from 1723 to 1736, he communicated various papers on optical and physical subjects, and of which he was elected a vice-president. His principal claim to distinction is that of having been one of the original inventors of that class of instruments for measuring angles, in which one object is viewed directly, and another by successive reflections from two plane mirrors; the mirrors are adjusted until the two objects seem to coincide, when the angle subtended between the objects is double of the angle between the planes of the mirrors, and is read upon a graduated arc fixed to one of the mirrors by means of an index fixed to the other, each real degree on the arc being reckoned as two degrees. The first inventor of an instrument of this class was Hooke, about 1664 or 1665; but his instrument did not succeed in practice. Newton invented one which would have succeeded, had it been constructed, as is shown by its resemblance to those now in use. The date of this invention is said to have been about 1669. Newton, however, did not publish his invention during his lifetime, but communicated it to Hadley in 1700; a description and drawing of the instrument were found among his papers after his death, and published in the Philosophical Transactions for 1742. Reflecting instruments, almost identical in principle, were invented independently by Hadley and Godfrey in 1730 (see GODFREY, THOMAS), and communicated by both inventors to the Royal Society in 1731. —(Phil. Trans. 1731.) Hadley's instrument was at first called an "octant," from its limb, a graduated arc, being the eighth part of a circle, and afterwards a "quadrant," from its being capable of measuring any angle not exceeding a right angle. When afterwards enlarged, so as to be capable of measuring an angle of one hundred and twenty degrees, it was called a "sextant," the limb being one-sixth part of a circle; and such is the form in which it is now generally used, and the name by which it is known.—W. J. M. R.

HADLUB, JOHANN, a German poet or minnesinger of the thirteenth century and the commencement of the fourteenth. He lived at Zurich, and appears to have occupied a humble station. His poems relate to his passion for a lady of more elevated position, who appears to have rejected his overtures. Notwithstanding the defects of their style and language, they contain much to interest the lover of nature, and the student of the manners of his time.—B. H. C.

HADRIANUS. See ADRIAN.

HAEBERLEIN, FRANZ DOMINIKUS, a German historian and political writer, born January 31, 1720; studied at Ulm and Göttingen, after which he became professor of history at Helmstädt in 1747; in 1751 professor of law, &c. He wrote a great variety of works, including a supplement to Maittaire of books printed before 1500; a sketch of the political history of the eighteenth century; a history of the Pragmatic Sanction; historical treatises relating to Genoa, Denmark, Germany, &c. He died in 1787.—B. H. C.

HAEBERLIN, KARL FRIEDRICH, son of the preceding, born at Helmstädt in 1756; studied at his native place, and at Wolfenbüttel. He was professor of law at Erlangen, where he collected the materials for his Repertory of German state and feudal law. In 1786 he became professor at Helmstädt, where he died in 1808. He was intrusted with several important offices; and besides his various works on law, wrote one on the suppression of German monastic institutions.—His son, KARL LUDWIG, born at Erlangen in 1784, after spending some years in the public service, attained distinction as a novelist—B. H. C.

HAEDO, DIEGO DE, a Spanish monk and historian, born in the sixteenth century, but of whose life not much is known. A relative of the same name was archbishop of Palermo, and Diego became his chaplain. At Palermo he became acquainted with christian captives ransomed from slavery in Barbary, and from their information, and a journey he himself appears to have made to Algiers, or Argel, as he terms it, he compiled a curious account called "Topographia e Historia general de Argel;" Valladolid, 1612. The work is rare, but important for the light it throws upon a portion of the history of Cervantes, and for other details. It is not known when Hædo died.—B. H. C.

HAEFTEN, NICOLAUS VAN, Dutch painter and engraver, a native of Gorcum, flourished about the end of the seventeenth century: the date commonly assigned for his birth, 1690, is plainly an error, some of his plates, as Nagler observes, being dated 1695. He painted Dutch boors and portraits, and engraved a large number of prints from his own designs, using alike the etching-needle, burin, and mezzotint-scraper. His etchings are very numerous, but his mezzotints are most esteemed. Such titles as "Rustics Smoking," "Old Man at a Window," and "Quack-doctor with a Flask," sufficiently indicate his range of subjects.—J. T–e.

HAELWEG, ALBERT, designer and engraver, resided in Copenhagen about 1645–70. Some writers give this last as the year of his birth; but, as Nagler observes, it must be nearer that of his death, since Rumohr and Theile, who describe one hundred and thirty-three prints by him, have found none later than 1672. In 1647 he appears to have borne the title of engraver to the king. He engraved a large number of portraits of the sovereigns and eminent men of Denmark after C. van Mander and others, with a few portraits of distinguished Englishmen; also some mythological and scriptural subjects. His works are rare, and somewhat in request, but they are hard and crude in style.—J. T–e.

HAEN, ANTON VAN, M.D., one of the most illustrious physicians of his day, was born at the Hague in 1704, took his degree at Leyden, and afterwards practised his profession in his native town for twenty years. He was a pupil of Boerhaave, by whom he was much esteemed; and his merits as a physician were well known to Van Swieten, who invited him to Vienna to assist him in the enterprise in which he was engaged by the Empress Maria Theresa, viz., of reforming the faculty of medicine in that capital. At first he was called to the chair of the practice of medicine, and at the death of Van Swieten succeeded to the post of first physician in Vienna. During a long and successful career he enjoyed the confidence of the empress and the court, and educated an immense number of pupils. He died at Vienna in 1776.—W. B–d.

* HAERING, WILHELM, a German novelist, better known by the nom de plume of Wilibald Alexis, born in 1798 at Breslau, Silesia, was educated at Berlin. After serving one campaign with a jäger corps and studying law, he published, in 1820, "Die Treibjagd." In his following two works, "Walladmor" and "Schloss Avalon," he imitated the style of Walter Scott, and was more successful. This encouraged him to cultivate chiefly the historical novel, and he published a long series of works of this class. He also wrote a number of comedies. In 1828 he started the *Berliner Conversationsblatt*, united in 1830 with *Der Freimüthige*. He edited, with E. Hitzig, the well-known collection of Causes Celèbres, published under the title Der Neue Pitaval. The whole of his works were published in 1845 under the title of "Gesammelte Novellen," to which have since been added "Neue Novellen."—F. M.

HAEVERNICK, HEINRICH A. C., a German theologian and critic of the school of Tholuck, was successively professor in the theological school of Geneva and in the universities of Rostock and Königsberg, and died while still young in 1846. From the dedication of one of his works to Tholuck, as his "beloved teacher and friend," it appears that he had studied under that eminent professor at Halle; and that it was under his influence that he learned to regard the prevailing rationalism with repugnance, and to resolve to consecrate his life to the defence and exposition of revealed truth. His first work was a commentary on Daniel, published in 1832, just before he proceeded to Geneva to join his colleagues, Gaussen, D'Aubigné, and Steiger, to all of whom he dedicated the work. His "Handbuch der historisch-kritischen Einleitung in das alte Testament," is a valuable introduction to the Old Testament, and appeared at intervals between 1836 and 1844. It was left incomplete by the author, and was continued and finished by his friend, Professor Keil of Dorpat. It is written in the spirit of Hengstenberg's important works in the same department, and, in its latter portions especially, is highly esteemed by his learned countrymen. In 1843 appeared his "Commentary on Ezekiel," a copious and elaborate work. His "Vorlesungen über die Theologie des alten Testaments," is a posthumous work, brought out under the eye of his attached friend, Professor Dorner, and carefully edited by Dr. H. A. Hahn of Königsberg. It is highly valued by the students of biblical theology, and exhibits the ripest fruits of Haevernick's studies in the Old Testament.—P. L.

HAFIZ or HAFITZ, MOHAMMED-SCHEMS-ED-DIN, one of the most celebrated of the Persian poets, who divides with Firdusi and Saadi the admiration of his countrymen. He was born

in the early part of the fourteenth century at Schiraz, a town situated near the Caspian Sea, where he appears to have resided during the greater portion of an uneventful life. His writings are not confined to poetry, but include works on jurisprudence and theology—the latter especially—his name, Hafitz, signifying a person who has learnt the Koran by heart. Some of his biographers assert that his youth was spent in pleasure and dissipation; but all agree that in maturity he became a strict devotee. Amongst other current tales of greater or less authenticity, it is said that he was violently attached to a girl named Sha'khi Nebat, and had for a rival the son of the prince of Schiraz. About the same time he made a vow to spend forty nights watching at a certain shrine, where, according to tradition, whosoever remained wakeful for forty consecutive nights was destined to become endowed with the gift of poesy. For thirty-nine nights Hafiz succeeded in repelling sleep; on the fortieth day he was invited by his mistress to pass the day with her; but her persuasions were unavailing to induce him to violate his vow, and parting from her at evening he triumphed in achieving his object. On the following morning he received as the reward of his perseverance a cup of nectar, which inspired him with the genius afterwards displayed in his verses. His subsequent marriage with Sha'khi Nebat entailed on him the lasting enmity of his unsuccessful rival the Prince Scha Schodjah. Though invited by the sultan of Bagdad to visit his court, Hafiz steadily refused to leave his native town, where he had a personal interview with Timar, who conquered Schiraz in 1387. Hafiz died the following year, and his remains still repose in a tomb of great magnificence, erected to the memory of the poet by the Sultan Kurreen Khan. His poems, after his decease, were collected and arranged by Seid Kazem Anvâri, under the title of the "Divan." This contains upwards of five hundred ghazels or odes, and cassidehs or elegies. The "Divan" has been translated into German by Von Hammer, and partially into English by Richardson and others. The admirers of Hafiz are divided into two parties, the one regarding his poems in a literal, the other in a figurative sense. By the former they are admitted to be licentious to a degree, singing of the pleasures of wine and love, and conferring on their author the title of the Anacreon of Persia. Those who regard his poems as figurative, amongst whom are the sect of Sûfis, maintain that they are allegorical of the "love of the creature to the Creator."—W. W. E. T.

HAFNER, Antonio, an Italian painter, born at Bologna in 1644, was a pupil of Canuti at Rome, but an imitator of Mitelli. He became a monk of the order of S. Filippo at Genoa, and about 1704 painted the churches of S. Filippo Neri and of S. Francesco in that city. He was called to Florence to decorate the chapel of the Medici, and with his brother Enrico painted the church of S. Luca, and the ornamental parts of that of Sta. Maria del Rifugio. Antonio Hafner was greatly admired for his freshness and delicacy of colour, but his style is that of the decline of Bolognese art. He died in 1732.—Enrico Hafner, his elder brother—born in 1640; died in 1702—was associated with him in his more important works, and though in less repute, possessed, according to Lanzi, more invention.—J. T–e.

HAGEDORN, Christian Ludwig von, brother of Fried. von Hagedorn, born at Hamburg, February 14, 1713, spent his early years at various courts as a secretary of legation. But his leisure was given to the study of art, and he soon became known as an accomplished amateur. His first book was entitled "Lettres à un Amateur de la Peinture avec des eclaircissements historiques," 1755, which was followed by his "Betrachtung über die Malerei" (Reflections upon Painting), 2 vols., Leipsic, 1762, a work of very considerable value, and which is believed to have led to his appointment in the following year, as director of the art academies of Dresden and Leipsic. Winkelmann highly eulogizes his services to the arts in Saxony. Hagedorn died at Dresden, January 24, 1780. A selection of Letters on Art by and to Hagedorn appeared at Leipsic in 2 vols. 8vo, in 1797.—J. T–e.

HAGEDORN, Friedrich von, a distinguished German poet, was born at Hamburg, April 23, 1708, and studied law at Jena, where in 1729 he published the first collection of his poems. He then proceeded to London, where he was appointed secretary to the Danish legation, but soon resigned this post and returned to his native town. Here he became secretary to the English court, an appointment which, with a liberal income, afforded him sufficient leisure for devoting himself to poetry and the refined pleasures of society. He died at Hamburg, October 28, 1754. Hagedorn was no original genius, and had little creative power; but he excelled in his province of Anacreontic song, in which he often imitated French and English originals. The charms of nature, love, conviviality, and idyllic contentment, were the themes of his lyre, which he clothed in elegant rhythms, generally suitable for music. The tenderness of his feeling, and the elegance of his verse, gained him the surname of the Poet of the Graces. He also wrote poetic tales and epistles. His "Poetical Works" were edited by Eschenburg, 5 vols.—K. E.

HAGEK, HAJEK, or HAGECIUS, (also known by the name of Nemicus), Thaddaeus, a physician, geometer, and astronomer, was born at Prague in 1525, and died there in 1600. He was physician to the Emperors Maximilian II. and Rudolph II. The most remarkable of his astronomical writings is an account of a temporary star, observed in 1573 and 1574. He also wrote a treatise, "De Cerevisiâ, ejusque conficiendi ratione" (On Beer, and the principles of its manufacture), Frankfort, 1585.—W. J. M. R.

HAGEN, Friedrich Heinrich von der, a celebrated German antiquary, was born at Schmiedeberg, February 19, 1780, and died at Berlin, June 11, 1856. Since 1811 he occupied the chair of German literature in the university of Breslau, whence in 1821 he was translated in the same capacity to Berlin. He was one of the first to lay open, in numerous editions, commentaries, and treatises, the treasures of old and middle German poetry; and his editions of the Niebelungen, the Heldenbuch of Gottfried von Strasburg, and the Manesse collection, although superseded by later and more accurate investigations, will always command the esteem of German antiquaries.—K. E.

* HAGEN, Gotthelf Heinrich, an eminent Prussian civil engineer, was born at Königsberg on the 3rd of March, 1797. In 1826 he was inspector of harbour works at Pillau, and rose by degrees to the position, which he has held since 1837, of "geheimlicher Oberbaurath" (a title which may be held to correspond to "member of the government board of works"). In 1842 he became a member of the Academy of Sciences of Berlin. He is especially distinguished for his knowledge of hydraulic engineering, and is the author of a standard work on that subject—"Wasserbaukunst"—published at Königsberg in 3 vols., 1841-52, new ed., 1853–57. Amongst his other writings are, a treatise on the theory of probabilities, 1837, and memoirs on various subjects of engineering and mechanics, which have appeared in Poggendorff's Annalen since 1833, and in the memoirs of the Berlin Academy since 1844.—R.

* HAGENBACH, Karl Rudolf, a German protestant theologian, born at Basle on the 4th of May, 1801, studied theology at Bonn and at Berlin. In 1823 he returned to Basle, became a fellow of the university, then assistant-professor, and in 1828 titular professor of theology. Hagenbach, who is highly esteemed both as a professor and a writer, has published works on ecclesiastical history which are extensively circulated throughout Germany; among others, "The Historical Development of Evangelical Protestantism;" the "Ecclesiastical History of the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries," 1856, 2 vols.; a "Treatise on the History of Dogmas," 1840–41, 2 vols.; "Encyclopædia and Methodology of Theological Science," 1833–34.—R. H.

HAGER, Johann Georg, an accomplished classical scholar and geographer, born in 1709 at Oberkotzau, studied at Hof and Leipsic, was rector of the Lyceum at Chemnitz, where he died in 1777.—B. H. C.

HAGER, Joseph, was born at Milan in 1757, and studied at Vienna and the college of the Propaganda at Rome. He had a marvellous faculty for languages; and after those of Europe, applied himself to those of Asia, including Arabic and Chinese. He spent two years at Constantinople; and subsequently visited France, Spain, and Italy, Germany, Holland, and England, in search of books and manuscripts. Having issued the prospectus of a Chinese dictionary, Hager was invited by the French government to bring out the great Chinese, Latin, and French dictionary, which Napoleon had determined to issue. In 1802 he went to Paris to carry out this undertaking; but, after many delays, he left the work unfinished. In 1806 he was German professor at Oxford; and in 1809 professor of Oriental languages at Pavia. A few years later he was keeper of the public library at Milan; but he returned to Pavia in 1814, and died there in 1819. The Chinese scholarship of Hager was the theme of violent adverse criticism; and perhaps his learning was rather extensive than profound. Still, he was a most laborious student, and published

a large number of works in French, Italian, and English, on philosophical and antiquarian subjects.—B. H. C.

* HAGHE, Louis, painter and lithographer, was born at Tournay in Belgium in 1802. The son of an architect, he adopted the practice of lithography as a profession; and after working for some time in the establishment of M. de la Barrière at Tournay, he in 1823 came to London, and associated himself with the late Mr. Day, with whom he eventually entered into partnership. The house of Day and Haghe acquired, under the artistic direction of Mr. Haghe, a very high reputation, and produced some of the most magnificent works in lithography which have been published in this country, and fully equal to the finest productions of the continent. Of these the first place must be assigned to Roberts' Sketches in the Holy Land, many of the plates for which, as indeed of all the leading works prepared by the firm, were drawn by Mr. Haghe himself, whilst the whole were produced under his direct superintendence. Another of these great works was Mr. Haghe's own "Sketches in Belgium and Saxony," which, more than any other perhaps, served to make him known as a brilliant original draughtsman. For some time Mr. Haghe had given attention to water-colour painting, and in 1835 he was elected a member of the New Society of Painters in Water Colours—to the exhibitions of which society he has since regularly contributed. Soon after the death of Mr. W. Day in 1845, Mr. Haghe withdrew from the lithographic establishment, and he has since confined himself exclusively to painting. The quaint town-halls, churches, and interiors of the Netherlands, repeopled with the picturesque soldiers and burghers of long past years, are what he chiefly delights to depict, and his masterly representations always form a leading attraction of the new water-colour gallery. During the last four or five years Mr. Haghe has further displayed his versatility by appearing as a painter in oil. It must be added, that from a physical infirmity all Mr. Haghe's works—remarkable as they are for fullness of detail, accuracy of drawing, and precision of touch—are executed with the left hand. Mr. Haghe has received the cross of the order of Leopold, and the honorary membership of the art academies of Antwerp and Brussels. One of his water-colour paintings, "The Hall of Courtray," is in the Vernon collection.—J. T–e.

* HAHN, August, a German theologian, was born March 27, 1792, has occupied chairs in the universities of Leipsic and Breslau, and was at one time closely associated with Hengstenberg, Tholuck, Rudelbach, and others, in attacking the dominant rationalism of Germany. In 1827 he published two tracts which gave great offence to the Rationalists, "De Rationalismi, qui dicitur, vera indole;" and "Erklärung an die Evangelische Kirche." In 1832 he addressed a Sendscreiben, or controversial epistle, to Bretschneider, "Über die lage des Christenthums in unserer zeit," &c. (On the state of Christianity in our time); which drew forth from that able and learned semi-rationalist a very sharp and bitter reply. His principal work is his "Lehrbuch des Christlichen Glaubens," (Text-book of the Christian Faith), published in 1828, and dedicated to Neander.—P. L.

HAHN, Simon Friedrich, born at Kloster-Bergen, near Magdeburg, in 1692; studied at Halle, and became successively professor of history at Helmstedt, and historiographer and librarian to the elector of Hanover. His principal work, "Deutsche Staats, Reichs, und Kirchenhistorie," commencing with Charlemagne, but reaching only to Wilhelm of Holland, was continued by Professor Rossmann up to the time of Kaiser Ludwig IV. Hahn died in 1729.—F. M.

* HAHN-HAHN, Ida, Countess, a German poetess and novelist, was born at Tressow, Mecklenburg, June 22, 1805. Her father, a descendant of one of the oldest and wealthiest baronial families of Germany, by his inordinate love of the stage had inextricably involved himself in debt; and whilst he was strolling about at the head of a company of players, Countess Ida with her mother shifted her cheerless residence from Rostock to Neubrandenburg, and thence to Greifswald, a circumstance that goes far to account for the unsteadiness and uneasiness of her mind, which, always longing for the blessings of a home, yet never could find one. In 1826 she was married to her cousin, Friedrich Wilhelm Adolf Count Hahn, the owner of perhaps the largest baronial estate in Northern Germany. Their union, however, proved so unhappy that three years later they were divorced for incompatibility. Whilst her husband soon after formed a second marriage, the countess sought for contentment in extensive travels and a literary career. The latter she began with some volumes of poems (1835–37), but soon entered upon novel-writing. Her numerous novels show her to be possessed of no common powers, but at the same time evince the want of a liberal education; they are all dictated by a passionate restlessness and uneasiness of mind, and filled with aristocratical pride and haughty disdain of the people. Her topics are invariably taken from the social life of the upper ten thousand, and her style is accordingly stuffed with French expressions. An exceedingly witty caricature of the countess' manner, said to have been written by Fanny Lewald, appeared under the title Diogena. At length, however, when neither travelling nor literary fame were able to gratify the yearnings of her heart, the countess in 1850 suddenly embraced the Roman catholic faith, and with her usual feverish ardour plunged into the mysteries of Romanism. In 1852 she entered a convent at Angers. Since her conversion, of which she has given an account under the title "From Babylon to Jerusalem," she has addressed her poetic effusions to the Virgin, and published some books on church matters.—K. E.

HAHNEMANN, Christian Friedrich Samuel, the inventor of homœopathy, was born at Meissen in Saxony, on the 10th of April, 1755. His father was a porcelain-painter in that town. He was retained in the grammar-school there by the generosity of the masters, when the poverty of his father would have caused his removal before he could have ascended to the higher classes. His illness while at the Fürstenschule induced him to think of medicine as a profession, and his last essay as a student at the college was on the construction of the human hand. His good character as a pupil at Meissen was the means of procuring him free admission as a poor student at the college of Leipsic, to which he proceeded in 1775 with but twenty crowns in his pocket. While there he nobly supported himself by teaching French and Greek, and by translating English into German. From Leipsic he went to Vienna, where at the end of a year Dr. Quaritz, the physician of the hospital of the Brothers of Mercy, procured him the position of physician and librarian to Baron von Bruckenthal at Hermanstadt, which enabled him to save money enough to complete his medical studies at Erlangen, where he obtained the degree of M.D. in 1779. He commenced practice on his own account at Hettstädt, but left that place in 1781 for Dessau, and at the close of that year was appointed official physician at Gommern, near Magdeburg. He has the credit of having been employed in an asylum for the insane at Georgenthal in 1782, and having there adopted the non-restraint system of treatment recommended by Pinel during that year. He next resided at Dresden, and officiated as medical director of the city hospitals for a year, after which, in 1789, he returned to Leipsic to practise as a physician. But medicine was not always a healing art in his hands. He thought himself rather "a destroyer of human life, and he gave up treating any one lest he should aggravate disease, and occupied himself entirely with chemistry and authorship." He acquired so good a reputation as a chemist that Berzelius is reported to have said—"That man would have been a great chemist, had he not become a great quack." At Leipsic he stirred up great strife, and despite his facts, in 1820 he was forbidden by an order of the Hessian government to dispense his medicines. He therefore left Leipsic in 1821 for Cöthen, where he practised on his own system for fourteen years, and founded a society which in his name conferred diplomas on its members. His energy, genius, erudition, and industry, are attested by his labours with the pen. He translated eleven medical works from the English, five from the French, one from the Italian. He wrote three dissertations in Latin, comprising six volumes; and his original works in German amount to fifty-eight volumes. His father's early boast that "he would teach the lad to think" was amply fulfilled; but whether he ever learned how to think is questioned by most of his readers. From first to last he seems to have thought nobody's thinkings so good as his own. He bitterly complained of injustice when, on announcing his homœopathic hypothesis in *Hufeland's Journal* in 1796, he found his medical brethren rather severely critical concerning both his facts and his inferences. He passionately resented the resistance offered to his mode of advocating what he calls "a passionless cultivation of knowledge." He advertised a supposed prophylactic against scarlet fever and asked for a patient hearing, but did not disclose his secret, till he found he could get nothing for it; and then indignantly he proclaimed the virtues of belladonna. He had

previously been selling borax at a high price under the advertised name of pnœum, supposing it a new alkali of his own discovery and of great medical value. This fact does not speak favourably of his chemical knowledge, but is of a piece with his assertion that substances inimical to life cannot enter the blood. A suspicion is cast on his sincerity by the circumstance that a year after he professed to have abandoned ordinary medical practice, he published a work entitled "Instructions for Surgeons on Venereal Diseases, with a new preparation of mercury." In this work he says that "mercury removes all kinds of venereal mischief, unaided and surely," only the preparation must be of the best kind, that is, a preparation of his own—the soluble mercury of Hahnemann. His homœopathic doctrines, together with his theory of diseases and of doses, were fully propounded in his "Organon der Heilkunst" in 1810. The last edition, published in 1833, consists of two hundred and ninety-four sections. According to the testimony of Dr. Sharp, a homœopathic essayist, this work is written in so hypothetical and metaphorical a style that it has not made a single convert, and "homœopathists acknowledge that much of it is beyond their comprehension."—(Sharp's Essays, p. 240.) His enigmatical language concerning "spiritual dynamic derangements," and the hypothetical assumptions by which he attempts to explain his own views and to rebut the belief of ages, remind one of the enthusiasm and bombast of Paracelsus.—(*Ibid.* p. 242.) Whate'er he weighs not, has no weight for him. He attributes all diseases to three miasms—psora, sycosis, and syphilis. His fundamental doctrine is, that disease is best cured by medicine capable of producing a similar disease in the healthy. Hence, *homœopathy;* and hence, *similia similibus curantur.* But medicines that produce such symptoms also aggravate them; this of course must be done as little as possible—hence infinitesimal doses. Hahnemann preferred the thirtieth dilution, that is the decillionth of a grain, or of a drop of medicine as a dose. The first dilution is one in a hundred; the second, one in ten thousand; and so on to the thirtieth, which is one in a decillionth. To show how little we can comprehend such an attenuation, we may state that if all the moments that have passed since Adam's creation be multiplied by seven millions, we fall far short of a decillion. By diluting and shaking the medicine, Hahnemann supposed it to be "spiritualized" or "dynamized." He first directed ten shakes, but finding this dangerous he reduced them to two.—(Organon, p. 325.) His discrimination must have been fine indeed, for he says, "I have very often seen a decillionth dilution produce pretty nearly just half as much effect as the quintillionth."—(Organon, p. 328.) In his latter years he deemed it safer and more efficacious to direct his patients to smell at a phial containing a dried globule of the decillionth dilution.—(Organon, 1833, p. 332.) *Festina lenté*—

> "And doing nothing often has prevailed
> When ten physicians have prescribed and failed."

Many of Hahnemann's professed followers would be repudiated by him, for he asserts that it is "a therapeutic axiom not to be refuted by all the experience in the world, that the best dose is always the smallest," and that "he who does not walk exactly on the same line with me is an apostate and a traitor." He left Leipsic because the law of the land opposed his facts; and he left Cöthen in 1835 with his wife, forty-five years his junior, in order to practise in Paris, where his professional income is said to have amounted to 200,000 francs per annum. He died in Paris on the 4th of July, 1843.—G. M.

HAID, the name of a family of German engravers, chiefly in mezzotint, of whom the following are the most distinguished:—

Johann Lorenz Haid, born in 1702, was a pupil of G. P. Rugendas. His best mezzotints appeared in the publications of G. Heissens. He died in 1750.—His son, Johann Philipp Haid—born in 1730; died in 1806—engraved a large number of portraits in mezzotint, and, though without any special originality, contributed his share to the family celebrity.

Johann Gottfried Haid, brother and pupil of Johann Lorenz, was born at Augsburg in 1710. He resided for a time in England, and executed several plates for Alderman Boydell. He also executed a great many both before he came to England and after his return to Germany. He died in 1770.

Johann Jakob Haid was born at Süssen, near Ulm, in 1704; was a scholar of J. E. Riedinger; and settled in Augsburg, where he died in 1767. His prints are very numerous—nearly three hundred in all; a large proportion of them are portraits, many being included in the "Pinacotheca Scriptorum," a series of one hundred portraits of the illustrious personages of the age, with lives by G. Brucker, 2 vols. folio, 1741–55.

Johann Elias Haid, son and scholar of Johann Jakob Haid, was born at Augsburg in 1739, and died there in 1809. He engraved a great number of plates, the majority being portraits of celebrated Germans.—J. T–e.

* HAIDINGER, Wilhelm, a German geologist, mineralogist, and physicist, son of Karl Haidinger, also a geologist, was born at Vienna, on the 5th of February, 1795. He studied mineralogy under the celebrated Mohs, at Grätz and Freiberg. From 1822 to 1826, he resided chiefly with Mr. Allan, a banker in Edinburgh, with whose son he travelled over various parts of Europe. From 1827 to 1840 he assisted his brothers in conducting a porcelain work at Elnbogen. He is a member of the Imperial Board of Agriculture and Mines, director of the Imperial Geological Institution, a member of the Academy of Sciences of Vienna, and of other scientific bodies. His geological and mineralogical writings have been published chiefly at Leipsic and Vienna, at various periods from 1829 to the present time. Some of them have appeared in the Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, vol. x.; in those of the Wernerian Society for 1822-23; in the Edinburgh Philosophical Journal; and in Brewster's Journal of Science, since 1824; and in Poggendorf's Annalen, since 1828. He has studied attentively the phenomena of polarized light, and was the first discoverer of those interesting appearances since called "Haidinger's brushes."—(See *Poggendorff's Ann.*, 1844-46.)—R.

HAILES, Lord. See Dalrymple.

HAILLAN, Bernard de Girard, Seigneur du, born at Bordeaux in 1535; died in 1610. Educated a Calvinist, he conformed to the religion of the state in 1555; visited England in the suite of François de Noailles, bishop of Acqs, in 1556; and in 1557 attended him as secretary on an embassy to Venice. He was appointed historiographer of France, and published several works on the history and antiquities of France, the most important of which is "Histoire Generale des Rois de France" from Pharamond to Charles VII. He also published poems. He was the first of the French historians who abandoned the old style of the chroniclers, and whose narration of events was connected not by their mere sequence in order of time, but by what he regarded as their influencing causes. This, we think, diminishes the value of his works.—J. A., D.

HAINES, Joseph, was a witty and clever comic actor of the reigns of James II. and William III. Of his birth and parentage nothing is known. He was educated at the school of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, where his progress was so remarkable that a number of gentlemen subscribed money to send him to Queen's college, Oxford. While at the university he gained the regard of Sir Joseph Williamson, who, on being appointed minister plenipotentiary to the conference at Ryswick, made Haines his Latin secretary. Some indiscreet revelations in common conversation obliged the ambassador to dismiss his secretary. He gave him, however, recommendations to one of the heads of Cambridge university, by whom Haines was kindly received. But acting had more attractions for the ex-secretary than learning; and a company of players coming to perform at Stourbridge fair, Haines yielded to the temptation their life and society offered, and became one of them. He was subsequently advanced to Drury Lane theatre, where his fun and drollery in the performance of low comedy made him a favourite of the town. He was one of the early players of the character of *Bayes* in the Rehearsal, and looked and dressed Dryden admirably. He died 4th April, 1701. Amusing stories of his habit of practical joking will be found in Davis' Dramatic Miscellanies.—R. H.

HAJEK. See Hagek.

HAKEM-BAMRILLAH, Al. See Alhakem.

HAKEWILL, George, a distinguished English divine, was born at Exeter in 1579. He entered in 1595 St. Alban's hall, Oxford, and obtained a fellowship at Exeter college. Taking orders, he resided for some time on the continent. On his return in 1611 he received the degree of doctor in divinity. In the following year he published a work entitled "Scutum Regium adversus omnes Regicidas et Regicidarum Patronos." He then became chaplain to Prince Charles, and in 1616 archdeacon of Surrey. While residing at court in 1621, he wrote a pamphlet against the proposed marriage of the prince with the Infanta,

which, shown in manuscript to the king, so much provoked the wrath of the latter that the author was deprived of his chaplaincy, apprehended, and for a short time imprisoned. The storm, however, soon blew past, and he was presented with the rectory of Heanton, near Barnstaple. Retiring to his parsonage house, he wrote there "An Apologie or Declaration of the Power and Providence of God in the Government of the World," published at Oxford in 1627 in four folio volumes. In this work he endeavours to show that mankind have not degenerated in modern times. "It is," says Dugald Stewart, "plainly the production of an uncommonly liberal and enlightened mind; well stored with various and choice learning collected both from ancient and modern authors." In 1641 Dr. Hakewill was elected rector of Exeter college. He resided little at Oxford. In 1648 he submitted as a member of the university to parliament, and retained his place. He died at Heanton in 1649.—G. B–y.

HAKLUYT, Richard, was descended from a family established since the thirteenth century in Herefordshire. The name is indifferently spelt in old documents, Hackluit, Hackluite, Hakelute, Hakelut, Hakeluyt, Hakeluytt, and Hakkluyt; the seat of the house was at Yatton. Richard was born about 1553; the place of his nativity is doubtful. He was educated at Westminster school, where we have his own authority for stating that he was a queen's scholar; and in 1570 he removed to Christ Church. On the 19th February, 1574, he was admitted B.A., and on the 27th June he obtained his master's degree. While he had been at Westminster, he was in the habit of paying frequent visits to his cousin and namesake, a member of the Middle temple, and an ardent inquirer in geographical and cosmographical pursuits; and these visits had the effect of inspiring the schoolboy with an enthusiasm of the same sort. Cousin Richard had spared no trouble in explaining his own favourite science to his pupil; and the latter resolved, to use his own words, "If ever he were preferred to the university, where better time and more convenient place might be ministered for these studies, to prosecute, by God's assistance, that knowledge and kind of literature, the doors whereof, after a sort, were so happily opened before him." Hakluyt, on his removal to Oxford, religiously kept this resolution by a diligent and indefatigable study of the writers on the subject he had so dearly at heart in various European languages; and it appears from his own account, that some time prior to 1589, he delivered at Oxford certain lectures illustrative of cosmography and geography. Impressed with a sense of the importance of diffusing as widely as possible a knowledge of the history and value of maritime enterprise, he afterwards used his influence with Walsingham, Drake, and Howard of Effingham in the endeavour to procure the foundation of a lectureship on geography and the kindred sciences in London; but the suggestion received, it seems, little attention. Two letters addressed to Walsingham in 1584, published in the Archæologia, bear on this point. It appears pretty certain that Hakluyt, notwithstanding his failure in that particular case, was soon regarded as an authority on maritime questions, and enjoyed a high reputation as a zealous, disinterested labourer in this comparatively new field of investigation. In 1582 the publication of "Divers Voyages touching the Discoverie of America," &c., importantly helped no doubt to make his name known in useful quarters; and in 1583 he was named chaplain to the British embassy at Paris, of which post he was in expectation, if not already in possession, when he declined to accompany Sir Humphrey Gilbert on his last expedition to Newfoundland. Hakluyt did not return to England till 1588, and in the meantime, through the queen's favour, a prebendal stall at Bristol had fallen to him. In April, 1590, he added to this preferment the rectory of Wetheringsett in Suffolk; and finally in 1605 (this date is somewhat conjectural) he was promoted to a stall at Westminster. The only occasion on which Hakluyt is known to have been absent from England, was between 1583 and 1588; otherwise the incidents of his peaceful and valuable life were varied merely by his literary labours. We know neither whom nor when he married; but the date of 1590 is generally assigned to that event. One son was the fruit of the union. In 1606 the prebendary of Westminster became one of the patentees of the London or South Virginian Company. He died on the 23rd November, 1616, and was buried in St. Peter's church in the Abbey on the 26th. The best edition of Hakluyt's "Collection" is that which was formed by Mr. Evans in 1809–12 from a collation of the old copies. No one was held in more general respect and estimation than the amiable and accomplished author. His relations with Sir R. Cecil, with Walsingham, Sir Philip Sydney, and other celebrated men of the day, were of a character honourable to all parties concerned; among his correspondents we find such names as Ortelius and Mercator. Besides his great work, Hakluyt published the "Divers Voyages," 1582; a history of four voyages to Florida, translated from the French of Basanier (which had been previously printed at his own cost during his residence in France), 1587—the book was dedicated to Raleigh; "Anghiera De Orbe Novo," with a map, 1587, which was subsequently translated into English by Michael Lok. n.d.; "Virginia Richly Valued, from the Portuguese of De Souto," 1609, and, with a different title, 1611. He also gave to the press an English version from an unknown pen of Galvani's Discoveries, 1601, and encouraged Grondelle in 1612 to translate Lescarbet's Histoire de la Nouvelle France. Among the Selden MSS. in the Bodleian are three pamphlets by Hakluyt, which will be found in a printed shape in the excellent edition of "Divers Voyages," by Mr. Winter Jones, produced in 1850 under the auspices of the Hakluyt Society, which, with Hakluyt's Headland, preserves, even unto Englishmen of the nineteenth century, the memory of an illustrious name.—W. C H.

HALDANE, James Alexander, was the younger son of Captain James Haldane of Airthrey, and was born at Dundee, July 14, 1768, a few days after the death of his father. His mother not many years after followed her husband to the grave, and their orphan sons were placed under the guardianship of their maternal uncles, Colonel Duncan of Lundie and Admiral Adam Duncan, the future hero of Camperdown, in whose house they chiefly resided. They were sent to the grammar-school at Dundee, and afterwards to Edinburgh, where they boarded with the celebrated Dr. Adams, rector of the high school, of which they became pupils. They afterwards attended some sessions at the university. James being destined for the sea, was, in 1785, placed on board the *Duke of Montrose* East Indiaman, as a midshipman. During the eight succeeding years he made four voyages to the East, and acquired the character not only of a first-class naval officer, but also of a man of undaunted courage and resolution. In 1793 he became commander of the *Melville Castle*, and married soon after. In the close of the same year he was preparing for another voyage to India, but was detained till April, 1794, by a mutiny which had broken out in the East India fleet. During the interval a great change passed over Mr. Haldane's mind. Having much time on his hands he sought to improve it by reading, and among other books he was led to study the Bible much more seriously and carefully than he had ever done before. The result was that he sold his command of the *Melville Castle*, and retired with his wife to Scotland, where he intended to settle as a country gentleman. As his religious convictions deepened, however, he resolved to commence preaching. His first sermon was delivered in the schoolhouse at Gilmerton, a hamlet near Edinburgh. This was followed by his energetically throwing himself into a movement which some pious laymen in the city had inaugurated, having for its object the religious instruction of the masses, especially in the rural districts; he addressed large audiences on the Calton Hill, Bruntsfield Links, or in the King's Park, and made extensive preaching tours through different parts of the country. These efforts excited much commotion, and means were used in various quarters to put them down by force, but Mr. Haldane withstood alike popular violence and magistratical interference, and proved a bulwark and buckler to those with whom he was associated. He and his brethren traversed a great part of Scotland, both on the mainland and in the northern and western islands; and in all places his zealous and faithful efforts were followed with large success. A great religious awakening was the result, which rapidly spread over the country, and the pulsations of which have not yet quite subsided. Among other schemes which Mr. Haldane, aided by his brother Mr. Robert Haldane, had adopted for extending the preaching of the gospel, was the opening of the circus, a large place of public amusement capable of holding above two thousand five hundred people, for preaching. It was opened by the famous Rowland Hill for this purpose on the 29th July, 1798, and continued to be attended by crowded audiences for several months. This led to the formation, in December, 1798, of a congregationalist church in that place, of which Mr. Haldane soon after was persuaded to become pastor. He was ordained on the 3rd of February, 1799. In the course of the following year a building was commenced by Mr. Robert

Haldane for the accommodation of the congregation to which his brother ministered. To this, which was opened on the 9th of July, 1801, the name of the Tabernacle was given, and hence arose the designation which the christians associated with Mr. Haldane sometimes received, "the Tabernacle connection." This place was capable of holding upwards of three thousand people, and when first opened was crowded at all the services. This continued for a considerable time; but ultimately differences of opinion on some points of church order, led to division among the members of the church, and to the secession of considerable numbers of those who had at first cordially co-operated with Mr. Haldane. The adoption by the latter of Baptist sentiments led to still further controversies and secessions, until at length the congregation was so diminished that it became expedient to contract the portion of the building allotted to the purposes of public worship. By running a floor across under the upper gallery, a place capable of accommodating about eight hundred was formed, and in this Mr. Haldane continued to minister till his death. Though occupying a less prominent place than at first in the public eye, he continued with unabated zeal and diligence to prosecute the work to which he had devoted his life. He took a prominent part in the controversy regarding the apocrypha, in the controversy raised by Mr. Irving's views regarding the person and work of Christ, in the voluntary controversy, and in the controversy on the atonement. His latest publication was an "Exposition of the Epistle to the Galatians," and he left in MS. an "Exposition of the Epistle to the Hebrews," which has since been published. As a writer he displayed great vigour of thought and a good command of language; and though in controversy he was somewhat keen, he never transgressed the bounds of courtesy and fairness. On the 12th of February, 1849, a large meeting was held to celebrate the completion of the fiftieth year of his pastorate. His death took place on the 8th of February, 1851, and on the 14th he was buried amidst tokens of public respect of the most marked kind, not fewer than six hundred ministers, elders, and members of different christian communities following in procession his remains to the grave, and all the shops being shut along the line of streets leading from his house in Drummond Place to the West Churchyard, where he was interred.—W. L. A.

HALDANE, Robert, the elder brother of James Alexander Haldane, was born in London on the 28th of February, 1764. By the death of his father he succeeded to the estate of Airthrey, near Stirling. Whilst engaged in his studies at college he somewhat unexpectedly broke away from them, and in the spring of 1780 entered the royal navy as a midshipman. His first ship was the *Monarch*, then commanded by his uncle, Lord Duncan; from this he was transferred in 1781 to the *Foudroyant*, of which Jervis, the future Earl St. Vincent, was captain, and under him he gained distinction in the famous action with the *Pegasus* on the night of the 19th of April. For the next two years he was actively employed in various departments of naval service, when the peace of 1783 brought his career in the navy to a close. For some months after quitting his ship he remained at Gosport, where he enjoyed the society and received the instructions of the Rev. Dr. Bogue, to whom he was much attached. The two succeeding winters were spent at the Edinburgh university, the intervening summer being devoted to a tour with Dr. Bogue through France and Flanders. In the spring of 1785 he made an extensive tour through Europe, on his return from which in the following year, he married and settled at his paternal residence of Airthrey. And now began his proper life, that career of usefulness and intellectual effort which has given him the place he occupies in public esteem. The excitement produced by the French revolution stirred his mind to serious thought and inquiry. First questions of a political and social kind engaged his attention, but these speedily gave place to those connected with christianity. Animated by the same spirit which led his brother to become a preacher, he set himself to promote by every means in his power the extension of the knowledge of the gospel. His first great project was a mission to Bengal, of which he was to bear the whole expense, but obstacles cast in the way by the Indian government at home compelled its ultimate abandonment. He next carried out the intention of selling his estate, which was a part of this project, and threw himself with all his energy and resources into those movements in which his brother was already embarked. Besides erecting the Tabernacle in Edinburgh for his brother's congregation, he erected buildings on a similar plan in many towns and villages throughout Scotland; and he planned and established at his own expense an institution for the training of young men of talents and piety for the ministry. In this way large sums of money were expended by him, and important results were secured. After some time his zeal sought scope in evangelistic efforts on the continent of Europe, especially in Switzerland and the south of France. Establishing himself in Geneva, he commenced by various means to assail the predominant rationalism which had usurped the pulpit and the chair of Calvin and Beza. He even acted the part of a teacher to those of the students whom he could persuade to attend his prelections, and for their benefit he delivered a series of expository lectures on the Epistle to the Romans, the nucleus of a work which afterwards, in a more matured state, he published in English. His labours were crowned with surprising success; a body of talented and devoted young men embraced his doctrines and imbibed his spirit; and whatever benefit the church has reaped from the labours of Malan, Monod, Gaussen, D'Aubigné, must in great part be attributed to the labours of Mr. Haldane. From Geneva he went to Montauban, where he prepared for the press his lectures on the Romans in French, and engaged in labours similar to those which had occupied him at Geneva. On his return to Scotland in 1819 he resumed the position of a private gentleman, dividing his time between Edinburgh and his estate of Auchingray, which he had purchased some years before, and to the improvement of which he devoted himself with much energy. Pursuits of a literary and religious kind, however, principally occupied his thoughts and time. He came frequently before the public in controversy, for which he possessed singular powers. The more copious fruits of his literary labour are two large volumes on the Evidence and Authority of Divine revelation, of which the first edition had appeared in a small form in 1816, but of which an enlarged edition, worthy to be styled a new work, appeared in 1834, and which in 1843 reached a third; and his Commentary on the Romans, in three volumes, which appeared first in 1835, and has been repeatedly republished. Both of these works have been translated into French, the latter also into German. Mr. Haldane died on the 12th December, 1842. The equal of his brother in force of character, and resembling him in his conscientious and pious zeal, he surpassed him in intellectual power and resources, and was altogether a man worthy of honour and admiration.—W. L. A.

HALDAT DU LYS, Charles Nicolas Alexandre de, a French physicist, was born at Bourmont in Lorraine on the 24th of December, 1770, and died at Nancy on the 26th of November, 1832. His descent from one of the brothers of Joan Darc is marked by the surname Du Lys, conferred on that family by Charles VII. He was a doctor of medicine and military surgeon, and held successively the appointments of teacher of physical science in the Ecole centrale of the Department of the Meurthe, and professor of physics in the Lyceum of Nancy. He was for a long time secretary of the Academy of Sciences, Literature, and Arts of Nancy, and took a leading part in the re-establishment of that institution in 1803, after its existence had been suspended for a time by the revolutionary troubles. He was a correspondent of the French Academy of Sciences, and wrote some papers on magnetism, electricity, and the physiology of vision.—W. J. M. R.

HALDE, John Baptist Du. See Duhalde.

HALDENWANG, Christian, a distinguished German landscape engraver, was born at Durlach in Baden, May 14, 1771; and having passed through the school of design in his native town, was placed in the engraving establishment of C. von Mechel at Basle. He afterwards turned his attention for a while to the aquatinta process Some prints executed in this manner procured him an invitation to Dessau in 1796. In 1803 he removed to Karlsruhe on being appointed court engraver. Haldenwang was a very industrious as well as able man, and produced a large number of excellent plates. His style in line-engraving was formed on that of Woollett, but wants the masculine vigour and exquisite characterization of surface of the great Englishman. Among his best known plates are the "Four Periods of the Day," after Claude, and two "Waterfalls" after Ruysdael, in the Musée Napoleon; the "Flight into Egypt," after Elzheimer; and others after G. Poussin, Paul Potter, &c. He also executed many small book plates. He died at Rippoldsau, June 27, 1831.—J. T–e.

HALE, Adam de la, a troubadour, was born at Arras, probably in 1240, and died at Naples between 1285 and 1287.

He was deformed, and surnamed in consequence the Hunchback of Arras. He took monastic orders, but his taste and talent for secular composition, and, probably still more, his violent love for a girl of remarkable charms, induced him very early to obtain absolution from his vows. He was no sooner married than his feelings towards his wife became entirely reversed, and he consequently abandoned her and her native town; his poem, "C' est li congiés Adan d'Aras," commemorates this occasion. In 1282 he went in the suite of Robert, count of Artois, to Naples, who was sent thither by Philip the Hardy to assist the king in avenging the massacre of the Sicilian Vespers. Adam de la Hale is remarkable as being the author of the earliest comic opera in existence, "Le jeu de Robin et de Marion," both the words and music of which are his composition. A manuscript of this work is preserved in the imperial library at Paris, and was printed complete in 1822 by the Bibliographical Society of that city, some extracts from it having been previously published. It consists of spoken dialogue interspersed with songs, but contains no concerted music. Of still greater importance in the history of music are the chansons and motets of this primitive musician, which are preserved in the same library. These, though of a few years' later date than Mr. Chappell assigns to an English contrapuntal composition, are amongst the earliest examples of harmony now extant, and they must have preceded even the productions of Binchois. The motets consist for the most part of a plain song, given as a ground bass with florid counterpoint for two upper voices, which has the French words of love songs, while the plain song has the text of a Latin hymn. These constitute an interesting link between the first crude attempts in ecclesiastical music, and the greatly advanced state of the art in the fourteenth century.—G. A. M.

HALE, Sir Matthew, an English lawyer of eminence during the reigns of Charles I., Cromwell, and Charles II., was born at Alderley in Gloucestershire, on the 1st November, 1609. His father was a member of the society of Lincoln's inn, and for some time practised as a barrister. But he was a man of such rare delicacy of conscience that he abandoned the profession at a late period of life from a dislike to the equivocal subtleties of forensic pleading, and retired to an estate which he owned in the country. Mr. Hale died in 1614; his wife had predeceased him; and their child was consequently thrown an orphan upon the world at the age of five. Matthew's guardian was a Mr. Anthony Kingscot, who intrusted him to the charge of a puritanical divine, named Staunton, vicar of Wootton-under-Edge. In 1626, in his seventeenth year, Hale was admitted to Magdalen hall, Oxford, where another clergyman of the same opinions as Staunton, Obadiah Sedgwick, became his tutor. The reactionary influence of puritanical doctrines made itself manifest here as elsewhere. Hale insensibly acquired habits of dissipation and gaiety, which rendered him impatient of study or any regular pursuits; and Mr. Sedgwick, having accepted an appointment as chaplain to an English force under orders for the Netherlands, Hale resolved to throw away his chances of taking a degree, and to embark with Sedgwick for Holland with a view to enlisting in the prince of Orange's army. A fortunate circumstance occurred at this juncture, to prevent him from carrying out the wild and reckless scheme. A lawsuit with Sir William Whitmore, who asserted a claim to a portion of his estate, kept the young libertine in England; and another circumstance, apparently no less accidental, arose out of the litigation, which fixed Hale's future career. The counsel for the defendant in Whitmore *v.* Hale, happened to be Serjeant Glanvile. Glanvile, having occasion to confer with the intended recruit on points connected with the business in hand, and observing his capacity and intelligence, persuaded him to renounce all idea of a military life, and to go to the bar. This advice was followed. Hale entered himself at his father's inn on the 8th November, 1629, set to work in earnest, and studied fifteen or sixteen hours a day; instead of his former companions at Magdalen he now associated with none but men of character and learning, and whatever moments could be spared from his profession he devoted to religious duties. His extraordinary application and exemplary mode of life soon recommended Hale to the notice of several distinguished lawyers of the day; among others were Attorney-general Noy and the great scholar Selden, both of whom entertained for him the highest respect and esteem, and encouraged him to persevere in the acquisition of knowledge in its various branches, not restricting himself too exclusively to the mastery of law. Under these auspices, and by dint of early rising and abstemious diet, the young student was able to accumulate a vast fund of learning. Hale was a miracle of industry. At table he was almost an ascetic. It was his constant rule to rise from dinner with an appetite, and he bestowed his undivided attention upon his work, indulging neither in irrelevant reading nor in light conversation. Current topics occupied him very little. He discoursed on familiar subjects as rarely as possible, and then only with those with whom he was peculiarly intimate; and his correspondence was of the most limited extent.

Hale was called to the bar by the benchers of Lincoln's inn some years prior to the commencement of the civil war. He was speedily known as an industrious and able barrister. Though his sympathies were with the king's party, he firmly adhered to the resolution which he had formed at the outset, to keep aloof from politics, or at least from political warfare. Hale was one of the counsel engaged in the case of Wentworth, earl of Strafford, of that of King Charles himself, and of those of Archbishop Laud, the earl of Holland, Lord Capel, and Lord Craven. In all important trials at this date his services appear to have been thought sufficiently valuable to be secured. In 1643 Hale took the Covenant, and was present on several occasions (in common with other laymen) at the Assembly of Divines. Though an ardent royalist and a personal admirer of Charles I., he subsequently accepted "the engagement;" and in January, 1652, he was appointed one of the committee of legal reform. In the ensuing year he obtained his serjeant's gown, and became a judge of the common bench; but after going two or three circuits, he declined to try any more criminals, from a secret doubt which had lurked in his mind from the beginning of his judicial career touching the legitimacy of the Cromwellian power. In 1658 Hale excused himself alike from wearing mourning for the lord high protector and from responding to the summons of Richard Cromwell to take his seat on the bench; his reason was "that he could act no longer under such authority." Nevertheless, in the parliament of 1658–59, he consented to represent the university of Oxford, although in that of 1655 he had refused to take part.

In the "healing" parliament of 1660, which witnessed the Restoration, Hale was one of the knights returned for Gloucestershire. In June of that year the king issued a new writ appointing him sergeant-at-law, and in November he nominated him chief baron of the exchequer with a knighthood, the latter honour, the biographies say, neither sought nor relished by the recipient. Sir Matthew continued to preside over the court of exchequer till 1671, when he was elevated to the chief-justiceship of the king's bench. He held this office till 1675, and was then obliged by the state of his health to tender his resignation. For some time the old judge had been afflicted with asthma, and dropsy supervening proved fatal on Christmas-day, 1676.

To everybody at all familiar with the history of England and of English law, the character of Sir Matthew Hale must be too well-known to require in this place any minute delineation. His life has been written by Burnet, Roscoe, and Williams, and glimpses of the man may be caught here and there in Roger North's Life of Lord Keeper Guilford. Hale was a man who had not been formed by his temper and habits to lead a party or to sacrifice himself to a cause. His heart was with the royalists; but living at a period when the fortunes of that party were for the most part at a low ebb, he was far too fond of life and liberty to proclaim in any ostentatious manner his political creed. Through the whole course of the civil war, and during the first and second protectorates, his public life presented a singular series of inconsistencies. His mind was in a perpetual state of dubiety. He knew perfectly well what he ought to do, and he also knew the hazard attending the adoption of a decided course. The truth is that he was not born to be a hero, any more than a martyr. As a judge it may be granted that, in an age of corruption, he was impartial and upright; and as a scholar he possessed vast and varied erudition at a period rather remarkable for neglect of sound literature. But with all these qualities his mind was weak, narrow, and prejudiced; and no one was more tenacious of the opinions of his youth. In his earlier years Hale had been led to believe in witchcraft, and that deplorable superstition clung to him through life. While he was upon the bench several persons, including two women, were brought before him on the charge, and all were sentenced to death. Hale is even accused of having hurried the execution of a man whom he had condemned, in order to forestall an expected reprieve. The works

of Sir Matthew Hale, the ninth edition of which appeared so lately as 1820, exhibit the extent and variety of his acquirements. Among them are his "Contemplations, Moral and Divine," 1676; his "Pleas of the Crown," 1680; his "Discourse touching a Provision for the Poor;" his "Judgment of the Nature of Religion," 1684. Hale's MSS., which include some papers of considerable value and interest to the legal antiquary, are preserved in the library of Lincoln's inn.—W. C. H.

HALES, James, a justice of the common pleas in the reign of Edward VI., was the eldest son of John Hales, one of Henry VIII.'s barons of the exchequer. He studied law at Gray's inn, of which he was thrice reader, became a king's sergeant in 1544, and was made a knight of the bath at the coronation of Edward VI. Devoted to the protestant cause, he was appointed a justice of the common pleas in 1549, and was one of the judges who pronounced sentence of deprivation against Bishop Gardiner in the February of 1551—a participation which the deprived prelate neither forgot nor forgave. In spite of his protestant zeal, he was also one of the judges who declined to abet the duke of Northumberland by authenticating the instrument changing the succession to the throne. At the commencement of Mary's reign he showed considerable courage when it devolved on him, at the Kent assizes, to charge the grand jury in the case of persons accused of nonconformity. Mary, notwithstanding, gave him a new patent for the common pleas; but when he appeared before Gardiner the chancellor, to take the oaths, he was ordered "to make his purgation;" when he avowed his resolve to adhere to his religion, and was dismissed without the oaths. Committed to prison after this, he was plied indefatigably with arguments and incentives to recant; and they were at last successful. The recantation, however, preyed upon his mind; and in the absence of his servant he tried to commit suicide with a penknife. The queen after this is said to have given him "words of comfort." Yet his mind was not at ease; and the year after his release from prison (April, 1554), and while staying at his nephew's house, near Canterbury, he drowned himself in a river.—F. E.

HALES or HAYLES, John, a younger son of Thomas Hales of Hales Place in Halden, Kent, was born in that county. He was commonly called Clubfoot Hales, because of a wound he had received in the foot from his own dagger in early life. Being fond of study he was sent to Oxford university, where he acquired eminent proficiency in the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages, to which he added an admirable knowledge of the municipal laws and antiquities. In the reign of Henry VIII. he was clerk of the hanaper for several years. On the dissolution of the monasteries he obtained a good estate in Warwickshire, and founded a free-school at Coventry, for the use of which he wrote "Introductiones ad Grammaticam," in English and Latin. He wrote also the "Highway to Nobility," and translated Plutarch's Precepts for Health, 1543. Fleeing before the Marian persecution to Frankfort, where other exiles took refuge, he wrote "A brief Discourse of the Troubles at Frankfort in Germany," printed in 1575. The accession of Queen Elizabeth restored him to his native land, and was the occasion of his writing an "Oration to the Queen at her first entrance to her reign, 1558." His loyalty, however, did not prevent his writing a tract in favour of the Seymours' right to the royal succession through the duke of Suffolk. For this work the author was sent to the Tower, although Sir Nicolas Bacon and Sir William Cecil were both cognizant of the book and nearly involved by it in disgrace. Lesley, bishop of Ross, wrote a reply. Hales died in January, 1572, and was buried in the chancel of St. Peter's church, London.—R. H.

HALES, John, designated "the Ever Memorable," for reasons not very easy of discovery, a scholar and theologian, seems to have been born at Bath on the 19th of April, 1584. After due preparation he was sent to Corpus college, Oxford, where his knowledge and accomplishments attracted the notice of the eminent scholar, Sir Henry Savile, whom Hales aided in his edition of Chrysostom. Admitted a fellow of Eton college in 1613, he accompanied in 1616, and in the capacity of chaplain, Sir Dudley Carleton, then sent ambassador to the Hague, and thus procured admission to the synod of Dort. The result was, that he became an Arminian. His tract on "Schism," written about 1636 (but not published till 1642), rather hostile to set forms of worship and formularies, introduced him to the notice of Laud, who, however, after a personal conference, presented him to a canonry of Windsor. After the breaking out of the civil war, he was ejected from his Eton fellowship for recusancy, and spent the rest of his life either as tutor and chaplain in episcopalian and loyalist families, or in retirement at Eton. He died on the 19th of May, 1656, and appears to have been very generally respected for his virtues and abilities. His "Golden Remains," comprising sermons, miscellanies, &c., were published in 1659, and followed by other collections of his pieces. In 1765 Sir David Dalrymple, Lord Hailes, published a handsome edition of his collective works, with some slight modernization of their language and orthography.—F. E.

HALES, Stephen, an English clergyman, natural philosopher, and inventor, was born at Beckbourne in Kent on the 7th of September, 1677. He studied at the university of Cambridge, and took orders in the Church of England. In 1717 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society. His scientific labours had reference to various branches of physics and physiology. They are recorded in several papers published in the Philosophical Transactions and in some separate works, entitled respectively—"Vegetable Statics," London, 1727; "Statical Essays," London, 1733; "On the art of making sea-water potable." For a communication to the Royal Society on the means of dissolving calculi, and of preserving meat during long voyages, he received the Copley medal. His most useful mechanical invention was that of a ventilating apparatus, published in 1741. It was soon afterwards extensively applied in England and on the continent of Europe to prisons, hospitals, and other crowded buildings, and to ships, with incalculable benefit to the health of the inmates. In 1753 he was elected a foreign associate of the French Academy of Sciences. He was on terms of intimacy with Frederick, prince of Wales, after whose death he was appointed almoner to the princess-dowager, and canon of Windsor. He died at Teddington in Middlesex, of which he had been rector, on the 4th of January, 1761.—W. J. M. R.

HALES, William, an Irish clergyman, orientalist, chronologer, and mathematician, was born about the middle of the eighteenth century, and died at Kildare in 1821. He was rector of that parish, and had previously been professor of oriental languages in Trinity college, Dublin. His mathematical works relate to the propagation of sound, the motion of the planets, the theory of equations, and the fluxional or differential calculus. He was the author also of a system of chronology, and of several works on theology and church government.—W. J. M. R.

HALES. See Alexander.

* HALÉVY, Jacques Fromental, a musician, was born of Jewish parents at Paris, May 7, 1799. He was admitted into Cazot's solfeggio class in the Conservatoire in 1809; he became the pupil of Lambert for the pianoforte, and of Berton for harmony in 1811, and was placed under Cherubini for counterpoint, with whom he studied during five years. In 1816 a solfeggio class was assigned to him in the Conservatoire. He won the prize of the Institût for composition in 1819, which was awarded him for a cantata called "Herminie," and in consequence of this he went in 1820, at the cost of government, to continue his studies at Rome; having previously published a pianoforte sonata for four hands, and a setting of the 130th Psalm in Hebrew (composed on the occasion of the death of the Duc de Berri), and written an opera which was never played. On his return in 1822 he made several fruitless attempts to come before the public as a dramatic composer; at length, in 1827, he brought out a one-act opera, called "L'Artisan," at the Feydeau theatre, with little success. In the same year he was engaged as accompanyist at the Italian opera, and was appointed professor of harmony in the Conservatoire. In 1828 he shared with Riffaut the composition of an occasional piece called "Le Roi et le Batelier." He had a more important opportunity in 1829, when he wrote "Clari" for the Italian theatre, and had Mad. Malibran for its principal singer. He was now appointed maitre du chant at the opera—an office which increased his dramatic experience, if not also his interest to be brought forward as a composer. The same year he produced "Le Dilettante d'Avignon;" in 1830 a ballet called "Manon Lescot;" and in 1831 another opera "La Langue musicale." "La Tentation," a ballet opera, written in conjunction with Gide, was brought out in 1832. Halévy was appointed professor of composition on the retirement of Fétis from the conservatoire in 1833. In 1834 he produced "Les Souvenirs de Lafleur;" and in the same year he completed the opera of Ludovic, which Hérold had left unfinished, and which was given with success. The most generally

esteemed of all his compositions, the grand opera of "La Juive," was brought out at the Academie in 1835, and was quickly imported into all the cities of Germany; it was given also with great success in London, but in the form of a speaking drama, with the omission of nearly all the music. Six months later, Halévy produced "L'Eclair," and in the same year, as if in confirmation of his rapidly growing public favour, he was made a chevalier of the legion of honour. On the death of Reicha in 1836, Halévy was elected to replace him as one of the three musical members of the Institût, and he has since been appointed secretary of that national establishment. He did not appear again as a composer until March, 1838, when the grand opera of "Guido et Genévra" was first played. "Les Treize" was produced in 1839; and "Le Drapier" in 1840; "La Reine de Chypre," and also "Le Guitarrero," were brought out in 1841. "Charles VI." was given in 1843; "Le Lazzarone" in 1844; and "Les Mousquetaires de la Reine" in 1846. "Le Val d'Andorre" was first played in 1848, and in 1850 was given in London by a French company and then adapted to the English stage, it being the only one of Halévy's operas that has been performed complete in our language. In 1849 he brought out "La Fée aux Roses," which was given in a mutilated form in London. In this year he produced also a choral cantata, set to a translation of some passages of Æschylus, entitled "Prométhée enchainé;" another composition of his, of the same class, is "Les Plages du Nil," and he has likewise written several choral works for the church. In 1850 Halévy came to London to direct the rehearsals of "La Tempesta," which he composed for her majesty's theatre. The Italians who performed in this—and the public agreed with them—thought Arne's melody of "Where the bee sucks" (happily incorporated in the work to distinguish the character of Ariel), the best piece in the opera. This appropriation of Shakspeare's story was not successful in London, nor had it much better fortune when reproduced in Paris in 1851. "La Dame de Pigue" was brought out in 1850; "Le Juif errant" in 1852; "Le Nabab," 1853; "Jaquarita" in 1855; and "Valentine d'Aubigné" in 1856. Besides the numerous works that have been named, this industrious composer has written several operas which have not been performed, a large number of romances, and a few pianoforte pieces.—His brother Leon, a prolific writer, was born at Paris in February, 1802.—G. A. M.

HALFORD, Sir Henry, Baronet, a distinguished physician, was born at Leicester on the 2nd October, 1766. The son of Dr. James Vaughan, a physician in his native town, and the author of various important works on medical science, he was educated at Rugby, and afterwards at Christ Church, Oxford. Graduating in 1791 he continued his professional studies for some time at Edinburgh. In 1794 he was elected a fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, and settled in London. In 1795 he married a daughter of Lord St. John. His manners were graceful and prepossessing; and having all the qualities requisite to success as a fashionable physician, in a few years his income derived from professional sources rose from £200 to £10,000 a year. In 1800 he delivered the Harveian oration. In 1809 he succeeded to a large fortune on the death of his mother's cousin. He took the name and arms of Halford, and received a baronetcy. Conjointly with Dr. Baillie he was appointed physician to George III. He retained this position at court to the close of his career, being successively physician to George IV., William IV., and Queen Victoria. In 1813 he descended with the prince regent into the vaults of St. George's chapel, and was present at the opening of the coffin of Charles I. In the same year he published "an account of what appeared" on this occasion. The election in 1820 of Sir Henry Halford as president of the Royal College of Physicians was a more important event in his life; the interest which he took in this institution, when year after year to the end of his life he was re-appointed to the same office, being perhaps his chief claim to honourable remembrance. In 1825 he took an active part in opening the new College of Physicians in Pall Mall, East; about the same period he wrote a variety of essays, published in various places, on such subjects as gout, tic douloureux, the climacteric diseases, the treatment of insanity, the deaths of some illustrious persons of antiquity, and Shakspeare's test of madness—(Hamlet, act iii., scene 4.) In 1834 these were followed by a paper on the education of a physician; and in the following year by another, "On the Deaths of some Eminent Persons of Modern Times." In 1835 he again delivered the Harveian oration. A collected edition of his essays and orations had been published in 1831, another appeared in 1842. The essays are not remarkable for originality or depth of thought, but the Latin style of the orations has been commended for its purity and elegance. While engaged in an extensive practice, Sir Henry Halford found time occasionally to write Latin verses, which he at first contributed to the *Gentleman's Magazine*. They were collected in 1842, and published under the title of "Nugæ Metricæ." Highly esteemed for his urbanity and sound professional knowledge, this distinguished court physician died on the 9th of March, 1844.—G. B–y.

HALI-BEIGH. See Ali-Bey.

* HALIBURTON, Thomas Chandler, was born at Windsor in Nova Scotia on the 17th of December, 1796, being the son of the late Hon. Mr. Justice Haliburton, and descended from an ancient Scottish family. He graduated at King's college in his native place, where he studied law and subsequently became a barrister. Having been elected a member of the house of assembly, he was in 1829 appointed chief justice of the colonial court of common pleas, an office which he retained till 1840, when he was made judge of the supreme court. Previously to this last elevation he had devoted his leisure to literature; and in 1835 he contributed to a weekly paper in Halifax, Nova Scotia, a series of letters describing the character and career of "Sam Slick, the Clockmaker." The coarse vigour with which this quaint and vulgar personage was drawn, obtained for the letters a very great success. The author's popularity increased when in 1837 the letters were collected into a volume and published in England. Samuel Slick of Slickville became invested with the immortality that belongs to the most original creations of fiction. A second series of Sam's sayings and doings appeared in 1838; and a third in 1840. The "Attaché, or Sam Slick in England," published in 1843, was the fruit of a visit paid to this country in the preceding year. A second series was published in 1844; and the work passed through several editions. The "Attaché" and its author were severely handled in the *North American Review* for January, 1844. In 1847 Mr. Haliburton contributed to *Fraser's Magazine* a story entitled "The Old Judge, or life in a colony." Three years later Mr. Haliburton resigned his colonial judgeship, and exchanged the narrow field of colonial life for the wider sphere of political life in England. As early as 1828 he had published "A Historical and Statistical Account of Nova Scotia," which was reprinted in 1839; and showed that the judge could work in the graver departments of literature. In 1851 he criticised the colonial administration of England, in a work entitled "Rule and Misrule of the English in America." Lighter and more profitable publications followed—in 1852 "Yankee Stories," 12mo; "Traits of American Humour," 3 vols.; and in 1855 "Nature and Human Nature," which was reprinted in 1858. At the general election of 1859 the prosperous author and retired judge was elected member of parliament for Launceston as a supporter of Lord Derby's policy. Mr. Haliburton in the house of commons shows a keen interest in colonial affairs, and usually addresses the house when those topics are discussed.—R. H.

HALIFAX, Charles Montague, Earl of, statesman and poet, was born on the 16th of April, 1661, at Horton in Northamptonshire, the seat of his father, a younger son of the earl of Manchester. Charles Montague was his father's fifth son, and, as "the younger son of a younger brother," had to make his own way in life. He was sent at fourteen to Westminster school, of which Dr. Busby was then master, and distinguished himself under that famous pedagogne by his talent in extempore epigrams, and Latin versification generally. Proceeding to Trinity college, Cambridge, he became noted for his wit and sprightliness, already combining with them a certain practical turn, which made him afterwards one of the greatest financiers of the age. While among the foremost of the university wits, he cultivated more serious pursuits. He was one of the group of Cambridge scholars which formed itself round Sir Isaac Newton, and he co-operated with this illustrious man to found a philosophical society at Cambridge, on the model of that established at Oxford. It was his poetical skill, however, that first introduced him to the notice of the great. A university poem on the death of Charles II. attracted the attention of the witty earl of Dorset, who invited the young gentleman to town. Two years later he produced a wider sensation as the joint author, with his friend and fellow Cantab., Prior, of "The Town and Coun-

try Mouse," written in ridicule of Dryden's Hind and Panther. There is some doubt as to the precise facts and dates of Montague's entrance into the political arena, and it is certain that, even after he had acquired celebrity and the patronage of Lord Dorset, his views were fixed on the church, as affording a settled income. We find him first distinctly emerging in politics as member for Malden in the convention parliament, when, with the whig zeal which never forsook him, he voted for the declaration that James had abdicated, and that the throne was vacant. He had purchased a clerkship of the council when his earliest patron, Lord Dorset, who became William's lord chamberlain, introduced him to the king; his own talents did the rest. Re-elected member for Malden, in William's first parliament, he took a leading part in the keen discussion of 1692, on the bill for regulating trials in cases of high treason, which produced an important controversy between the upper and lower houses of parliament. So great was the impression which he made, that he was included in the ministerial rearrangements of the same year; and to the general satisfaction of the whigs, who began to look upon him as only second to Somers, he was appointed a commissioner of the treasury. Very soon after the commencement of his political career, be it noted, he had abandoned the cultivation of poetry and literature, although he remained to the last a patron of men of letters; and he whose first fame was earned by a parody on Dryden, is now chiefly remembered as a financier, as the author of the national debt, of the bank of England, and of exchequer bills. It was towards the close of the year in which he was appointed a commissioner of the treasury, that Montague produced the germ of the greatest debt ever known. William's wars required money; but there was a deficit in the revenue, and taxation seemed to have reached its utmost limit. Yet capital was plentiful out of proportion to the means for readily investing it, and bubble companies reaped the benefits which the sagacious genius of Montague saw might accrue to the country by the creation of a national debt. It was on the 15th of December, 1672, that in committee of ways and means, with Somers in the chair, Montague proposed to the house of commons to raise a million sterling by way of loan. "The details of the scheme," says Lord Macaulay, "were much discussed and modified, but its principle appears to have been popular with all parties. The moneyed men were glad to have a good opportunity of investing what they had hoarded. The landed men, hard pressed by the load of taxation, were ready to consent to anything for the sake of ease. No member ventured to divide the house," and the national debt was begun. Montague's next great financial stroke was made in the spring of 1694. Again money was wanting to supply the insatiable cravings of war. It was now that he resolved to adopt the scheme for the creation of a national bank, laid before the government three years previously by that unwearied Scotch projector, William Paterson. It was Montague who carried through the house of commons the bill for a loan of £1,200,000, the subscribers to which were to be incorporated by the name of "the governor and company of the bank of England." After considerable opposition in the house of lords, and a storm of controversy out of doors, the bill received the royal assent. The plan was immediately successful, and Montague was rewarded with the chancellorship of the exchequer. His next great achievement was the recoinage of 1695, rendered necessary at a time when the currency was so depreciated by clipping and other dishonest manipulations, that industry was menaced with suspension. Montague, co-operating with Somers, called to his aid Locke and Newton, and his own resolute will. He had to combat, on the one hand, those who wished the coinage to remain as it was till the peace, and on the other the advocates of the little shilling delusion. To meet the expense of the recoinage, instead of resuscitating the old obnoxious tax of hearth-money, which pressed heavily on the poor and required for its settlement domiciliary visits, he proposed to lay a tax on windows which could be counted from the outside, and from which the inhabitants of cottages should be exempted—the first appearance of the window-tax in our fiscal history. The measure was passed; but in the interval between the last day on which the clipped money was receivable in payment of taxes and the issue of the new coin, a great pressure was felt, and much distress was caused by the absence of a circulating medium in sufficient quantities. Here again the ingenuity of Montague was triumphant. It was to him that was due the provision empowering the government to issue negotiable paper, bearing interest daily, and ranging in amount from five to a hundred pounds; the first form of exchequer bills. The immediate relief given was great, and Montague procuring for Isaac Newton the vacant appointment of the wardenship of the mint, the weekly issue of the new coin was doubled by the discoverer of gravitation, and national prosperity returned. The popularity of Montague and his influence in parliament and with the cabinet culminated, and on the resignation of Godolphin in 1677, he was appointed first lord of the treasury. He did not long enjoy his elevation. People grew tired of his success; his own arrogance and display helped to rob him of popularity; and resigning his higher offices, he bestowed on himself the auditorship of the exchequer. Harley insisted on his withdrawal from the house of commons, which he exchanged for the lords, with the title of Baron Halifax. Two impeachments followed the establishment of tory ascendancy. In one for malversation and other offences, at the instance of the house of commons of 1701, he was associated with Somers; but the house of lords saved him from the malice of the lower house then, and again in 1703, when he was accused by the house of commons of breach of trust. During the reign of Queen Anne he remained out of office, but took an active part in the debates of the house of lords, advocating and promoting the union with Scotland, supporting Marlborough and the cause of the Hanoverian succession. On the death of Queen Anne, so notable and consistent a whig was naturally appointed one of the council of regency, and on the arrival of George I. he was created an earl, and made once more first lord of the treasury. Again his occupancy of the high post was of brief duration. He enjoyed it little more than nine months, dying suddenly on the 19th of May 1715. Interesting notices of him will be found in the History of England by Lord Macaulay, who, while warmly admiring his talents and munificence, blames his later arrogance and vanity. He has been panegyrized by Addison, who was buried beside his patron in Westminster abbey. Steele dedicated to him the fourth volume of the Spectator and the second of the Tatler, and in the preface to the Iliad he is lauded by Pope, although lashed as "full-blown Bufo" in the prologue to the Satires. His "Miscellanies," with memoirs of his life, were published in 1716. The biography of him in Dr. Johnson's Lives of the Poets is little more than an abridgment (with a slight infusion of ill-nature) of the elaborate memoir in the Biographia Britannica. In our own sketch of the earlier portion of his political career, we have omitted, we may add, two anecdotes of very doubtful authenticity.—F. E.

HALIFAX, George Savile, Marquis of, the leading English statesman of the period of the Revolution, was the son of Sir William Savile, a Yorkshire baronet of old family, and was born about 1630. In the first years of Charles II.'s reign, he distinguished himself by his zeal in the ranks of opposition, which of course brought him into disfavour with the court; but his calm and subtle intellect, his oratory, and his wit, made him the delight of the house of peers, to which he had been elevated as Viscount Halifax after the restoration. It is in the political crisis consequent on the frenzy of the Popish Plot, that Halifax first distinctly emerges. With parliament and the nation united against him, Charles II. had recourse to Sir William Temple, and in the new ministry, formed on rather a fantastic plan by the advice of that experienced statesman, Halifax was included. It was his favourite theory that a trimmer, instead of being the most contemptible, was the most sensible and sagacious of politicians—a thesis expounded with great ingenuity in the celebrated character of a trimmer, in the authorship of which, although the piece passed for a time as the work of his relative, Sir William Coventry, Lord Macaulay believed Halifax to have had a share. He discerned so clearly the wrong as well as the right in the creed of each political party, that he could serve none with enthusiasm, and his dislike of exaggeration and fanaticism generally led him to support the side weaker for the moment, but which he saw or suspected would in the long run be the stronger. When he was admitted into the councils of Charles, the fascination of his manner made him a favourite. His first prominent action was a characteristic one. Although he owed office to the anti-popish temper of the nation, he opposed with all his might and main, in the stormy parliament of 1679, the famous exclusion bill which was to deprive the duke of York, afterwards James II., of his hereditary right to the throne. He was deserted by the chief of his

colleagues, but he triumphed, and was made a marquis and lord privy seal. On the reaction which followed the defeat of the exclusion bill and the Rye-house plot, Halifax, characteristically again, veered round to the whigs now that they were prostrate. He interceded for Russell; he asked the house of lords to provide against the danger to which freedom of conscience and of person would be exposed under the next reign; and by his policy provoked the anger of the very duke of York who was indebted to Halifax for the preservation of his right to the throne. On the death of Charles and the accession of James, accordingly, Halifax was humbled though not dismissed. The new king did not forget the part which Halifax had played in the discussion on the exclusion bill, but could not forgive, on the other hand, his liberal and national policy during the remainder of Charles' reign. Halifax had to surrender the privy seal in exchange for the presidency of the council, in those days a less important office than the other. His complete disgrace followed when he refused to support, in 1685, the repeal of the test acts; he was dismissed, and his name was struck from the council book. But though thus disgraced, and taking a part in the secret negotiations which issued in the landing of the prince of Orange at Tilbury, Halifax steadily declined to join in inviting William to make his appearance in England as an armed liberator. On the arrival of William, and, true to his own cherished policy, he still aimed at a compromise. He was appointed one of James' commissioners to treat with the prince, and it was only when he discovered that he had been duped, and made the bearer of terms by which the king had never intended to abide, that he resolved to head the party which wished to raise William to the throne. In the convention parliament he was chosen speaker of the house of lords, and he vigorously supported the claims of William to kingship against the asserters of Mary's exclusive right to the throne. When all was over, Halifax was the spokesman who, on the 13th of March, 1688, in the presence of both houses and in the name of the estates of the realm, asked the prince and princess of Orange to accept the crown of England. It was the opinion of Lord Macaulay that "our revolution, as far as it can be said to bear the character of any single mind, assuredly bears the character of the large yet cautious mind of Halifax."

Under the new reign Halifax was restored to the charge of the privy seal, and offered the great seal itself, which with his usual prudence he declined. Before long, through the inactivity of Danby, the premiership virtually though not in name devolved upon him; but he was scarcely equal to the duties of a position which less required subtle balancing of pros and cons than prompt and decisive action. The wit and vivacity which had charmed Charles II. at the council board fell flat upon William, who would have preferred less of ingenious talk, and more of resolute action. The disasters of the Irish war were laid to his charge; and the more violent among the whigs, dissatisfied with the elevation of a chief of the trimmers, attacked him fiercely in both houses of parliament. Halifax felt that his political career was closing, and he resigned the speakership of the house of lords. In the frenzy of the late autumn of 1689, which seemed to revive the old days of the Popish Plot, he was examined before the so-called murder committee of the house of lords, appointed to inquire who was answerable for the execution of Russell, Sidney, and their fellow-patriots. It was clearly proved, on such evidence as that of Tillotson among others, that Halifax had behaved with great humanity and tenderness to Russell, and he was honourably acquitted of the charge of complicity or instigation. Soon afterwards, however, he resigned the privy seal. There is reason to believe that, in disgust at the treatment which he had received, he coquetted afterwards with the court of St. Germains, but his error was not of long duration. He advocated the vigorous prosecution of the war with France, and his last work, "An Essay upon Taxes, calculated for the present juncture of affairs," protested against an "ignorant impatience of taxation" for a great and national cause. He died suddenly in 1695, and among his descendants were the celebrated earl of Chesterfield. His "Miscellanies" were published in 1703. There are numerous, interesting, and, for the most part, laudatory notices of him scattered through Lord Macaulay's History of England, and of these we have on the present occasion largely availed ourselves.—F. E.

HALKET, Lady Anne, a Scottish authoress, was born in 1632. Her father, Robert Murray, a cadet of the Tullibardine family, was preceptor to Charles I., and afterwards provost of Eton college; and her mother, who was connected with the noble family of Perth, was sub-governess to the duke of Gloucester, and the Princess Elizabeth. Lady Anne was carefully instructed by her parents in the various branches of a liberal and learned education; but she especially devoted herself to the study of theology and medicine, and became so famous for her proficiency in the latter, as well as in the practice of surgery, that she was consulted by persons of the highest rank, and even by men of great professional eminence. She and her family suffered much for their adherence to the cause of Charles I. during the great civil war. In 1656 she married Sir James Halket of Pitfirrane in Fife, to whom she bore four children. During her first pregnancy, under the apprehension that she would not survive her delivery, she wrote a celebrated tract entitled "The Mother's Will to the Unborn Child." She died in 1699, leaving a great number of treatises in MS., from which a volume of "Meditations" was published in 1701. She was a woman of remarkable piety, and simple and amiable manners, as well as of great talent and learning.—J. T.

HALKET, Elizabeth, the authoress of the celebrated ballad of Hardyknute, was the second daughter of Sir Charles Halket of Pitfirrane, and was born in 1677. At the age of nineteen she married Sir Henry Wardlaw of Pitreavie in Fife, to whom she bore four daughters and a son. She died about the year 1727. She at first attempted to pass off the ballad of Hardyknute as a genuine fragment of an ancient poem, and caused her brother-in-law, Sir John Bruce of Kinross, to communicate the MS. to Lord Binning—himself a poet—as a copy of a manuscript found in an old vault at Dunfermline. The poem was first published in 1719; it was afterwards admitted by Ramsay into the Evergreen, and for many years was received as a genuine old ballad. The real authorship was first disclosed by Bishop Percy in his Reliques, published in 1755, and has since been established beyond a doubt.—J. T.

HALKETT, Sir Colin, K.C.B., governor of Chelsea hospital, a British officer who distinguished himself in the Peninsular war, and commanded a division of the British army at Waterloo, was born in 1773, and died in 1856.

HALL, Anthony, the learned but somewhat negligent editor of Leland de Scriptoribus, Oxford, 1709, and Triveti Annales, 1718, and author of an account of Berkshire for the Magna Britannia, was born in 1679, son of the Rev. H. Hall of Kirkbridge, Cumberland. From a school at Carlisle he went to Queen's college, Oxford, in 1696, but appears not to have matriculated till 1698. He was afterwards rector of Hampton-Poyle, Oxon. Bishop Tanner, who had intended to edit Leland, though annoyed to find himself anticipated, acknowledged, when publishing his own Bibliotheca de Scriptoribus, that Hall was well fitted for the task. He died at Garford, Berks, in 1723.—J. W. F.

HALL, Basil, Captain, R.N., a distinguished traveller and miscellaneous writer, born at Edinburgh in 1788, was the son of Sir James Hall of Dunglass. Having been educated chiefly at the high school of Edinburgh, he entered the navy as a midshipman in 1802. In 1808 he received a lieutenant's commission, was promoted to the rank of commander in 1814, and to that of post-captain in 1817. When Lord Amherst was sent on a diplomatic mission to China in 1816, Hall was appointed to the command of the *Lyra*, a small gun-brig which accompanied the expedition; and while the ambassador and his suite were pursuing their mission inland to Pekin, he took the opportunity of visiting some of the places along the coast of Corea, at that time but little known to Europeans. His observations were given in a book which he published on his return to England in 1817, entitled "A Voyage of Discovery to the Western Coast of Corea and the Great Loo-Choo Island in the Japan Sea." This work created much interest on account of the novelty of the scenes and the very peculiar manners of the people described. A third edition of it appeared in 1827 as the first volume of Constable's Miscellany. His next work was "Extracts from a Journal written on the Coast of Chili, Peru, and Mexico, in the years 1820, 1821, and 1822"—a work which constituted the second and third volumes of Constable's Miscellany. The Christmas of 1824 he spent on a visit to Sir Walter Scott, who had long been on terms of intimacy with his father, and he has left in his journal an interesting account of the mode of life at Abbotsford. In 1825 he married a daughter of Sir James Hunter, consul-general for Spain. Thenceforth he abandoned the sea, but the natural activity of his disposition would not

permit him to rest. In 1827 he proceeded with his wife and child to the United States, where in little more than a year he travelled nearly nine thousand miles by land and water; and shortly after his return he published "Travels in North America," in 3 vols. 8vo. This work obtained great popularity at home---less, it is believed, from its intrinsic merits than from the violence with which it was assailed by the American press on account of the unfriendly view which it gave of society in the United States. The next publication of this prolific writer was "Fragments of Voyages and Travels," a most interesting work, which formed three serial publications, each consisting of three vols. 12mo. While travelling in Italy in 1834, he formed the acquaintance of an early friend of his father, the distinguished countess of Purgstall, originally Miss Cranstoun, a native of Scotland, and a relative of Dugald Stewart. This lady, who had married an Austrian nobleman, and was then a widow in her eighty-seventh year, invited Hall to visit her at her schloss or castle of Heinfield, near Gratz; and from a journal which he kept there he afterwards published his "Schloss Heinfield, or a winter in Lower Styria." His last production, entitled "Patchwork," in three vols., was published in 1841, and is a collection of reminiscences of travel given in the form of tales. It was probably in consequence of excessive literary exertion that, shortly after Hall's vigorous mind gave way, and having been placed in confinement, he died in the royal hospital at Portsmouth, on the 11th September, 1844.—G. BL.

* HALL, Benjamin, Lord Llanover, Right Honourable, a liberal politician and ex-official, was born in 1802, the eldest son of the late Benjamin Hall, Esq., of Hensol castle, Glamorganshire, by a daughter of William Crawshay, Esq., a large ironmaster in South Wales. He entered public life in 1831 as M.P. for Monmouthshire. In 1837 he was returned to the house of commons as member for the metropolitan borough of Marylebone, and continued to represent it until his elevation to the peerage in 1857. His political liberalism was of a very advanced kind, and his pre-official career was distinguished by his zealous advocacy of the abolition of church rates. In 1838 he was made a baronet, on the occasion of her majesty's coronation. In the coalition ministry of Lord Aberdeen he was appointed (August, 1854) president of the board of health, and sworn of the privy council. In 1855 he succeeded Sir William Molesworth as chief commissioner of public works. On Lord Palmerston's second accession to the premiership, Sir Benjamin Hall was raised to the peerage with the title of Baron Llanover. He had married in 1823 Augusta, daughter and co-heiress of the late Benjamin Waddington, Esq., of Llanover; and Lady Llanover has recently edited with taste and diligence the autobiography of Mrs. Delany, the friend and correspondent of Swift.—F. E.

HALL, Chester More, of More Hall in Essex, a country gentleman, about 1729 was one of the discoverers of the fact that the dispersion of light, or inequality in the refraction of rays of different colours, is different in different substances. He is said to have availed himself of that discovery to make an achromatic telescope in 1733. As he did not, however, publish the results, they were left to be independently rediscovered and introduced into practice by Dollond.—W. J. M. R.

HALL or HALLE, Edward, an English lawyer and historian, born in London about the end of the fifteenth century. He was educated at Eton and at King's college, Cambridge, where he became a junior fellow. He afterwards studied at Gray's inn; and after he had been called to the bar, became first one of the common serjeants, and then under-sheriff of the city of London. In 1533 he was appointed summer reader of Gray's inn; and in 1540 double reader in Lent, and one of the judges of the sheriff's court. He was also a member of the house of commons, and was one of those who supported the Six Articles. Halle died in 1547. He knew how to flatter Henry VIII., to whom he dedicated his Chronicle, entitled "The Union of the two noble and illustrious families of Lancaster and Yorke." The first edition of this work, which was printed by Berthelette in 1542, concluded with the twenty-fourth year of Henry's reign. Grafton, who reprinted it in 1548, and again in 1550, continued the record from Halle's papers to the end of that reign. It was one of the books forbidden by proclamation under Philip and Mary in 1555. A fourth edition was printed in 1809 among the English Chronicles.—G. BL.

HALL, George, son of the celebrated bishop of Norwich, was born at Waltham Holy Cross in 1612, and was educated at Exeter college, Oxford. In 1639 he was collated to a prebend of Exeter, and was afterwards made archdeacon of Cornwall and rector of Minhinnet in that county. He was deprived of his livings by the parliamentary rulers; but after the Restoration he was first made canon of Windsor, and afterwards bishop of Chester. He died August 23, 1668. He published "The Triumphs of Rome over despised Protestancy," London, 1655.—G. BL.

HALL, Sir James, Baronet, a distinguished physicist and man of letters, was born at Dunglass in Haddingtonshire on the 17th January, 1761. Heir to a considerable landed estate, and to a baronetcy which had been in his family for three generations, he went to school near London, and afterwards was educated at Christ Church, Cambridge. Returning to Scotland in 1781, he attended for one winter session classes at the university of Edinburgh. He came of age the following summer, and took up his abode on the continent, where he remained three years. In 1786 he married a daughter of the earl of Selkirk, and settled at Edinburgh. Dr. James Hutton was then engaged in the important inquiries which brought to a close the controversies of the early geologists regarding the parts performed respectively by fire and water in the formation of the globe. Sir James Hall entered enthusiastically into his speculations. To support the views of his friend, he performed a series of experiments on the fusion of mineral substances. "These experiments," says Humboldt in Cosmos, "made more than half a century ago, together with the attentive study of the phenomena of granitic veins, have contributed in a very high degree to the recent progress of geological science." In an important paper published in the Edinburgh Transactions of 1806, Sir James Hall recorded the results of his investigations. In 1808 he was returned for the borough of St. Michaels in Cornwall, which he continued to represent till 1812. In 1813 he published a work—"On the Principles and History of Gothic Architecture"—in which he endeavours to show that the earliest stone buildings in this style were imitations of constructions of boughs and twigs. After a lingering illness he died on 22nd June, 1832. A bust at the London School of Mines commemorates the important services rendered to geological science by this estimable and accomplished man.—G. B–y.

* HALL, James, the author of many popular American novels, was born at Philadelphia on the 19th of August, 1793. He studied for the law, but served as a volunteer in the war of 1812, became afterwards a midshipman in the United States navy, and was present in the expedition against Algiers. In 1818 he returned to practise in his original profession at Pittsburg, whence he removed to Shawneetown, Illinois, where he was elected legislature judge of the circuit court. In 1833 he went to Cincinnati, and became director of a bank. His works are chiefly descriptive of western life and manners.—J. W. F.

HALL, John: there are two English poets so named. The first, also called Hawle, a physician of Maidstone, who, besides some professional treatises, published in 1550 a metrical version of portions of Proverbs, of Psalms, and of Ecclesiasticus. The second was born at Durham in 1627, and was called to the bar, which he abandoned for politics, and was taken up by the Cromwellian party. Hall was a man of ability and genius, but dissipated. His irregularities brought him prematurely to the grave in 1656. Nevertheless, in so short a life he wrote a good deal, beginning authorship at nineteen by publishing "Horæ Vacivæ." He was the first who translated Longinus into English. Some of his works are now very rare.—J. F. W.

HALL, John, a good English engraver, was born at Wivenhoe, near Colchester, in 1739; he settled early in London, and was the fellow-pupil of the unfortunate Ryland, with Ravenet the engraver. He succeeded Woollett as historical engraver to George III., and executed several good line-engravings after Reynolds, Gainsborough, and West. Hall was much employed by Alderman Boydell. He died in London in 1797, and was buried at Paddington.—R. N. W.

HALL, Joseph, D.D., the "English Seneca," was born at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, July 1, 1574. He first attended a public school in his native town; and at fifteen entered Emmanuel college, Cambridge. In 1597 he published six books of satires under the title of "Virgidemiarum Liber, or a gathering of Rods." This work is not without wit; but its chief value now consists in its allusions to the manners of the time. It was republished by Warton in 1753, and by Singer in 1824. The circumstances of his father led to his retirement from college, but he found a patron in Mr. Edmund Sleigh of Derby, who enabled him to return. Dr.

Chadderton recommended him to the mastership of Tiverton school, which he accepted, but resigned on receiving an offer of the rectory of Halstead from Lady Drury. Sir Edmund Bacon took him in 1605 to the Spa, where he wrote the second "Century of Meditations." In 1607 he went to London, and preached before Henry, prince of Wales, who made him his chaplain. In 1612 he was presented to the living of Waltham in Essex; in 1616 he accompanied Lord Doncaster to France, and during his absence was made dean of Worcester by the king, whom in 1617 he attended into Scotland as royal chaplain. He went to the synod of Dort in 1618, where he preached a Latin sermon which was much talked of. The synod decreed him a gold medal in token of their respect. He was offered the see of Gloucester in 1624, but refused it, and in 1627 accepted that of Exeter. At this period he was suspected of puritan tendencies. He was a decided protestant; and it is he who answers the Romish question, "Where was your church before Luther?" by the counter-question, "Where was your face before it was washed lately?" In 1640 Hall wrote in defence of the divine right of episcopacy; and a remonstrance to parliament, which raised the Smectymnus controversy, in which Calamy and others took part. In 1641 he was translated to Norwich, but soon after sent to the Tower for protesting with other bishops against the laws made in their forced absence. They were impeached of high treason, but liberated on bail. Hall returned to Norwich; but in 1643 the parliament sequestrated his estates. He retired to Higham in Norfolk. There he died, September 8, 1656. Bishop Hall was one of the best men on the episcopal bench in his time. The work by which he will always be known is his "Contemplations," which, in spite of frequent faults of style, is a most valuable repository of sanctified wisdom.—B. H. C.

HALL, Richard, a Roman catholic writer, educated partly at Christ's college, Cambridge, and afterwards prosecuted his studies at Douay and in Italy. He obtained a professorship at Douay, where he died in 1604. He published some controversial works, and left a "Life of Bishop Fisher" in manuscript. Dr. Bailey, son of a bishop of Bangor, and a Roman catholic, having obtained a transcript of the Life of Fisher, sold it to a bookseller, by whom it was printed at London in 1655, under the editor's name. It is considered a work of considerable interest and value.—G. BL.

HALL, Robert, M.D., born at Haugh-head in Roxburghshire in 1763, received his first education at the grammar-school of Jedburgh, and afterwards studied medicine at the university of Edinburgh. He entered the navy, and was on service for several years; but at the conclusion of the war he relinquished his appointment, and after taking his degree in Edinburgh, repaired to London, where he lived for some years engaged in literary pursuits. Unfortunate in pecuniary matters, he was obliged again to enter the public service, and receiving the appointment of medical officer to the military division of the expedition sent to explore the course of the Niger, he left England for Africa. His health, however, suffered so much from the effects of an accident and the climate that he was compelled to return home, where he died in 1824.—W. B—d.

HALL, Robert, the celebrated preacher, was born at Arnsby, Leicestershire, May 2, 1764, and was the youngest of fourteen children. His father, author of the Help to Zion's Travellers, was Baptist pastor in that village, a man of whom his son testifies that "the natural element of his mind was greatness." Hall as an infant was exceedingly delicate, and indeed retained an agonizing constitutional malady through life. His nurse, who carried about the feeble child, took him often to a neighbouring grave-yard; and under this odd affectionate tutor he first learned the alphabet from the inscriptions on the tombstones—the tributes of the "unlettered muse." The boy then got such schooling as the village could afford, and became inordinately fond of reading. By the time he was nine years old, he had read and re-read Butler's Analogy, and Edwards on the Will and on the Affections. After being at a boarding-school for a brief season, he was placed under Mr. Ryland of Northampton, and made considerable progress. At the age of fourteen he was admitted as a student at the Bristol institution in October, 1778. The students were expected to take their turn in preaching; but Hall's first attempt was a failure, and his second attempt a more decided failure. At that period he was rather vain of his precocious talents and his acquirements unexampled for his age; but he was so thoroughly subdued by these egregious failures, that he exclaimed after the second of them—"If this does not humble me, the devil must have me." In 1780 he was solemnly set apart to the preaching of the gospel in his father's church, and his first text was 2 Thess. i. 7, 8. Immediately afterwards he went to King's college, Aberdeen, where he studied both classics and mathematics, entered with ardour into metaphysical speculations, and formed a lasting friendship with a distinguished fellow-student, Sir James Macintosh. In November, 1783, he accepted an invitation to be co-pastor with Dr. Caleb Evans over the Baptist church, Broadmead, Bristol, and spent the college vacations in this pastoral work. He soon grew in popularity at Bristol, and in 1785 he was appointed classical tutor in the Bristol academy, an office which he held for about five years. Misunderstandings, based on trivial gossip, arose between Mr. Hall and his colleague, so that he resigned, and in 1790 commenced his ministrations at Cambridge. His eloquence soon extended his fame, and in 1798 the place of worship had to be enlarged. At Cambridge he devoted himself earnestly to study; reading, thinking, and conversation filled up the fragments of his time not devoted to the more characteristic studies of the pastorate. His theology had not been for some years either very consistent or well adjusted. Nay, reports had been in circulation as to his theological liberalism; and indeed his startling remarks and brilliant raillery on some points and persons seem to have given too much occasion to such suspicions. But after a severe illness his mind settled down into orthodoxy, the living piety of experience having moulded his evangelical creed. His famous sermon "On Modern Infidelity" was preached at Cambridge, and went through repeated editions. Chaste, powerful, and thorough, it struck a chord vibrating in English society, in consequence of the atrocities of the French revolution, and gave dignified and persuasive utterance to ideas which were floating through many minds—to terrors which were alarming many hearts. In 1804 the mind of the great preacher was unhinged—nervous excitements, morbid fancies, and unnatural hours of solitary study having preceded and induced the attack. He was restored in 1805, but former habits soon reassumed their sway, and again his mind sank under the mysterious malady. But convalescence came back, and he resigned his pastorate at Cambridge, which had lasted for fifteen years. Many of our readers must have read the letter of noble sympathy and high-toned thought and counsel, which Sir James Macintosh, then recorder of Bombay, sent to the sufferer after his second recovery. Shortly after, regaining confidence in himself, and brought nearer the Source of all strength by his dark and double prostration, he accepted an invitation to the pastoral charge of a small congregation in Harvey Lane, Leicester. The place of meeting was soon felt to be "too strait," and it was twice enlarged. Hall had been married in 1808, and domestic comfort gave him more uniform health and spirits. This period of his life was distinguished by growing popularity, and the extended acquaintanceship of good and great men of all creeds and parties. His sermons made deep impression on many, excited admiration in all. One day in the month he set apart for fasting and prayer, and felt this inner sabbath, this retirement from excitement, crowd, and controversy, to be very salutary. In 1826, when over sixty years of age, he returned to Bristol at the invitation of the church, and there he laboured till his death on the 21st of February, 1831. A deeper unction, pathos, spirituality, and searchingness, characterized his sermons toward the close of his life. The intellectual robed itself in holy beauties, and the imagination which had revelled among the things which eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, was contented to follow the tracings and pencillings of the Divine Spirit.

It would be superfluous to praise Hall's pulpit oratory; physical debility alone prevented him from being among "the first three." His discourses were not the rhetorical delivery of premeditated thoughts, in which a ready recollection is the chief assistant. He had studied his theme, and filled his mind with it. He had revolved it in its various aspects, proofs, and applications; but he preached it from the free and direct workings of his soul, throwing out fresh thoughts, and dressing them in fitting phrase—choice words being always at command, and arranging themselves into clauses and sentences with classic felicity and power. He had great power of self-insulation; he became absorbed in his theme. He was not remarkable for profundity or originality in such a sense as Foster was; but he possessed a great gift of analysis and command of illustration. His mind wrought with

matchless power and fervour. It often soared, and rarely sank. Borne along by the current of his thoughts, and yielding to the impetus, his delivery was always natural, for it was ever in harmony with his inner emotions, sometimes calmly argumentative and sometimes intensely earnest in expostulation and appeal. His style was nervous and polished, and though the same cadences often recur, the intense emotion of his spoken discourses counteracted any rhythmical monotony. At times he appeared as under an afflatus—excited into grandeur; but the heights he trod were as a fertile table-land, and never presented the rugged majesty of Sinai. His might was great, but rarely sweeping; his tastes lay rather amid the beautiful and lovely. He was generally a man of great intellectual accomplishments, and what he did was little less than a moral miracle, considering the exquisite agonies he endured, with almost no respite or interval, through life. Bulwer, in one of his novels, has well pictured this heroic greatness, this successful struggle of mind against pain and the paroxysms of bodily ailment, produced by what his medical attendant named but too happily "an internal apparatus of torture." His conversational powers were vast; indeed, when a very young boy, he had been loquacious, and his colloquial powers were somewhat Johnsonian in spirit and diction. The Johnsonian modulation is often felt, too, in his published sermons, though he had a strong and scholarly predilection for Saxon terms. He was not bound up in the straitness of some of his sect, as his laboured and powerful exposition of the "Principles of Communion" evince. In his "Christianity consistent with a love of freedom," it will be seen that his politics were liberal. His famous discourse—"Sentiments proper to the present crisis"—received the praise of Pitt for its lofty eloquence and its magnificent peroration. We need not refer to his funeral sermon for Dr. Ryland—one of his greatest efforts; an oration subdued and solemn, rising into sublimity of tone and imagery. His sermon on the decease of the Princess Charlotte is of a similar character of sustained pathos and beauty—death speaking from a bed of roses. In fine Hall now ranks as one of the great English classics; and our regret is, that he did not prepare more discourses or essays for the press. His works were published after his death, in six octavo volumes, with a Life by Olinthus Gregory, and Observations on his Character as a preacher, by John Foster.—J. E.

* HALL, Anna Maria, wife of Mr. S. C. Hall, a popular authoress, was born at Dublin in 1802. Her maiden name was Fielding, and her father is said to have belonged to the family which produced the author of Tom Jones. She left Ireland at fifteen, and her intellectual development must have been an early one, since her knowledge of Ireland and the Irish, so abundantly displayed in her works, was obtained before that age. Going to London to reside with her mother, she made the acquaintance of Mr. S. C. Hall, whose wife she became in 1824, and with whom she has co-operated in some of his chief literary enterprises, such as the preparation of the work on Ireland referred to below, and the management of the *Art Journal*. Her earliest work of any note was her "Sketches of Irish Character," 1829, followed by a book for young people (a literary *genre* in which Mrs. Hall has always been very successful), the "Chronicles of a School-room." Her first novel, the "Buccaneer," a tale of the time of the Protectorate, appeared in 1832. In 1834 was published her "Tales of Women's Trials," and in 1835 the "Outlaw," the time of which belongs to the reign of James II. Her "Lights and Shadows of Irish Life," one of the most pleasing of her works, appeared in 1838, and the "Groves of Blarney," dramatized from a tale in the first volume, had a great run at the Adelphi in the same year. She is also the author of an original drama, "The French Refugee," and of "Mabel's Curse," a dramatic version of one of her own tales. Her later fictions are—"Marion, or a Young Maid's Trials," 1839; the "Stories of the Irish Peasantry," and "A Woman's Story," 1857. An agreeable and instructive volume is her "Pilgrimage to English Shrines," with notes and illustrations by Mr. Fairholt, which appeared in the *Art Journal*, and was published separately in 1851. Mrs. Hall has been an industrious contributor to periodical literature. She has recently founded a monthly periodical of her own, the *St. James's Magazine*, which bears her name as editress upon its title page.—F. E.

* HALL, Samuel Carter, editor of the *Art Journal*, an experienced and versatile littérateur, is a native of Topsham in Devonshire, where he was born in 1801. He commenced his literary career as a reporter in the *New Times*, founded, in opposition to the *Times*, by Stoddart, when he quarrelled with the late Mr. Walter, and seceded from what is now the leading journal. Some "Lines written at Jerpoint Abbey" published in 1820, are among the earliest of Mr. Hall's literary performances. In 1824 he entered himself as a student in the Temple, and was afterwards called to the bar. Literature, however, by itself or in connection with art, has been Mr. Hall's principal pursuit. He was long an active contributor to the London and provincial press. In 1830 he became editor of the *New Monthly Magazine*, and, in the palmy days of annual literature was the editor of the *Amulet*. He has also edited the Book of British Ballads; the Book of Gems of British Poets and Painters; the Baronial Halls of England; and other illustrated works. In co-operation with Mrs. S. C. Hall, he brought out, in 1842–43, an elaborate work descriptive of the sister isle—"Ireland; its Scenery, Character," &c. Mr. Hall is perhaps best known, however, as the founder and editor of the *Art Journal*, which he began in 1839 as the *Art Union Journal*, a monthly periodical devoted to the literary and pictorial illustration of art, and which has been very successful. His counsel is frequently made available in matters relating to decorative art. Of late years Mr. Hall has appeared as a lecturer, and in one of his courses, "Written Portraits of Authors of the Age," he draws upon his personal reminiscences of the literary celebrities of the last generation.—F. E.

HALL, Thomas, B.D., was born at Worcester in 1610, studied at Oxford, and succeeded his brother, John Hall, as incumbent of King's Norton. His salary was small, and he kept a school. During the civil war he suffered a good deal for his principles, but in 1662 became a nonconformist. He died, April 13, 1665. He bore an excellent character for zeal, learning, and piety, and is favourably spoken of by à Wood. He founded a library at King's Norton, strengthened the one at Birmingham, and wrote a few books, some with quaint titles.—B. H. C.

HALLAM, Arthur Henry, who has received from the genius and friendship of Alfred Tennyson an immortality purer and nobler even than that bestowed by Petrarch upon his Laura, was the eldest son of Mr. Henry Hallam, the historian and critic, and was born in Bedford Place, London, on the 1st of February, 1811. The son of such a father, he enjoyed every possible advantage in his early up-bringing and education, and his were an intellect and disposition that offered a rich soil to the seed abundantly sown. In the affecting memoir of him, printed by his father after his death, the elder Hallam has recorded the early promise of his boyhood, his "peculiar clearness of perception, his facility of acquiring knowledge, and, above all, an undeviating sweetness of disposition, and adherence to his sense of what was right and becoming." He was little more than nine, when, already familiar with French, and a fair Latin scholar for his age, he wrote dramas in prose and verse, the fame of which was, however, wisely confined to the circle of his own family. At ten he was sent to school at Putney, where he remained two years under the care of a clergyman, and then, after a short tour on the continent, he went to Eton. There he was less remarkable for his proficiency in classical studies than for his cultivation of the literature and poetry, especially the earlier literature and poetry of his native land, and he became a contributor, both of prose and verse, to the *Eton Miscellany*. In the summer of 1827 he left Eton, and travelled with his parents for several months in Italy. Under the best auspices he studied Italian art and poetry, especially Dante, and, returning full of new experiences to England, began his residence at Trinity college, Cambridge, which counted among its alumni the author of In Memoriam, and where he had been entered before his departure for the continent. His tastes and pursuits were not of the rigid kind that lead to academic distinction. He preferred poetry to mathematics, and contemplated the publication of a volume of verse in conjunction with his friend, Alfred Tennyson. The plan was abandoned; but among the pieces which he wrote at this period, and some of which were published, is one addressed to Mr. Tennyson, breathing a deep and tender love of nature. He gained, too, college distinctions of his own, prizes for English declamation, and for essays on subtle points in the history of the great rebellion; and a striking "oration" is still extant on "the influence of Italian upon English literature," which he was chosen to deliver in the college chapel just before the Christmas vacation of 1831. Already he had cultivated the society of great con-

temporaries. He was a favourite of Coleridge's, and in the company of his father had visited Abbotsford, a visit of which a memorial remains in his fine verses on "Melrose seen in company with Scott," and in the biography of Sir Walter by Mr. Lockhart, who speaks of him as "a young gentleman of extraordinary abilities, and as modest as able." By his college friends he was regarded, despite his want of the ordinary academic distinctions, as a youth of the greatest gifts and promise. The range of his intellect was extraordinary, and he seemed to his young compeers a marvel of knowledge and thought, when he talked with the same affluence of language on poetry, or philosophy, or politics. But already, at the university, appeared symptoms of physical weakness. We hear of "a too rapid determination of blood to the brain," of "derangement of the vital functions," and of "irregularity of circulation," causing "a morbid depression of spirits." On taking his degree and leaving Cambridge, he went to London to reside with his father. Becoming a student of the Inner temple, he had the benefit of his father's willing aid in his legal studies, and, in the October of 1832, entered the office of an eminent conveyancer. Literature and philosophy were not neglected, however, in the study and practice of law. During intervals of leisure he translated the sonnets of Dante's Vita Nuova, composed a dramatic sketch with Raphael for its hero, and contributed memoirs of Petrarch, Voltaire, and Burke to the "gallery of portraits," issued by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge. His spirits were animated, and his mood was gay; his family and friends fondly hoped that his health was restored, when in the spring of 1833 an attack of intermittent fever preluded his early and mournful fate. In the autumn his father took the much-loved and invalid son to Germany for change of air and scene, and in trustful commune and enjoyment of a country with the literature and history of which both were familiar, they made their last tour together. "The travellers," says the *Atlantic Monthly* for December, 1860, "were returning to Vienna from Pesth; a damp day set in, while they were on the journey; again intermittent fever attacked the sensitive invalid, and suddenly, mysteriously, his life was ended. It was the 15th of September, 1833, and Arthur Hallam lay dead in his father's arms." His corpse was conveyed to his native land, and he was buried in the old church at Clevedon, on a height overhanging the Bristol channel. In 1834 his father printed for private circulation among friends only the "Remains" of his gifted son, accompanying them with a memoir of their author. The work (reprinted but not published in 1853), as may be supposed, is rare; but an instructive paper entitled Arthur Hallam, founded on it, with a few additional facts and traits, was published in the *Boston* (U.S.) *Magazine*, the *Atlantic Monthly* for December, 1860, and to this sketch we have been on the present occasion much indebted. The true biography of Arthur Hallam, however, apart from minute facts and dates, lies in the poem which Mr. Tennyson has consecrated to his memory. In Memoriam, published in 1850, is a performance unique in the literature of the world, interweaving as it does, in "linked sweetness long drawn out," the epitaph of a departed friend with solemn and beautiful musings on the deepest mysteries of life and death.—F. E.

HALLAM, Henry, an eminent historian and critic, was born in 1777 at Windsor, of which his father was a canon, combining for some time with this preferment the deanery of Bristol. He was educated at Eton, the great public school in the vicinity of his native town, and distinguished himself by his proficiency in the classical studies of the place. His verses printed in the Musæ Etonenses have been praised by a competent critic for the purity and vigour of their Latinity, as well as for the fancy and thought displayed in them. From Eton he went to Christ Church, Oxford; and if his academic career was undistinguished, the cause is to be found, we are told, in the few opportunities of distinction then afforded by the university. Soon after he left Oxford he commenced the study of the law, joining the Inner temple, of which he became in time a bencher. He prosecuted his legal studies zealously, and they notably influenced and aided his subsequent literary activity. But the possession of an independent fortune, united to the emoluments of an office under government (in the stamp department), raised him above any necessity for the active pursuit of his profession, and he devoted himself to literature. His political creed was that of liberalism; his convictions were strong enough to form a bond of union between himself and the leading members of the whig party; but he never actively engaged in general politics, co-operating, however, and that heartily, in the movement for the abolition of the slave-trade. On the establishment of the *Edinburgh Review* he became a valued contributor to its pages, and in the English Bards and Scotch Reviewers Lord Byron introduces him in the company of Sydney Smith, when "Caledonia's Goddess" apostrophizes its editor, Jeffrey:—

> "Smug Sydney, too, thy bitter page shall seek,
> And classic Hallam much renowned for Greek."

It was, however, in a different department of literature from that thus satirically alluded to by Byron, that Mr. Hallam first came prominently before the reading world. He was in his forty-first year, and known only as an occasional contributor to the *Edinburgh Review* and as an accomplished scholar, when in 1818 was published his first elaborate work, the "View of Europe during the Middle Ages." The period reviewed extended from the middle of the fifth to the end of the fifteenth century, from the establishment of Clovis in Gaul to the invasion of Italy by Charles VIII. Mr. Hallam's treatment of his subject was less frigid than that of Robertson; and in point of style his work may be considered as marking a transition from the historical school of the eighteenth century to the more glowing and picturesque one of our own time. In other respects it displayed great research, as well as soundness of judgment; and though its principal theme was the rise and progress of governments, it contained many striking passages of literary criticism. Considering its subject, the "View" soon attained what may be called popularity, and its authority has not been effaced by later continental research. One of its most important results was, the impulse which it gave to a careful and philosophical study of the history of the middle ages. Nearly ten years elapsed before the publication of Mr. Hallam's second great work, the "Constitutional History of England," which was published in the July of 1827. This work of "a calm conscientious whig of the old school" has become a standard authority, is appealed to in parliament, and is a text-book at the universities. Mr. Hallam's best biographer even ascribes to it an important political influence, and considers that if, amid the strife of parties, "there has grown up a more general accordance of sentiment and opinion on English constitutional history," it is to this work that the welcome change is due. The period included in the "Constitutional History," extended from the accession of Henry VII. to the death of George II. After another interval of about the same length, in September, 1838, and July, 1839, appeared the third and last of Mr. Hallam's great works, the "Introduction to the Literature of the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries." The title of the book sufficiently indicates the immense labour required for the proper performance of the task, and Mr. Hallam brought to bear upon it, not only an almost frightful industry, but a power of criticism remarkable in its range as well as its soundness, and which was exerted with equal success on Shakspeare, Ariosto, and Cervantes, as on theologians, metaphysicians, and scientific writers. All these three works have passed through editions numerous, when the nature of their subjects and the sobriety of their style are considered. From the "Introduction to the literature of Europe," a volume of selections entitled "Literary Essays and Characters" was published in 1852. The volume of Remains of his son Arthur, with a memoir by himself, which Mr. Hallam printed for private circulation in 1834, has been already referred to.—(See Hallam, Arthur Henry.)

Mr. Hallam was a prominent member of the best literary society of the metropolis, and he delighted in receiving at his house men eminent in literature, science, and art. He enjoyed the acquaintance of most of the intellectual notabilities, not only of England, but of Europe. Among the distinctions bestowed on him was what has been called "the blue riband of literature," an elective trusteeship of the British Museum. He undertook, at the height of his fame, the office of Examiner of Modern History for his *alma mater*, Oxford; and his own college, Christ Church, did homage to his reputation by enrolling his name in the list of its honorary students. He was a useful member of the Society of Antiquaries, and became early a fellow of the Royal Society, among his other pursuits watching with interest the progress of the physical sciences. To this connection with the Royal Society we owe the excellent sketch of his career and character, published after his death among the notices of deceased fellows in Vol. X.. No. 40, of the Proceedings of the society. It is, we

believe, from the pen of the historian of Latin Christianity, the dean of St. Paul's, and we have been greatly indebted to it in the preparation of this memoir. Mr. Hallam married a daughter of Sir Abraham Elton; and of a numerous family, only two sons and two daughters survived the period of adolescence. The premature and sudden death of his eldest son has been already recorded. It was followed by that of Mr. Hallam's wife and eldest daughter. The remaining son, described as uniting much intelligence to a rare amiability and sweetness of disposition, was also carried off with great suddenness, and of the whole family, only a daughter now survives. "Bowed, but not broken by these sorrows, Mr. Hallam preserved his vigorous faculties to the last," says the author of the sketch from which we have already borrowed, "and closed his long and honoured life in calm christian peace" on the 22nd of January, 1859.—F. E.

* HALLÉ, Charles, the pianist, was born at Hagen in Westphalia, April 11, 1819. So early was the development of his musical talent, that in 1826 he gave concerts at Cassel, Göttingen, and other places, with great success. With prudent consideration for his subsequent progress, his father soon discontinued making public display of the boy's precocity, and he had nothing to distract him from the assiduous study of his art. He went to Darmstadt in 1834, where he became the pupil of Rinck and Godfried Weber for composition. He quitted that city in 1836, and went then to Paris, where he resided for twelve years. It was there that he laid the foundation of his artistic reputation; and his remarkable executive proficiency having long been acknowledged, he was the first who gave in the French capital a series of concerts of classical chamber music. In these he was associated with Alard the violinist, and Franchomme the violoncellist. They took place, by express permission of the government, at the Petite Salle du Conservatoire, in 1846; and their success was such as to establish a taste for this style of entertainment, which has induced their frequent imitation by other artistes. Halle paid a short visit to London in 1843, which he more than once repeated; but he came to England in 1848 to make this country his permanent abode. He was invited to Manchester by a number of gentlemen, who gave him a guarantee of engagements there as a teacher to a very large amount; he accepted their proposal, as also the appointment of conductor of the celebrated Gentlemen's Concerts, and was thus required to live chiefly at that city, where his active exertions have had a notable influence on the advance of music. His frequent choral and orchestral concerts, and his direction of the Italian and German opera for three months in 1854, established his fame as a conductor; while his annual course of chamber concerts held a far higher importance than any similar performances out of London. His constant visits to the metropolis, where he has played at all the principal concerts, have kept his great talent as a pianist before the public, with whom he is deservedly one of the most popular players on his instrument. This is a remarkable testimony to his merit, since, with unswerving fidelity to the highest artistic principles, he has never flattered the taste of the uneducated, but ever striven to exalt this to the noblest standard. In the autumn of 1860, Halle was engaged as conductor of the first English opera ever established in Her Majesty's theatre, since when he has necessarily resided in London.—G. A. M.

HALLÉ, Jean Noel, an eminent French physician, born at Paris in 1754. He was appointed, in 1794, professor of medical physics at the School of Health. He afterwards became first physician to Napoleon, who, in 1804, appointed him to the chair of medicine in the College of France. At the restoration of the Bourbons, he was recalled to the court, and received into favour. He was the principal editor of the Codex medicamentarius Parisiensis, and contributed to the different learned societies a great variety of valuable papers on medical and scientific subjects. He died on the 3rd February, 1822.—G. BL.

HALLÉ, Pierre, born at Bayeux in 1611, was elected rector of the university of Caen in 1640, and in the following year was called to Paris, where he was appointed professor of rhetoric at the college of Harcourt, reader in the Latin and Greek languages at the royal college, and professor of canonical law. He died in 1689. He was the author of "Orationes et Poemata," and some dissertations on jurisprudence.—G. BL.

HALLECK, Fitz-Greene, an American poet of some distinction, was born at Guilford, Connecticut, in the August of 1795. At the age of eighteen he entered a counting-house in New York, where he continued many years. He was afterwards bookkeeper in the private office of John Jacob Astor the millionnaire, on whose death he retired to his native place. A verse writer from early years, he first acquired celebrity by the lively poems which, with his friend Drake, and under the signature of "Croaker & Co.," he contributed to the *New York Evening Post* in 1819, and which were chiefly local and satirical. Out of the success of the Croakers grew "Fanny," published anonymously in 1821, and in which the follies of American society were quizzed in the metre and tone of Byron's Don Juan. Mr. Fitz-Greene Halleck has also written several serious pieces. His collected poems have gone through several editions; one of the best and most recent was published at New York in 1858.—F. E.

HALLER, Albrecht von, M.D, one of the most learned and indefatigable men the world has ever seen, was born in 1708 at Berne in Switzerland. From his earliest years Albert von Haller showed that nature had indeed been a kind mother to him; for with little or no effort he outstripped all his contemporaries in the race of acquiring knowledge, having made himself master of the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages between his sixth and ninth year. Even at this early age he had assumed the habit of writing down and carefully preserving every fact and piece of information which he held interesting; so that from Bayle's and Moreri's historical dictionaries, even before he had arrived at man's estate, he had the particulars of the lives of some two thousand eminent individuals noted in his commonplace books. Having chosen medicine as his profession, Haller went first to the university of Tübingen, and subsequently to Leyden for the prosecution of his studies. At Leyden he had the illustrious Boerhaave, and no less celebrated Albinus, among the number of his teachers; and these masters did not fail to discover the congenial soil they had to cultivate in their pupil. At Leyden Haller graduated in 1727, and in the course of the same year he visited France and England, making the acquaintance of many distinguished men of science during his travels. In the following year (1728) he went to Basle, and became the pupil of the celebrated Bernouilli, who had written learnedly on the mechanics of animal bodies, and under him became initiated into the mysteries of the higher mathematics. Having suffered in his health at this time from the long course of arduous study he had pursued, Haller now resolved on taking a holiday for a season, and in company with Jo. Gessner, a great lover of botanical studies, he traversed his native Alps, having his taste for botany aroused, and making a large collection of plants, which became the basis of one of his most successful works in after years—the "Enumeratio Stirpium Helvetiæ," 2 vols. fol. In this journey, too, the incidents were observed and the impressions made that by and by arranged themselves into the celebrated didactic poem "Die Alpen" (The Alps); for Haller had even as considerable a reputation in his lifetime for his poetical powers, as he had in his quality of anatomist and man of science. In 1729 Haller settled as physician in his native city of Berne; but though he appears to have met with some success, he lost his election as physician to the hospital there, principally on the ground that he was a poet. The professorship of oratory, for which he was a candidate subsequently, he also failed to obtain; by reason, it would seem, that at this time he was devoting all his energies to the study of anatomy, which probably did not appear the best preparation for the chair of eloquence. Haller in fact was one of those wonderful men to whom every species of human knowledge is accessible with little effort, and who by intuition, as it seems, possess all that ordinary mortals spend years in acquiring. No wonder then that the extent of his acquirements rather bewildered the unlettered natives of Berne, though they did at length show symptoms of appreciating their illustrious townsman by making him keeper of the communal library. The professor of anatomy at Basle, Meig, having fallen ill during Haller's residence there, Haller volunteered to deliver the lectures in his stead, and doing this his attention was of necessity particularly turned to the subject of anatomy and physiology, in which he was by and by to achieve so brilliant a reputation. During this time, too, as he could never be satisfied with having one set of irons only in the fire at once, he spent much time on a great didactic poem, entitled, "Thoughts on Reason, Superstition, and Unbelief." Whether this poem was ever completed, we have no information. In the winter months, during his subsequent residence at Berne, Haller was in the habit of delivering a gratuitous course of lectures on anatomy; and these lectures became so

popular, and his teaching was so successful, that the authorities at length consented to incur the expense of erecting a proper anatomical theatre. Haller's reputation had now extended beyond the limits of his native land, so that in 1736 he received an invitation to the chair of anatomy and botany from the university of Göttingen, which he accepted; and here for nearly twenty years he pursued a life of unabated industry, each successive year adding largely to his personal reputation and to the celebrity of the school with which his great name was now inseparably connected. Here, besides delivering his lectures, Haller found leisure to compose and publish some eighty-six works on various subjects of physiological, medical, and botanical science; add to this that for a long series of years he conducted the *Göttingische gelehrte Anzeigen*, a critical periodical work appearing monthly, to which he himself contributed upwards of twelve thousand notices or reviews of books! and the prodigious industry and fertility of the man may be imagined. Haller's connection with Göttingen ceased in 1753, in so far as active duties were concerned; but he still retained his position as president of the Royal Academy of Sciences, and other honorary and more substantial distinctions, such as retired professor's pension, &c. His position at Göttingen had become disagreeable to him, through differences and disputes with his colleagues of the university. Of the nature of these disagreements we are not informed; enough that we know he felt his life at Göttingen uncomfortable, and that he had the power of escaping from his unpleasant position. He seems in the decline of his life, indeed, to have sighed for the mountains and the valleys where he had passed the first pleasant years of his existence; and his townsmen the Bernese, now fully alive to the merits of their distinguished countryman, made such handsome provision for his retirement that he had no inducement again to quit the peaceful haven in which he had at length found shelter from toil, had he been so disposed. Here, then, he struck his shattered sail. But settling at Berne to the active mind of Haller was only entering on a new sphere of usefulness and exertion. He divided his attention between the material interests of his native country and the blandishments of the muses; in the one direction improving the machinery of the salt-works of Bex and Aigle, settling the constitution of the academy of Lausanne, arranging the medical police of Berne, and playing the peacemaker in the long-standing boundary disputes between Berne and Valais. In the other direction, again, besides minor poems, he laid the plans of three political romances on the despotic, constitutionally monarchic, and republican forms of government, and kept up an incessant correspondence in the German, Latin, French, English, and Italian languages, with every notable person in every civilized country of the world. It was in the latter years of his life, too, that some of his most useful and laborious compilations—his "Elementa Physiologiæ," 8 vols. 4to, 1757-66—by far the greatest and best of his works; his "Bibliothecæ," or critical catalogues of works in botany, surgery, anatomy, and practical medicine, were given to the world. The name of Haller still lives among us as a man of great learning and rare industry. He made little or no addition to the sum of human knowledge; but he powerfully influenced other minds, and made the path of learning more easy for those who came after him. Haller, indeed, may truly be regarded as the father of modern physiology. To him are we indebted for the method now alone pursued of investigating the phenomena of the animal organism by observation and experiment, hypothesis being kept entirely in subjection to these two great principles. Since Haller appeared, and especially since his "Elementa Physiologiæ" was given to the world, the science of physiology has assumed an entirely new aspect—the influence of his precepts and example continuing to the present hour, and being destined to endure as long as the path of discovery is pursued by unfettered feet. Haller's knowledge of facts in medical science was only bounded by the state of that science in his day—he knew all that was known; but in assigning reasons for the phenomena exhibited by animal bodies, he certainly set the matter on too narrow a basis. Haller believed that the powers which governed the actions of the living body might be indicated under no more than two heads — irritability and contractility; the former being seated in the brain and nerves, the latter in muscular fibre. This hypothesis, by no means so original as is often supposed (for its germs were already extant in the writings of the English anatomist Glisson), and really unimportant in itself, was nevertheless the cause of long trains of thought, and numerous series of observations and experiments, that essentially advanced physiological science. Whytt, Cullen, the Hunters, and Bichat—leading names in physiology—were all scholars of Haller, though none of them swore by the dicta of the master. In the present day we generally limit the term contractility to designate the special property of the muscular tissue, whilst we acknowledge as many irritations, or causes of action in particular organs, as there are specific functions attached to them. In Haller's time, and in the time of his more immediate successors, the nerves of sensation were not yet distinguished from those of motion, so that Haller himself seems often at a loss to separate irritability from contractility, and to distinguish accurately between the two; and the experiments of one among his successors sometimes lead him to designate as contractility phenomena which the observations of another induce him to characterize as irritability, and *vice versa*. And then, it was not yet suspected that each separate sense and function had its own peculiar nerve, alive to its special and specific stimulus, but dead to every other excitement—a grand conclusion, which leads to the still wider induction, that every faculty of the mind is connected with its own peculiar bundle in the cerebral mass—a fact, if indeed it be a fact, of the importance of which to mankind in the sciences of morals, politics, and religion, the world is as yet but little aware. In the field of discovery, then, whilst it must be owned that Haller's merits are not transcendent, it is impossible to deny that by his learning and assiduity, by the example of his life and his teaching, and by the quickening influence of his theoretical views, he set his seal not only on his age, but has left it imprinted upon all time. Is there higher honour than this? With the world at large, Haller's name as a poet will probably outlast his reputation as a man of science. "The Alps," and the elegiac poems, "Die Alpen," "Die elegaische Gedichte," are still read, and an edition issues at intervals from the fertile press of Germany. Haller lived to the end of the year 1777, quitting the world only when he had completed the full tale of threescore years and ten, less regretted, we are sorry to add, than so distinguished an individual ought to have been; but the overwrought brain probably led to a haughtiness of demeanour and a state of gloomy despondency that estranged his friends and made his life unhappy. When it had come to this nature kindly interposed, and he slept in peace.—R. W.

HALLER, Berthold, the coadjutor of Zwingle and Œcolampadius in the Helvetic reformation, and the chief reformer of the city and canton of Berne, was born in 1492 at the village of Aldingen in Suabia, and received part of his education in the famous school of George Simmler at Pfortzheim, where he formed an early friendship with young Philip Schwarzerd—the future reformer Melancthon. He afterwards studied for two years in the university of Cologne, and in 1513 accepted the humble post of assistant-teacher at Berne, in the school of his friend and first master, Michael Roth. Having taken orders, he was first a chaplain in Berne, then canon of St. Vincent's, and in 1521 parish priest, in which last office he early began to imitate the example of the zealous evangelical friar, Sebastian Meyer, and to take back his parishioners to the word of God, as the only pure source of religious truth. Both his own timidity and the highly conservative temper of the Bernese imposed upon him the necessity of great caution and moderation in his attacks upon the abuses of the church; but the ultimate success of the Reformation in Berne is traced by historians to this very cause. What Luther, and Zwingle, and Calvin, it has been remarked by a recent biographer, would rather have ruined than effected, was secured by the quiet, patient working of a far less eminent man. On the 7th of January, 1528, was opened the famous conference of Berne, in which Haller took a leading part. It lasted nineteen days, and issued in the complete triumph of the Reformation in the canton. At the following Easter, Haller dispensed the sacrament to the citizens in the evangelical form; and on the day after, the new order for the government of the cantonal church was inaugurated. It was only in the Oberland that he experienced any serious resistance; everywhere else the public mind was ripe for the change, and allowed it to be carried through without tumult. He died in 1536.—P. L.

HALLER, Johann, a German sculptor, was born at Innspruck in 1792; and studied first in the Academy of Munich, where he carried off the prize for sculpture, and afterwards at Rome. During his short life he was chiefly employed by King Ludwig of Bavaria, for whom he executed the colossal statues of Prome-

theus, Dædalus, Hephæstos, Phidias, Pericles, and Hadrian, for the niches in the façade, and prepared the models, from the designs of Wagner, for the pediment of the Glyptothek at Munich; also a bas-relief, from the designs of Cornelius, for the Hall of the Gods in the interior of the same building. He also executed several busts, including one of William III. of England, for the Walhalla. He died in 1826.—J. T–e.

HALLER, Karl Ludwig von, grandson of the great Haller, was born at Berne in 1768, and in his twenty-sixth year became secretary to the council of that republic. After travel on the continent and a lengthened residence at Vienna, he published several works directed against the democratic doctrines then so prevalent. Finally, he embraced the catholic religion; and removing to France, wrote largely, in the interest of legitimacy, in the *Journal des Débats*. After the revolution of July he returned to Switzerland, and died at Soleure in 1854. His works, which attracted considerable attention, were chiefly on political subjects, and vigorously maintained the old doctrine of divine right.—W. J. P.

HALLERSTEIN, Augustin, an astronomer, was born at Krain in 1703, and died at Pekin in 1774. Having entered the order of jesuits, he joined their mission to China in 1735, and continued there until the time of his death. He published a volume of astronomical observations made at Pekin, in which he is designated as "president and mandarin of the Mathematical Tribunal of Pekin."—W. J. M. R.

HALLET, Joseph, an eminent Arian minister, was born at Exeter in 1692. His father of the same name was copastor with the celebrated James Peirce of a respectable congregation of presbyterian dissenters in that city, and conducted an academy for the education of presbyterian ministers. After completing his education under his father, he was admitted to the ministry in 1713, and was settled as pastor in 1715 over a small congregation at Shobrook, where he remained till 1722, when he was invited to succeed his father as copastor with Mr. Peirce. While yet a student he had imbibed a partiality for the Arian views of Whiston and Clarke; and his first work, published in 1720, "The Unity of God," &c., being remarks upon a publication of Dr. Waterland, was written in opposition to orthodox doctrine on the subject of the Trinity. In 1726 he published a funeral sermon for his colleague, Mr. Peirce, and a treatise entitled "The Reconciler." More useful to the cause of truth were his numerous publications in answer to the deistical writings of Tindal, Morgan, and Chubb; while as a biblical critic, he gained much reputation by three volumes of Notes and Discourses, which he brought out at intervals between 1729 and 1736. He died at Exeter in 1744.—P. L.

HALLEY, Edmund, a celebrated astronomer, was born at Haggerston, near London, on the 26th October, 1656. He was educated at St. Paul's school under Dr. Gale, and he is said to have discovered while there the change in the variation of the needle. In 1673 he entered Queen's college, Oxford, where he devoted himself so constantly to astronomy, that before the age of twenty he had sent to the Royal Society a memoir on the orbits of the primary planets. The reputation which this brought to him was such as to induce Charles II. to send him to St. Helena to make a catalogue of the southern stars, which he published in 1699, under the title of "Catalogus Stellarum Australium." This valuable work contains the places of three hundred and fifty stars, observations on the transit of Mercury, and a suggestion that the observations on the transits of the inferior planets might enable astronomers to determine the parallax of the sun. By a royal *mandamus* the university of Oxford made him M.A., and he was about the same year elected F.R.S. In 1679 he went to Dantzic to decide the question, then agitated between Hooke and Hevelius, respecting the comparative merits of the telescope and simple sight in astronomical observations. In 1680 he made the tour of Europe with his friend Mr. Nelson, and observed at Paris, along with Cassini, the celebrated comet of that year. He returned to England in 1681, and was afterwards married to the daughter of Mr. Tooke, auditor of the exchequer, with whom he lived happily till his death in 1737. In 1683 he published his theory of the variation of the needle, which he considered as governed by the nearest of the two magnetic poles existing, as he believed, in each hemisphere. His father, who was a soap-boiler, having suffered from the great fire in London and become bankrupt, the studies of his son experienced some interruption; but he soon resumed his astronomical observations, and was led to inquiries respecting the law of gravity, which brought him into communication with Sir Isaac Newton. In January, 1683–84, Halley having, from the consideration of the sesquialteral proportion of Kepler, concluded that the centripetal force decreased as the squares of the distance, went from Islington to London to consult Sir Christopher Wren and Dr. Hooke on the subject. He found that both these philosophers had been led to the same law, but that neither of them, like himself, had been able to prove that it was applicable to the celestial motions. He was therefore anxious to consult Newton on the subject, and for this purpose he went to Cambridge in August, 1684, where he found that the Lucasian professor had, in a little treatise, De Motu, perfected the demonstration of the great truth that the moon was kept in her orbit by the same power in virtue of which bodies fall on the earth's surface. This treatise was the germ of the Principia, which he persuaded Newton to give to the world, after having carefully superintended the printing of the work, and published it at his own expense. A complete history of this transaction, the most interesting in the annals of astronomy, with the whole of the correspondence between Halley and Newton, a large part of which has been only recently recovered, will be found in Sir David Brewster's Memoirs of the Life, &c. &c., of Sir Isaac Newton, 2nd edit., 1860.

In 1686 Halley published papers on the trade winds and monsoons between the tropics, and subsequently several other chemico-meteorological papers, in one of which, published in 1691, and entitled "On the Circulation of the Watery Vapours of the Sea, and the Origin of Springs," he explains the beautiful law by which a constant circulation of water is maintained between the ocean and the atmosphere. In 1691 Halley was a candidate for the Savilian professorship of astronomy at Oxford, but owing to a suspicion that he was an infidel, David Gregory was appointed to the chair. In 1692 Halley published his "Theory of the Change in the Variation of the Needle," which he attributed to a globe with magnetic poles revolving within the earth, and changing the variation. In order to test this hypothesis, he was anxious to obtain measures of the variation in different parts of the globe, but no opportunity presented itself of carrying his wishes into effect.

In 1696, soon after Newton was appointed warden of the mint, he obtained for Halley the situation of deputy-comptroller of the mint at Chester, one of the five provincial mints in England. Very soon after his appointment serious disturbances arose among the officers. An interesting history of these quarrels on the authority of letters from Halley to Newton, will be found in the Life of Newton already referred to. One of the clerks brought forward false charges against Halley and Woodall the warder, and the disturbances became so serious that Halley was obliged to appeal to Newton to obtain the protection of Charles Montague, mentioning at the same time his willingness to resign his office if it was considered "a voluntary cession." Halley seems to have been at this time dependent on his official income, for before the dissensions had come to a crisis, namely, in February, 1697, Newton had offered to procure for him an "engineer's place" through a Mr. Samuel Newton. Halley expressed his willingness to accept of this kind offer, provided it was likely to be durable. Two days, however, before this letter was written, Newton offered him a situation, worth ten shillings a week, to teach the mathematical grounds of engineering two hours a day to the engineers and officers of the army; but Halley seems to have declined both these situations, and to have retained his place at Chester. In 1698, when the five country mints were discontinued, Halley was, at his own desire, appointed by King William to the command of the *Paramour Pink* in order to determine the variation of the needle in different parts of the world, and to endeavour to discover land to the south of the western ocean. He accordingly set sail in November, 1698, but was obliged to return in July, 1699, in consequence of a mutiny amongst his officers. After the trial of his first lieutenant by court-martial he resumed his voyage, and made a large number of observations in various parts of the Atlantic. On his return to England without the loss of a single man, he was made a captain of the navy, with half-pay during life. In 1701 he published his chart of the variation of the needle, and soon afterwards a chart of the channel which he had surveyed. At the request of the emperor of Germany he went twice to the Adriatic to assist in the formation and repair of harbours, and as a reward for his services the emperor, at an interview with him at Vienna, took

off a diamond ring from his finger and presented it to him, with an autograph letter recommending him to Queen Anne. He returned to England in November, 1703, a few weeks after the death of Dr. Wallis, and was appointed his successor in the Savilian chair of geometry at Oxford. Justly proud of such a fellow-labourer, the university conferred upon him the degree of doctor of laws. In prosecution of the views of Sir Henry Savile, Dr. Halley and Dr. Gregory undertook the publication of the works of some of the Greek geometers; and two of the writings of Apollonius—one on the section of ratios, and another on conic sections—appeared in 1706 and 1710. He had been assistant-secretary to the Royal Society since 1685, but upon the death of Sir Hans Sloane in 1713 he became principal secretary to that body. An account of the great quarrel between him and Flamsteed, in which Flamsteed was the aggressor, will be found in Sir David Brewster's Memoirs of the Life, &c., &c., of Sir Isaac Newton. (See also FLAMSTEED and NEWTON.) On the death of Flamsteed in 1719, Halley was appointed his successor, and though now in the sixty-fifth year of his age, he continued for twenty years, without an assistant, to do all the duties of the observatory. His planetary tables, a great part of which was printed, 1717–19, were not published till 1749—after his death. In 1729 he was elected a foreign member of the Academy of Sciences of Paris. In 1731 he published his proposal for finding the longitude at sea within a degree. In 1737, at the age of eighty-one, he was struck with palsy in his right hand, but was still able to attend the meetings of the Royal Society. His strength, however, gradually declined; and one day, when he was in the act of drinking a glass of wine, he expired in his chair without a groan on the 14th January, 1742, in the eighty-sixth year of his age. His remains were interred in the churchyard of Lee. He had several children, both sons and daughters, some of whom died in infancy. In the history of astronomical discovery, the name of Halley will stand not far from that of Newton, with which it is so closely associated. His discovery of the long inequality of Jupiter and Saturn; of the acceleration of the mean motion of the moon; his prediction of the return of the comet which bears his name; his researches in terrestrial magnetism; his suggestions regarding the determination of the sun's parallax; his meteorological, mathematical, optical, and statistical researches, evince a universality of talent of rare occurrence. In the Eloge by Mairau, read in 1742 to the French Academy of Sciences, he is described as a naturalist, a scholar, a philosopher, an illustrious traveller, an able engineer, and almost a statesman.—D. B.

HALLIER, FRANÇOIS, was born at Chartres in 1595. At sixteen he professed philosophy at Paris, and at thirty was made a doctor of the university. He was appointed tutor of Ferdinand de Neuville, and in that capacity visited Germany, England, Italy, and Greece. In 1636 he published a book on the election and ordination of the clergy. He defended the censure of the Paris theologians against the English divines. His efforts were rewarded with pensions and promotions; he became syndic of the theological faculty at Paris, and in succession bishop of Toul and Cavaillon. The charge of Jansenism was preferred against him, probably because he was not obsequious enough to the jesuits. He died in 1659, leaving several works on ecclesiastical and other subjects, and a reputation for great erudition.—His brother PIERRE was a doctor of the Sorbonne, and died in 1617.—There was also a French divine named JACQUES HALLIER, who died in 1683.—B. H. C.

HALLIFAX, SAMUEL, D.D., was born at Mansfield in 1733, and studied at Jesus college, Cambridge, whence he removed to Trinity hall, and took his degrees in civil law in 1761. He was appointed professor of Arabic at Cambridge in 1768, but resigned in 1770, and became regius professor of civil law. In 1774 he became chaplain to George III., and the same year published his "Analysis of the Roman Civil Law, compared with the Law of England." In 1775 he was made master of the faculties in doctors' commons. In 1776 he published "Twelve Sermons on the Prophecies," and in 1781 was elected bishop of Gloucester, whence he removed to St. Asaph in 1789. He is best known at the present time by his "Analysis of Bishop Butler's Analogy," which is still useful. He died March 4th, 1790.—B. H. C.

*HALLIWELL, JAMES ORCHARD, an eminent English archæologist and literary antiquary, was born at Chelsea in 1821. He began his studies under Charles Butler the mathematician, and in 1837 passed a year at Cambridge. In 1839 he commenced his literary labours by publishing an edition of the works of Sir John Mandeville, since which time his prolific pen has been in constant activity. In the capacity either of author or editor his name appears on the title-pages of more than a hundred works. Mr. Halliwell's principal claim to distinction is to be found in his earnest study of Shakspeare and his age. With the fond love of a collector of Shakspeariana he has rendered a service to English literature, by reprinting numerous tracts, plays, poems, ballads, &c., illustrative of the Elizabethan age, and this without violating that ineffable charm in a collector's eyes, the quality of rarity, for he has made a practice of printing only a small number of copies, which number has again been reduced by the destruction of copies that may have remained on hand. To him the Percy Society, the Camden Society, and other kindred associations owe much. Philologists and students of our old writers are greatly indebted to him for his "Dictionary of Archaic and Provincial Words, Obsolete Phrases, Proverbs, and Ancient Customs, from the Fourteenth Century," the last edition of which appeared in 1855 in two thick octavo volumes. But the greatest achievement of Mr. Halliwell's literary life has been his splendid edition of Shakspeare's works. In nine magnificent folios he has gathered together the fruits of his many years' study of Shakspearian literature. Founding the text upon a new collation of the early editions of the great dramatist, he has illustrated it by copious archæological annotations, and by the addition of all the novels and tales on which the plays are founded. To these he has annexed an essay on the formation of the text, and a life of the poet. Numerous plates, facsimiles, and woodcuts, accurately taken from original sources, help to make the work an *edition de luxe*. Only one hundred and fifty copies are printed, a number is assigned to every copy, and the plates have been destroyed, in order that the limit may be strictly preserved. For a list of Mr. Halliwell's other publications, see Alibone's Dictionary.—R. H.

HALLMAN, CARL ISRAEL, a Swedish writer of comedies, was born in 1732. He was the beloved friend of the favourite Swedish poet Bellman, and possessed something of his genius. He was a Flemish painter in literature. His comedies and farces, though rather coarse, are vivid sketches of the folks-life of Sweden. His vaudeville, "Opportunity makes the Thief," still retains its place on the Stockholm stage, and still receives, as at its first appearance, the heartiest applause. Hallman died in 1800 at Stockholm, his native city. The latest edition of his collected works was in 1853 in 2 vols.—M. H.

HALLORAN, SYLVESTER O'. See O'HALLORAN.

*HALM, FRIEDRICH. See MÜNCH BELLINGHAUSEN.

HALMA, NICOLAS, was born at Sedan, December 31, 1755, and studied at Sedan and Paris. He made himself master of numerous languages, and also paid attention to medicine, mathematics, geography, theology, &c. He was principal of the Sedan college in 1791, and afterwards filled various offices at Paris. His translations of ancient Greek astronomers are not much valued. His own works are numerous, and chiefly on scientific subjects. Halma took orders in the Romish church.—B. H. C.

HALS, FRANS, one of the most distinguished of the Flemish portrait painters, was born at Mechlin in 1584, but he lived chiefly at Haarlem. He was the pupil of Van Mander the Flemish Vasari. The portraits of Hals are executed in a bold grand style; but they are certainly deficient in variety of half tints, his colouring being generally too uniform and heavy. This is the painter of whom Houbraken tells the anecdote about the visit of Vandyck to him on his road to England. Vandyck had heard of the great skill of Hals, and he called upon him as a stranger, requesting him to paint his portrait at once, as he had only a few hours to remain in the town. When the sitting was over, his visitor said it seemed very easy to paint, and he requested Hals to let him try his hand; Hals complied, and when asked to look at his strange sitter's performance, struck with astonishment, exclaimed—"You must be Vandyck, no other man could have done this." Vandyck asked Hals to accompany him to England, but the latter declined. His habits were not suited to courts; he was much given to drinking, and Houbraken says his pupils often put him to bed intoxicated. He lived to a great age notwithstanding, being in his eighty-second year when he died in 1666.—His younger brother, DIRK HALS, a painter of animals and ordinary Dutch subjects, died before him in 1656. Adrian Van Ostade, Adrian Brower, and Dirk van Balen were pupils of Frans Hals.—R. N. W.

HALTAUS, Christian Gottlieb, a German antiquary, born at Leipsic in 1702; died there head-master of the Nicolaischule in 1758. He published "Calendarium medii ævi," and "Glossarium Germanicum medii ævi."—K. E.

HALYBURTON, Thomas, a distinguished Scottish divine, was born at Duplin, near Perth, on the 25th December, 1674. His father, who was descended from the family of Pitcur in Angus, had been minister of the parish, but was ejected in 1662, and died in 1682. To escape persecution, his mother emigrated in 1685 to Rotterdam, where there was a Scotch congregation, served by exiled ministers. He was soon able to speak Dutch, and, in 1687, he was sent to Erasmus' school in that city, where the method of teaching Latin was so skilful and interesting, that he began to "delight in learning," as he tells us in his "Memoirs." But in the autumn of that year, owing to the indulgence published by James II., his mother returned with him to Scotland, when he resumed his studies in the schools of Perth and Edinburgh. In 1692 he entered the university of Edinburgh, but removed in the following year to St. Andrews, where he finished his education for the ministry. He was for some time a tutor and domestic chaplain at the Wemyss; in 1699 was licensed by the presbytery of Kirkcaldy; and in 1700 was ordained minister of Ceres. In 1701 he married. In 1710 he was recommended by the synod of Fife to the chair of divinity in St. Leonard's college, St. Andrews, to which he was appointed by Queen Anne. During his brief occupancy of the chair, he continued to devote his earnest studies to the evidences of divine revelation, the fruit of which appeared in his celebrated work, "Natural Religion insufficient and Revealed necessary to happiness," which was published in 1714. But this was a posthumous work. To the great loss and grief of the church, he was cut off in 1712. Other posthumous fruits of his pen were, "The Great Concern of Salvation," published in 1721, and "Ten Sermons," 1722. His "Memoirs," written by himself, contain a remarkable and valuable record of his religious life. It is as an answer to the celebrated treatise of the father of the English deists—De Veritate—that Halyburton's principal work is highly commended by Leland and by Orme.—P. L.

HAMADANI, Badi Az-Zaman al, was the surname of Abulfadl Ahmed ben Hosein, born at Hamadan in A.D. 358. He wrote epistles and makâmas, or academical addresses, which have been imitated by Hariri and others. Hamadani was considered an accomplished master of Arabic. He died at Herat in A.H. 398, some say by poison, and others, that having been buried alive during a trance, he died from the fright.—B. H. C.

HAMAKER, Hendrick Arens, was born at Amsterdam, February 25, 1789. Though destined for business, he gave himself to learning, and in 1815 was appointed professor of oriental languages at Franeker. Two years later he accepted a similar post at Leyden. His acquaintance with Arabic, Syriac, Chaldee, &c., was considerable; and some of his pupils attained to eminence. His catalogue of oriental MSS. at Leyden, and others of his works, are still valuable. He wrote partly in Dutch and partly in Latin. He died at Leyden, October 10, 1835.—B. H. C.

HAMANN, Johann Georg, called the "Magus of the North," a German author, was born at Königsberg, August 27, 1730, and devoted himself to the study of theology, philosophy, and literature. After having successively acted as private tutor to several families in Courland, he determined on a commercial career at Riga, and by a Riga house was sent on business to Holland and England, whence, however, he returned disappointed in his expectations and endeavours. In 1763 he obtained a subordinate situation in his native town; but, broken in his health, unsteady and unfit for regular employment, was obliged to resign, and retired to Münster, where he enjoyed the friendship of the Princess Galitzin and the philosopher Jacobi. Here he died 21st June, 1788. His writings, although they have a mystical tinge, which detracts from their clearness and efficiency, are full of faith and ardent piety, and were highly instrumental in reviving the belief in revelation in a barren and worldly age.—(*Complete Works*, ed. by F. Roth, 8 vols.)—K. E.

HAMBERGER, Georg Christoph, a German writer, was born at Feuchtwangen, near Anspach, in 1726. He studied at Göttingen, where he became librarian, and professor of history. He originated the celebrated biographical publication known as "Das gelehrte Deutschland." He died in 1773.—F. M.

HAMBERGER, Georg Erhard, a German physician, was born at Jena in 1697, and educated at the university of his native town. Rising to eminence in the career he had chosen, he had a lengthy controversy with the celebrated Haller. His writings, which are entirely on medical and surgical topics, are said to be characterized by masterly logic and great clearness of style. He died at Jena in 1755.—W. J. P.

* HAMEL, Felix John, department commissioner of income-tax, solicitor for H.M. Customs and the board of trade for merchant shipping business, was born at Tamworth, 11th January, 1808. He is the son of Jean Baptiste Augustin Bruno Hamel, an emigrant of the French revolution, and a descendant of the old Norman family of the Hamels du Hamel et de Braquemont, which has given to France many names eminent in literature and science. At an early age Mr. Hamel, having made choice of the legal profession, entered the office of the late Thomas Wellington of Tamworth, a well-known lawyer in the Midland counties, and afterwards succeeded to his practice. In 1845 the late Sir Robert Peel, then first lord of the treasury, selected Mr. Hamel for the office of assistant-solicitor for the customs, and in three years afterwards he was appointed chief-solicitor. In this capacity he availed himself of many opportunities for conferring advantages on the mercantile community, as well as the officers of the crown. It appears from parliamentary papers, that during the first five years of his solicitorship he, by economy and system, saved no less than £50,000 to the crown in his own department of the customs alone. In 1853 he achieved the Herculean task of consolidating the numerous acts of parliament relating to the customs into one concise act, drawn in clear and simple language, and abolishing the many obnoxious restrictions and incumbrances which formerly rendered the customs' laws unpopular and oppressive. He published this act, with a valuable commentary, preceded by a copious history of the customs from the earliest date. One advantage which the mercantile community derive from this act is, the privilege of substituting general or covering bonds in lieu of the multifarious separate bonds formerly required, the effect of which has been to relieve merchants from much difficulty and annoyance. The esteem in which he is generally held as a public servant has been evinced on two occasions by valuable presentations of plate. He was elected first captain of the customs' rifle volunteers. He is a zealous promoter of educational institutions, and a lover of the arts, being himself a proficient in painting. Mr. Hamel has appeared as an author, and his novel, "Harry Roughton," developes with salutary effect the romance of the smuggler's life and the consequences of crime.—T. J.

HAMEL, Jean Baptiste du. See Duhamel.

HAMEL Du Monceau. See Duhamel.

* HAMELIN, Ferdinand Alphonse, French minister of marine, was born at Pont L'Evesque, department of Calvados, on the 5th of September, 1796. Under the auspices of his uncle who died a rear-admiral, he entered the navy in 1806. He was engaged in the series of sea-fights which ended in the capture of the Mauritius in 1810 by the English. Taking a part in the later naval struggles of the first empire, and ascending in rank, he was a "capitaine de vaisseau" in 1836, having previously, and at his own request, been intrusted with the command of a corvette in the expedition of 1830 against Algiers. Appointed a rear-admiral in 1842, he was sent in 1844 to command the French naval force in the South Pacific, and completed the negotiations which led to the acquisition of the Marquesas islands by France. On his return home he filled successively various important posts, was appointed a vice-admiral in 1848, in the following year a member of the council of admiralty, and soon afterwards maritime prefect of Toulon, in which capacity he directed the arrangements for the despatch both of the army of occupation to Rome and of the forces to the East in the Russian war. Receiving the command of the French Mediterranean squadron, and having joined the English fleet, he assisted in the bombardment of the military port of Odessa, and presided over the disembarkation of the French army in the Crimea. In the naval attack on the forts of Sebastopol, Admiral Hamelin greatly distinguished himself by his fearless exposure of his person. On the 2nd of December following, he was made a full admiral, a post which gave him a seat in the senate. In the April of 1855 he was appointed minister of marine, and in that of 1856 he received the grand cordon of the legion of honour.—F. E.

HAMELMANN, Hermann, was born in 1525 at Osnabrück, and died at Oldenburg in 1595. He was compelled to leave

Osnabrück for preaching the doctrines of Luther, and became conspicuous for his learning and his eloquence. He served the Reformation well by his zeal and talents. Amid many public duties, he found time to write a number of learned works on historical and other subjects. The "Historia ecclesiastica renati Evangelii" and the "Oldenburgische Chronicon," in 3 vols. folio, were useful and important books.—B. H. C.

HAMERANI, sometimes written by Italian authors Emerani, the name of a family of medallists, whose labours for nearly a century and a half contributed to maintain the high character of the papal coins and medals. The following are the most distinguished:—

Albert Hamerani, the founder of the family, was a German. He appears to have been first employed in the papal service under Alexander VII. (1655–67). He engraved several excellent medals of that pope and his successors, Clement IX., Clement X., and Clement XI., and died in 1672.

Giovanni Hamerani, son and scholar of Albert, was medallist to the Popes Innocent XI., Alexander VIII., Innocent XII., and Clement XI. He died in 1705.

Ermengild Hamerani, son and successor of Giovanni, was born at Rome in 1683, and died there in 1744. He alone, or in conjuction with his brother Otto, executed a vast number of medals as well as coins, including those of Clement XI., Innocent XIII., Benedict XIII., Clement XII., and Benedict XIV.

Otto Hamerani, younger brother and scholar of Ermengild, born at Rome in 1694; died about 1753.

Beatrice Hamerani, who gave promise of eminent skill in the family calling, daughter of Giovanni, died in 1703, in her twenty-fourth year.

Giacomo Hamerani, the last of the family, was medallist to Pius VI., and was involved in the ruin which the French revolution brought upon his master.—J. T–e.

HAMILCAR BARCA, father of the great Hannibal, and himself one of the most celebrated of the Carthaginian generals, was appointed to the command of the Carthaginian forces in Sicily in the eighteenth year of the first Punic war, B.C. 247. He maintained his position in the island, defying all the exertions of the Romans, for nearly five years; but at length the total defeat of the Carthaginian admiral in a naval battle which was fought off the Ægates, decided the fate of the war, and Hamilcar was compelled to give his reluctant consent to a treaty by which it was agreed that the Carthaginians should evacuate Sicily. He returned to Carthage filled with intense animosity against Rome, and brooding over plans of future vengeance. The execution of these he was obliged to postpone for some time on account of a great revolt of the mercenary troops and native Africans, which broke out immediately after his return from Sicily, and by which Carthage was brought to the brink of ruin. The command of the government forces was at first intrusted to Hanno, a leading aristocrat, but the numerous reverses which he experienced compelled the senate to appoint the popular general, Hamilcar, as his colleague; and it was chiefly by the skill and energy of the latter that the revolt was at length completely suppressed, after it had lasted three years and four months. Hamilcar, with the army under his command, then crossed over into Spain, which he intended to constitute the basis of his future operations against the Romans. To this step he was now prompted, not only in revenge for the loss of Sicily, but also for the cession of Sardinia, which the Romans had ungenerously extorted from the Carthaginians during the war in Africa. With this view he carried his arms into the heart of the country, subdued a considerable part of it, and founded a great city, which some suppose to have been Barcelona, and others New Carthage. At the same time he is said to have acquired vast treasures, not only by levying contributions on the inhabitants, but also by working the rich silver mines for which Spain was at that time celebrated. His object in this was to accumulate the sinews of war, with a view to his long-cherished designs against Rome; and there is no doubt that the same resources were afterwards industriously turned to account by his son Hannibal. It appears that Hamilcar himself contemplated crossing the Alps, when he was slain in a battle against the Vettones, B.C. 229, leaving three sons, Hannibal, Hasdrubal, and Mago, all of whom bore a distinguished part in the second Punic war.—G. BL.

HAMILTON, the name of one of the most illustrious Scottish noble families, the head of which is premier peer of Scotland, and nearest heir to the crown after the present royal house. The first mention of the name in Scottish records occurs in 1272, but it was Sir James Hamilton, the sixth baron of Cadyow, created Lord Hamilton in 1445, who gained for his house a position in the foremost rank of the nobles of the land. He appears to have been a man of great prudence and sagacity, and his well-timed desertion of the earl of Douglas in the memorable struggle between that formidable baron and James II. in 1454, contributed greatly to the overthrow of the Douglases, and was rewarded with liberal grants from their forfeited possessions. On the downfall of the Boyds in 1469 Lord Hamilton rose upon their ruin; and in 1474 the princess Mary, eldest daughter of James II., who had married Thomas Boyd, earl of Arran, and had accompanied him in his exile, was recalled from the continent by her brother, James III., compelled to submit to a divorce, and remarried to Lord Hamilton, who must then have approached his grand climacteric, while the age of the princess could not have exceeded twenty-four. The descendants of Lord Hamilton by this marriage became the nearest heirs to the Scottish crown. The earldom of Arran, forfeited by Thomas Boyd, was conferred by James IV. in 1503 on James, second Lord Hamilton, as a reward for his success in negotiating a marriage between the Scottish king and Margaret, daughter of Henry VII. of England. He was subsequently appointed lord high-admiral of Scotland, and obtained the command of the expedition sent by James in 1513 to the assistance of the king of France. But, owing to his incapacity and disobedience of orders, the expedition terminated in a disgraceful failure. He appears to have been afraid to return to Scotland during the lifetime of James; but, after the death of his sovereign at Flodden, he made an unsuccessful attempt to grasp the regency. His conduct during the troubled minority of James, was exceedingly turbulent, unpatriotic, and fickle. When the regent Albany returned to France in 1517, Arran, in consequence of his high birth and great feudal influence, was appointed lieutenant-general of the kingdom, warden of the marches, and one of the lords of regency; but the inferiority of his talents and the fickleness of his character rendered him totally unfit for these high offices. He was for some time bitterly at feud with the earl of Angus, and the violence and bloodshed on both sides reduced the country to a state of almost total disorganization. In 1520 the famous skirmish called "Clear the Causeway," for which Arran and his son were mainly to blame, was fought between these two fierce factions in the streets of Edinburgh, and terminated in the total defeat of the partisans of Arran. The earl and his illegitimate son, Hamilton of Finnart, were in such peril that they were fain to make their escape, mounted on a coal horse from which they threw the load. A few years later, Arran became reconciled to his former rival Angus, and, in the interest of the Douglases, fought the battle of Linlithgow in 1526. He died early in 1529.

John Hamilton, the last Roman catholic archbishop of St. Andrews, was a natural son of the first earl of Arran. He was appointed in succession abbot of Paisley, privy seal, high treasurer, and primate of Scotland. He was an able but ambitious and intriguing man, and had great influence over his brother the regent. He was the soul of Queen Mary's party during her confinement in Lochleven, and was deep in the intrigues for her restoration to the throne. He was taken prisoner when Dumbarton castle was captured in 1571, and was hanged at Stirling as an accomplice in the murder of Regent Moray.

Another natural son of the earl was Sir James Hamilton of Finnart, a very able and accomplished, but fierce, turbulent, and bloodthirsty man. He was a skilful architect, and built Craignethan and other baronial and royal castles. He was a favourite councillor and friend of James V.; but ultimately was tried, convicted, and executed for treason, 16th August, 1540.

James Hamilton, second earl of Arran, son of James first earl, on the death of James V. in 1542 was unanimously chosen regent of Scotland to the exclusion of Cardinal Beaton, who alleged that he had been appointed to this high office by the will of the late king. The earl was of a timid and vacillating character, however, penurious in his habits, and altogether destitute of the talent and energy requisite for the government of the country at that crisis of its affairs. He was at first favourable to an alliance with England, and to the marriage of the infant-queen Mary to Prince Edward, and was assiduously courted by Henry, who

made him the most magnificent promises; but the unjust and impolitic demands of the English king excited a strong feeling of hostility throughout Scotland, which Arran could not resist. His natural brother, the abbot of Paisley, succeeded in gaining a complete ascendancy over his irresolute mind, persuaded him to become reconciled to Cardinal Beaton, to join the French party, and ultimately, in 1543, to abjure the protestant faith, and to return to the bosom of the Romish church. The invasion of Scotland in 1544, and the merciless ravages of the English army under the earl of Hertford, completed the alienation of the regent and the Scottish people. The match was broken off; the alliance with France was renewed, and the dukedom of Chatelherault, with a considerable pension, was conferred upon Arran by the French king, in order to induce him to consent to the marriage of Queen Mary to the dauphin of France. Throughout the sanguinary war which the English carried on against the Scots, with the view of compelling them to fulfil the conditions of the marriage treaty with Henry, the regent displayed a great want of energy and activity in providing for the defence of the country; and his folly and inexperience were the main cause of the bloody defeat of the Scottish army at Pinkie, in 1547. He behaved with equal pusillanimity and fickleness in the great contest between the protestants and Roman catholics in Scotland, and in the end lost the confidence of both parties. Having thus rendered himself contemptible in the eyes of the people, his influence was completely destroyed, and at last by alternate appeals to his hopes and his fears, he was induced to abdicate the regency, 12th April, 1554, in favour of the queen-dowager, Mary of Guise. On laying down his office, he was declared by the parliament the second person in the kingdom, and nearest in succession to the crown. With his characteristic fickleness he joined the lords of the congregation in 1559 against the queen-regent; he violently opposed the marriage of Queen Mary to Darnley in 1565, and had to purchase his pardon for that offence, by consenting to surrender his castles, and to live abroad for five years. He returned to Scotland in 1569, after the deposition of the unfortunate Mary, and became the leader of the queen's party. He suffered imprisonment for some time in Edinburgh castle by an arbitrary stretch of authority on the part of Regent Moray, and after several alternations of opposition and submission to the dominant party in Scotland, he ultimately made his peace with Regent Morton in 1572, and declared his approbation of the reformed religion and of the king's authority. He died 22nd January, 1574. The dukedom of Chatelherault was resumed by the French crown, but his Scottish honours descended to his eldest son—

James, third earl of Arran. He was in the castle of St. Andrews when Beaton was murdered in 1546, and was for some time detained a prisoner by the conspirators. The parliament, fearing that they might deliver up to the English the heir presumptive to the crown, passed an act declaring the governor's second son nearest heir, so long as the eldest should remain in the hands of the enemies of the realm. Arran obtained his freedom on the surrender of the castle to the French, and in 1555 visited the court of France, where he was appointed captain of the famous Scotch guard, and gained great distinction by his remarkable bravery. Having, however, been marked out as a victim by the Guises he fled to Geneva in 1559; and after travelling through Germany and Flanders, making himself acquainted with the reformed churches, he returned home by way of England, where he was cordially welcomed by Elizabeth, who spared no pains to attach him firmly to the protestant cause. In 1560 the Scottish parliament proposed the earl as a husband to the English queen. An unsuccessful attempt was made in the following year to bring about a marriage between Arran and Queen Mary, to whom he was sincerely attached. But disappointment, neglect, and annoyances caused by his father's parsimony, preyed upon a mind always excitable and impetuous, and in the end upset his reason. He was formally pronounced insane in 1562, and was placed in confinement. Notwithstanding his pitiful and hopeless condition, by a most shameful stretch of arbitrary power, he was held responsible in 1579 for the actions of his brothers; his estates were seized by the rapacious Regent Morton, and he was subjected to a rigorous imprisonment in the castle of Linlithgow. After the downfall of Morton, Captain James Stewart, the infamous favourite of James VI., obtained a grant of the Hamilton estates, and was even created Earl of Arran. But, on the overthrow of this minion in 1585, the Hamilton family regained their lands and titles. James, earl of Arran, survived till 1609. His brother—

Lord John Hamilton, commendator of the rich abbey of Aberbrothwick, and hence frequently named Lord Arbroath, was the virtual head of the great house of Hamilton after the death of his father, the duke, in 1574. He professed to be a zealous partisan of Queen Mary, and received her at Hamilton after her escape from Lochleven. His brother, Lord Claude Hamilton, commanded the queen's forces at the disastrous battle of Langside. It is now known, however, that in spite of all their professed zeal, the Hamiltons were, at the time of Mary's abdication of the crown in 1567, eager that she should be put to death, and that Hamilton, archbishop of St. Andrews, in the name of his family, formally proposed this course to the barons of the king's party, as the only certain method of reconciling the hostile factions. The assassination of Regent Moray was planned by them and their associates, and executed by a member of the family—Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh; and the slaughter of the Regent Lennox in the raid of Stirling, in 1571, was instigated by Lord Claude Hamilton and Lord Huntley. Six years later, the Regent Morton confiscated the Hamilton estates and seized the strongholds of the family. Lord John fled to France, and remained in exile until 1585, when, along with other banished noblemen, he entered Scotland at the head of a powerful army, expelled the royal minion Stewart, the usurper of the Hamilton title and estates, and seized the king's person. James was fain to grant the banished nobles an ample pardon; to repeal the act of forfeiture against them; and to reinstate the Hamiltons in their possessions. Lord John continued henceforth in high favour with the king, and in 1599 was created Marquis of Hamilton. He died 12th April, 1604, in his seventy-second year. His son—

James, second marquis of Hamilton, was born in 1589, succeeded his father in 1604, and his uncle, the earl of Arran, in 1609. He presided as royal commissioner at the meeting of the Scottish parliament, held in 1621, which ratified the famous "Articles of Perth," establishing the episcopal form of worship —a result which, in spite of the most determined opposition, was brought about mainly by the dexterity of Hamilton. The marquis died in 1625, in his thirty-sixth year, deeply lamented by James, who followed him to the grave in a few days.

James Hamilton, third marquis and first duke of Hamilton, son of the preceding, was born in 1606. When he had reached his fourteenth year, he was sent for to court, and betrothed to Margaret, daughter of the earl of Denbigh, then only seven years of age. After this ceremony, the marquis was sent to Oxford to complete his education, which had previously been carried on in Scotland. An early and close intimacy sprung up between the prince of Wales and the young marquis; and after Charles ascended the throne he induced his friend by repeated and earnest requests to quit his beautiful residence in the island of Arran, and to repair to court. On his arrival there, in the year 1628, Hamilton was appointed master of the horse, a gentleman of the bedchamber, and a privy councillor. Other high honours were subsequently heaped upon him, and he was appointed to the command of the forces sent to the assistance of Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden. The expedition sailed on the 16th of July, 1630, and having reached the mouth of the Oder in safety, the troops were disembarked, and contributed largely to the victory which the king of Sweden gained over the imperialists at Leipsic. Hamilton then marched with his brigade into Silesia, where he distinguished himself by his courage and prudence. He was ultimately recalled in 1632; and returning to England received a cordial welcome from the king. During the succeeding six years of his life the marquis took no part in public affairs. But in 1638, when the foolish proceedings of Charles and Laud, in attempting to impose the liturgy on the Scottish people, had led to the adoption of the National Covenant and to open resistance to the royal authority, Hamilton was sent down to Scotland as royal commissioner, with instructions to endeavour to allay the agitation by the offer of certain concessions. But promises and threats proved alike unavailing to induce the people to acquiesce in the religious innovations. The marquis was three times successively sent down to Scotland with fresh instructions and enlarged powers, but with the same result. The temporizing offers of Charles, as he distinctly stated in his private letters, were intended merely to gain time until his warlike preparations were completed to reduce the

Scottish people by force; and Hamilton, though with evident reluctance, lent himself to the dishonest policy of his master. The covenanters, however, distrusted the sincerity of both, and firmly adhered to their principles. The marquis presided as royal commissioner at the memorable assembly held in Glasgow in November, 1638, which abolished the entire episcopal government and form of worship; and he attempted, but in vain, to arrest its root-and-branch reforms by declaring the assembly dissolved. In the following year he was despatched to Scotland with a fleet of twenty ships of war, while Charles himself marched northwards at the head of twenty thousand men, for the purpose of reducing his refractory subjects to obedience; but the expedition proved entirely abortive. When hostilities at length broke out between the king and the English parliament, both parties eagerly strove to obtain the assistance of the Scots. Montrose earnestly urged that the royalists in Scotland should take up arms at once. Hamilton, on the other hand, recommended a cautious and temporizing policy, in the hope that the covenanters would be gained over by courtesy and kindness. Charles approved of Hamilton's advice, and, conferring a dukedom on him as a mark of his confidence, sent him back to Scotland with large powers. His trimming policy, however, proved completely unsuccessful. The covenanters sent a powerful army to the assistance of the parliament; and Charles was so much provoked at this result, that, suspecting the duke of treachery, he caused him, on his arrival at Oxford, in December, 1643, to be put under arrest and sent prisoner to Pendennis castle, and afterwards to Mount St. Michael in Cornwall. In spite of this severe treatment, on regaining his liberty, after a confinement of twenty-eight months, the duke was among the first to wait upon the king at Newcastle, when he sought refuge with the Scottish army. He vehemently opposed the surrender of the unfortunate monarch to the English parliament, and, with unshaken loyalty, he exerted his utmost influence to retrieve the desperate fortunes of his royal master. Having obtained the sanction of the Scottish Estates, he levied an army for the purpose of rescuing the king by force of arms; and marched into England at the head of an ill-equipped and badly-disciplined body of raw levies, amounting to about fifteen thousand men. But his abilities were altogether unequal to the enterprise which he had undertaken. The main body of his army was defeated and captured by Cromwell and Lambert at Preston, August 17th, 1648. The duke himself, with his principal officers and about three thousand cavalry, fled to Uttoxeter, where they were intercepted and compelled to lay down their arms. He was imprisoned at Windsor, from which he made his escape a few hours after the execution of the king; but was retaken next morning, brought to trial on the 6th of February, found guilty of treason, and beheaded in Palace Yard on the 9th of March, 1649, in the forty-third year of his age. The duke of Hamilton was a man of amiable, though reserved disposition, and unswerving loyalty; but he was placed in a position, in very trying times, for which his moderate abilities and vacillating character rendered him quite unfit; and his want of sagacity, firmness, and energy, caused his efforts in behalf of the royal cause to prove entirely fruitless, and in some instances positively mischievous. He was succeeded by his brother—

William, second duke of Hamilton, who was born in 1616. He was created a peer by the title of Earl of Lanark in 1639, and was appointed secretary of state for Scotland in 1640. He was arrested along with his brother in 1643, but made his escape, and coming down to Scotland joined the covenanters. Like his brother, however, he strongly opposed the surrender of the king to the English parliament in 1647, actively promoted the engagement for his rescue in 1648, and when the Scottish army marched into England for that purpose, was appointed commander-in-chief of the forces left in Scotland. Shortly after the overthrow of the royal party he went abroad, but returned to Scotland with Charles II. in 1650. He was for some time excluded from the court and from office by the extreme covenanting party, but was permitted to assist in the defence of the country, after the defeat at Dunbar. He accompanied Charles in his expedition to England as second in command, and was mortally wounded at the battle of Worcester, 3rd September, 1651, and died on the 12th of that month in his thirty-fifth year. The English titles of the family became extinct at the death of Duke William, but the duchy devolved upon his niece—

Anne, Duchess of Hamilton, daughter of James, first duke, who was born about 1636. She married Lord William Douglas, son of the first marquis of Douglas, who was born in 1634, created Earl of Selkirk in 1644, and at the Restoration was made duke of Hamilton for life. His grace frequently opposed the measures of the court during the reign of Charles II., but his opposition even to the most flagrant acts of tyranny was cautious and languid. James appointed him a privy councillor and one of the commissioners of the treasury, and he was implicated in many of the unjustifiable acts of the Scottish privy council at that period. On the landing of the prince of Orange, however, the duke presided at the meeting of the Scottish nobility and gentry in London, who requested the prince to assume the government of Scotland. Although his abilities were but moderate, and his political career by no means straightforward or consistent, he was selected by the whig party as their leader on account of his illustrious descent and vast influence, and after a keen contest was elected president of the convention at Edinburgh in 1689, which declared the throne vacant, and tendered the crown to Mary and William. When the convention was turned into a parliament, the duke was nominated lord high commissioner. He was appointed president of the council and high admiral of Scotland, but having quarrelled with the court retired for a considerable time into private life. He was reconciled to the government, however, and quitting his retreat was appointed commissioner to the parliament of 1693. Hamilton was a man of fair abilities and of respectable character, tried by the low political standard of the day; but he was fickle, false, and greedy, and so provoked William by his factious conduct, that he exclaimed on one occasion—"I wish to heaven that Scotland were a thousand miles off, and that the duke of Hamilton were king of it; then I should be rid of them both." Bishop Burnet says the duke "wanted all sort of polishing. He was rough and sullen, but candid and sincere [a great mistake.] His temper was boisterous, neither fit to submit nor to govern." The duke died in April, 1694, in the sixtieth year of his age.

James, fourth duke of Hamilton, son of the preceding, was born in 1658, and educated at the university of Glasgow. After completing his education he made a tour on the continent, and on his return in 1679 was appointed one of the gentlemen of the bedchamber by Charles II., with whom he was a favourite on account of his good humour and wit. In 1683 he was nominated ambassador extraordinary to France, served two campaigns as aid-de-camp to the French king; and on leaving France, after the death of Charles II. in 1685, was warmly recommended to James VII., his successor, by Louis XIV. himself. The earl of Arran, as he was then called, received from the new king the office of master of the wardrobe, in addition to his former post, the command of the royal regiment of horse, and a grant of the forfeited estates of the Stewarts of Coltness, who were stripped of their property on account of their nonconformist principles. When the Restoration took place Arran adhered to the cause of James, while his father the duke, according to a common course of policy at that period, supported the claims of William, so that in any event the family titles and estates were safe. Arran was deeply implicated in Montgomery's plot for the restoration of the exiled family, and was twice committed to the Tower on suspicion of treason. On regaining his liberty he returned to Scotland, and spent several years there in retirement. The death of his father in 1694 brought him no accession of title or estate, as both were possessed by his mother. But in 1698 the duchess resigned the family dignities into the hands of the king, who immediately conferred them on her son, to the no small surprise of the friends of government, as the disaffection of Arran was well known. During the excitement connected with the failure of the Darien expedition, the new duke acquired great popularity by heading the opposition to the ministry, and strenuously supporting the claims of the African company. On the accession of Queen Anne he protested against the legality of the meeting of the convention parliament, affirming that it ought to have been dissolved on the death of William, and withdrew from the house followed by seventy-nine of the members—a step which was warmly resented by the queen. His grace took an active part in the discussions about the union of the two kingdoms, and was regarded as the leader of the opposition to that measure. But he suddenly abandoned his party at a critical moment either through treachery or fickleness, and by his desertion completely paralyzed their movements. He contrived to keep up a correspondence with the exiled monarch, but his attachment to James

was not sufficiently strong to induce him to run much risk for his sake; for on learning that a descent was about to be made on Scotland, the duke retired to his estates in Staffordshire, and on the appearance of the French fleet on the coast he was taken into custody and carried to London. On the overthrow of the whig ministry in 1710 various honours and offices were bestowed upon the duke, and he was in the following year created a British peer by the titles of Duke of Brandon and Baron Dutton; but the house of lords offered a violent resistance to this step, and after a long debate, and by a narrow majority, decided that no Scottish peer being created a peer of Great Britain since the Union had a right to sit in that house. This resolution, though quite illegal, was not rescinded till 1782, when Douglas, eighth duke of Hamilton, was permitted to take his seat in the house of peers as duke of Brandon. In 1712 Duke James was appointed master-general of the ordnance, and was decorated with the order of the garter, in addition to that of the thistle which he had received from King James. His grace was shortly after nominated ambassador extraordinary to France, but before he could set out for the French court he was killed in November, 1712, in a duel with Lord Mohun, an odious villain already stained with several murders. The jacobites, who had formed great expectations from the duke's mission, went so far as to affirm that Mohun had been instigated by some of the whig party to challenge the duke, and that the unfortunate nobleman was killed, not by his antagonist, who also fell, but by General Macartney, Mohun's second, who fled at the time, and remained abroad for several years. He ultimately surrendered himself, and was tried in 1716 and acquitted of the murder, but found guilty of homicide. The duke resembled his predecessors both as regards his mediocre talents and his fickleness of character. Mackay, who gives him credit for bravery and good sense, speaks of his "black, coarse complexion" and rough manners, and adds, "He is very forward and hot for what he undertakes, ambitious and haughty, and a violent enemy." His grandson—

James, sixth duke, married Miss Gunning, the celebrated beauty, who after his death became duchess of Argyll, and was the mother of four dukes—two of Hamilton and two of Argyll—and was created a peeress of Great Britain in 1766 by the title of Baroness Hamilton. Her eldest son, James George, seventh Duke of Hamilton, on the death of the duke of Douglas in 1761, became the male representative and chief of the famous house of Douglas; and his guardians made an unsuccessful attempt to obtain for him the possession of the family estates. (See Douglas family.) Lord Archibald Hamilton, younger son of Archibald, ninth duke, represented the county of Lanark in several parliaments, and was an active and influential member of the whig opposition to the Pitt, Addington, and Portland ministries. The present representative of the family is William Alexander Anthony Archibald, eleventh duke of Hamilton and eighth duke of Brandon, who was born in 1811, married in 1843 the Princess Maria of Baden, and succeeded his father in 1852. There are no fewer than two dukedoms, three marquisates, four earldoms, and eight baronies borne by the head of the Hamilton family. A junior branch of the house, descended from Lord Claude Hamilton, noticed above, has been raised to the peerage under the title of Marquis of Abercorn, and obtained extensive grants of land in the north of Ireland. The marquis is the representative of the Hamiltons in the male line.—J. T.

HAMILTON, Alexander, Major-general, sometime secretary of the treasury of the United States, was born in the British West Indian island of Nevis, on the 11th January, 1757. His father, who was of Scotch extraction, had emigrated to Nevis with commercial views, which he failed in realizing, and married a young widow of French Huguenot descent; nor do Hamilton's American biographers fail to note in him a union of French verve with Scotch sagacity and shrewdness. After having received a fair elementary education, he entered at twelve the counting-house of a New York merchant, who had an establishment in the island. The employer saw and fostered the superior intellect of his assistant, and tradition says that a clever description of the hurricane of 1772, furnished by the young Hamilton to a local newspaper, introduced him to the notice, and procured him the patronage, of the leading personages of the colony. However this may be, he was enabled by the aid of patrons to repair to America in search of a better education than Nevis could afford, and with ultimate views on the profession of the law. We find him at last a student of King's college (after the Revolution, Columbia college), New York, a prominent member of debating clubs, a political rhymer in newspapers, and at that period developing a strong devotional feeling. When but seventeen he spoke at the New York city meeting held in the fields on the 6th of July, 1774, on the subject of American grievances. The youthful appearance of his slender and diminutive form, gained him at once a hearing, and the success of his fiery rhetoric made him a politician. After distinguishing himself by some feats of collegiate soldiering, he entered the revolutionary army, and became an aid-de-camp and favourite of Washington. Having married in 1780 a daughter of General Schuyler, he retired from the army in 1782, with the rank of colonel, and resuming the study of the law was admitted to the supreme court, and acquired a considerable practice. Elected a member of congress by the state of New York, he was one of the delegates to the convention of 1787, which framed the constitution of the United States, and which bears the impress of his political convictions. In the secret debates of that assembly he took the anti-democratic side, pleading powerfully for a strong federal government. His views were publicly enforced in a series of letters in the *New York Daily Advertiser* (in the composition of them he had some slight assistance from Jay and Madison), which, afterwards republished with the title of "The Federalist," have since remained an admired text-book of federalist principles. Appointed in 1787 by Washington secretary of the treasury, an office somewhat equivalent to that of our chancellor of the exchequer, Hamilton had a herculean task to grapple with in organizing the finances of the young republic. Here again he had to combat his old antagonists, who wished to repudiate a federal obligation for the payment of debts incurred by the several states in the common cause. Hamilton triumphed, though opposed in the cabinet itself by Jefferson; he consolidated the debts of the states, provided by a judicious system of taxation for the extinction of the federal debt, and established a national bank. He is the founder of the federal finance of the United States. In 1795, he retired spontaneously from the cabinet, and to provide for the wants of a large family, resumed successfully the practice of his profession. He still remained, however, an active politician, and when in 1798, under the presidency of Adams, war between the States and France was imminent, it was made a *sine qua non* by Washington who was summoned from seclusion to take the command-in-chief, that Hamilton should be his second in command. This eminent man, who has received the emphatic praises both of Talleyrand and of Guizot, died within twenty-four hours, of wounds received in a duel fought near New York on the 12th of June, 1804, and forced on him by the notorious Aaron Burr, whose aims both on the presidency and vice-presidency of the States had been thwarted by the publication of opinions of Hamilton's adverse to his claims, and reflecting on his personal character. In 1834–40, memoirs of his life were published by his son, John C. Hamilton.—F. E.

HAMILTON, Alexander, an English orientalist, is said to have been born about 1765, and to have died at Liverpool on the 30th December, 1824. In no English biographical dictionary, or other work of reference, have we been able to discover any notice of his career, an omission naturally commented on in the brief memoir of him in the Biographie Universelle (Michaud's), of which that in the Nouvelle Biographie Générale is little more than a transcript. According to the Biographie Universelle, Hamilton was long a resident in India, where he studied the Sanscrit language and literature. On his return to Europe, having examined the collections of Indian MSS. in the library of the British museum and in that of the East India Company, he went to Paris and inspected those in what is now the Bibliothèque Imperiale. A *detenu* in France after the rupture of the peace of Amiens, he is described as probably the only person on the continent who then understood Sanscrit, which he is reported to have taught—no slight distinction—to Frederick Schlegel, to Chézy, and to Fauriel. During his residence in France he compiled a catalogue of the Sanscrit MSS. in the Bibliothèque Imperiale, which was published in French (Paris, 1807) and in English. After his return to England he was appointed a professor at Haileybury. Among his contributions to Sanscrit literature (several of them anonymous, and all of them described in Gildemeister's Bibliothecæ Sanscritæ Specimen) were the Hitopadesa in Sanscrit, 1810; and the "Terms of Sanscrit Grammar.—F. E.

HAMILTON, Anthony, Count, celebrated as the author of the "Mémoires de Grammont," was of the noble family of that name; his father, Sir George Hamilton, being the fourth son of James, first earl of Abercorn. His mother was the daughter of Lord Thurles, and sister to James, first duke of Ormond. Anthony is said to have been born about the year 1646 at Roscrea, county Tipperary. His father removed the family into France in the spring of 1651, where they resided with the Ormonds near Caen in Normandy. At an early age Anthony, with his brothers, George, Richard, and John, entered the army of Louis XIV.; and on the accession of James II. to the English throne, Roman catholics no longer being inadmissible, he entered the Irish service, where he is mentioned in 1686 as lieutenant-colonel in Sir Thomas Newcomen's regiment. On the recommendation of the earl of Clarendon he was made a privy councillor in Ireland, and appointed governor of Limerick. After the overthrow of James II. he retired with that monarch to St. Germain, where he was distinguished not only by his wit and politeness, but by the composition of the "Quatre Facardins," "La Fleur d'Epine," "Le Belier," and "Zénéide," writings highly extolled by Voltaire and La Harpe. About the year 1704 Hamilton undertook to write the memoirs of the Comte de Grammont, his brother-in-law, and produced a work which for grace and purity of style has never been surpassed. The "Memoirs" are chiefly occupied with a description of the personages who figured in the court of Charles II., with most of whom Hamilton was himself acquainted. Some years after the completion of the "Memoirs," he translated Pope's Art of Criticism into French, for which performance he received the poet's thanks. One of his last efforts, when past seventy, was a copy of verses, "Sur l'usage de la vie dans la vieillesse." He died at St. Germain in April, 1720. His death seems to have been calm and resigned, as his life was innocent, honourable, and unassuming. In his latter years there is no doubt he followed the profession of the christian faith; nor does there seem to be any foundation for the insinuation of Voltaire, that at an earlier period he entertained sentiments of irreligion similar to his own—

> "Aupres d'eux le vif Hamilton,
> Toujours armé d'un trait qui blesse;
> Médisoit de l'humaine espèce,
> Et même d'un peu mieux, dit-on."

Complete works, Paris, 1813, 5 vols.—N. H.

HAMILTON, Charles, was born in Belfast in 1753. In the sixteenth year of his age he entered as a cadet the service of the East India Company, and applied himself, in addition to his military duties, to the sedulous study of the oriental languages. In these he made great progress, and soon obtained a high reputation. He was selected to undertake a translation of the Hedaya, or code of Mahommedan laws, from the Persian—a task originally committed to Mr. Anderson, one of the most distinguished oriental scholars of his day, but which his health prevented his undertaking. To accomplish this laborious work, Captain Hamilton obtained five years' leave of absence, and returned to Europe in 1786. The year after he published his "History of the Rohilla Affghans," which he had prepared while in India, and in 1791 appeared the translation of the "Hedaya," a work of great value and importance. Meantime, he had been appointed to a high official situation in India, and prepared for his return to that country. He was, however, attacked with pulmonary disease which terminated fatally. He died at Hampstead, March 14, 1792.—J. F. W.

HAMILTON, David, architect, was born at Glasgow on the 11th May, 1768. Glasgow owes to David Hamilton some of its principal architectural features. Chief of these is the Exchange, a noble classic structure, 200 feet by 76, with a fine octostyle Corinthian portico. On its completion, his fellow-citizens marked their admiration of his labours and their appreciation of his private worth by a public dinner, at which he was presented with a service of plate and a gold box. Other buildings of a superior character executed by him in Glasgow are the Western Club house; the Glasgow and British banks; the theatre, &c. He was also the architect of the duke of Hamilton's seat, Hamilton palace; Lennox castle, Campsie; Toward castle; Dunlop house, Ayrshire; and other mansions in the west of Scotland. He was a competitor for the erection of the Royal Exchange, London, and his was one of the premiated designs. He died on the 5th of December, 1843.—J. T–e.

HAMILTON, Elizabeth, a clever miscellaneous writer, was born in Belfast, July 25, 1758. Her father, a merchant, died in the following year, leaving a widow and three children, one of whom was Charles, the distinguished oriental scholar. The circumstances of the widow were so straitened that she availed herself of the kind offices of relatives in the education of her children; and Elizabeth at the age of six years was sent to Mr. and Mrs. Marshall of Stirling, the latter of whom was her paternal aunt, and by them she was educated with a care and tenderness that in after years she gratefully recorded. At eight years of age she was sent to school, and distinguished herself by assiduity and success in every branch of study. She soon displayed a strong taste for letters, and especially for poetry. Upon the death of her aunt in 1778 the household duties occupied much of her time; but she nevertheless found leisure for literature, so that in 1785 she commenced regular authorship, contributing some papers to the Lounger. The following year a visit from her brother, then returned from India, exercised a beneficial influence on her in developing her tastes and guiding her studies, especially in the direction of oriental literature. With him she visited London, and was introduced into the literary society of the capital. Shortly after this she lost her second protector, Mr. Marshall; and, quitting Stirlingshire for ever, she established herself with her brother and sister in London, devoting herself to literature. The death of this excellent brother in 1792 was another severe affliction; but she persevered in the course which he had urged her to follow, and in 1796 produced her first work of note, the "Letters of a Hindoo Rajah," in two volumes, in which she pourtrays the character and commemorates the virtues and talents of her lost brother. This work was well received, and in 1800 she published three volumes entitled "The Modern Philosopher." Two editions before the end of the year marked the success of this work, and established the reputation of the authoress. Next followed "Letters on Education" (two volumes in the two succeeding years), dealing not with new systems, but with improved methods of applying those in use. "Agrippina," a classical novel, appeared in 1803, and her merit received the high recognition of his majesty, who conferred a pension on her. She now settled in Edinburgh, where, with the exception of a short interval, she resided till near the close of her life. Here she applied her talents in a great measure to promoting the moral and social condition of the lower classes, and with that view published, in addition to other minor compositions, the work by which she is best known, "The Cottagers of Glenburnie." In this novel Miss Hamilton has done for Scotland what her distinguished contemporary, Maria Edgeworth, had done for Ireland in her Castle Rackrent; and the influence of both works in laying bare and correcting national failings was considerable. "The Cottagers" met with high praise in high quarters. Scott and Jeffrey gave it hearty commendation. Its success was rapid and wide, and a cheap edition was published for circulation in the Highlands. Miss Hamilton's health began to give way, so that in 1812 she was obliged to winter in the milder climate of England. But she still pursued her literary labours, publishing "Popular Essays on the Elementary Principles of the Human Mind;" and "Hints to the Patrons and Directors of Public Schools." She died at Harrowgate on the 23rd of July, 1816. Miss Hamilton's works, including many others besides those mentioned, have been republished. She was a woman of a fine intellect, a sound judgment, a quick and keen appreciation, and great common sense. Her piety was deep and unaffected; benevolent, cheerful, and learned, she was courted as a companion, and esteemed as a friend.—J. F. W.

HAMILTON, Lady Emma, wife of Sir William Hamilton, the antiquarian and diplomatist, but more famous for her connection with Lord Nelson, was probably born on the 26th of April, 1764, at Preston in Lancashire. Her father, Henry Lyons, a labourer, died when she was quite a child, and her mother, a native of Hawarden in Flintshire, removed with her to that place, where they remained with their relatives, who were colliers. There is a tradition that at this time the future Lady Hamilton used to assist her mother in carrying coals about in donkey-panniers. Afterwards Emma was engaged as a nursery-maid in the family of the surgeon of Hawarden, and in 1780, when she was sixteen, she migrated to London to act in a similar capacity in the house of a physician in Blackfriars. She then entered the service of a tradesman in St. James' Market, where her beauty attracted the notice of a lady of

fashion, who engaged her as a humble companion, and while with her she acquired the rudiments of the accomplishments for which she was subsequently famous. Interesting herself in the release of a relative or acquaintance—a Flintshire man, who had been seized by a press-gang—she applied in his behalf to Captain, afterwards Admiral Payne, and by a sudden transition the beautiful petitioner became the mistress of that distinguished naval officer. From him she passed to a Sussex baronet, Sir Harry Featherstonehaugh, with whom she learned to be a bold horsewoman and huntress. Her next liaison, one of some duration, was with the Hon. Charles Greville, a man apparently of more taste and talent than morality, and who exerted himself to develope her intellectual and artistic gifts. He introduced her to the painter, Romney, on whom her beauty made so deep an impression, that she figures in no less than twenty-three of his pictures. Her social and artistic education was completed under Mr. Greville's uncle (See HAMILTON, Sir WILLIAM, Right Hon.); and when she returned with this new protector from Naples to London in 1791, she astonished the higher circles of the metropolis by the beauty, not only of her person, but of her singing and acting. To Sir William she was married at London on the 6th of September, 1791; for some unknown reason signing herself "Harte" in the marriage register. After the marriage, Sir William returned with his bride to Naples, where he was English minister, and to the queen of Naples Lady Hamilton is said to have taken a letter of recommendation from Marie Antoinette. However that may be, Lady Hamilton acquired and retained a powerful influence over the queen, and exerted it with energy and success for the promotion of British interests. Her most notable achievement in this way, and one of great importance, was in the June of 1798. Naples was at peace with France, and one of the stipulations between the two countries was, that not more than two English ships should be allowed at any one time to enter Naples or a Neapolitan port. Nelson was in pursuit of the French fleet, but his own was without water and provisions. He dispatched Troubridge to Sir William Hamilton, to procure the permission to enter Naples or some other port of the two Sicilies, without which he would have been forced to give up the chase and return to Gibraltar. While Sir William was pleading unsuccessfully with the king and the royal council, Lady Hamilton was boldly overcoming the scruples of the queen. Armed with an order signed by the queen of Naples, Nelson entered Syracuse, obtained what he wanted, and fought the battle of the Nile. Soon afterwards the two co-operated again in effecting the escape of the royal family of Naples to Palermo, and an intimacy sprang up between Nelson and Lady Hamilton which has been a matter of controversy, but which the world refuses to believe, with Sir Harris Nicholas, to have been merely a Platonic attachment. There is, however a doubt whether Lady Hamilton was the mother of Nelson's daughter, Horatia. Just before going into the battle, which proved the victory of Trafalgar, Nelson, in a codicil to his will, wrote—"I leave Emma Lady Hamilton a legacy to my king and country;" but neither king nor country paid any attention to the bequest, which was again confirmed by the hero when he was dying. After Nelson's death Lady Hamilton's affairs fell into irretrievable confusion. In 1813 she was confined as a prisoner for debt in the king's bench. Released by the kindness of a generous alderman, she fled with Nelson's Horatia to Calais, and after eighteen months of penury and struggle, died in the greatest poverty on the 15th January, 1815. Some semi-apocryphal memoirs of Lady Hamilton were published at London in the year of her death. The best and most careful account of her strange career is a paper entitled "Lady Hamilton," in *Blackwood's Magazine* for April, 1860.—F. E.

HAMILTON, GAVIN, an accomplished Scotch painter, born at Lanark about 1730. He painted history and portrait, and his figure pieces were chiefly from Homer's Iliad and other classical subjects; but he was more given to the inquiry into the remains of ancient art than to the practice of painting itself. He was of good family, and inherited property sufficient to enable him to live independent of his profession. Hamilton was in London about 1752, and went shortly after to Rome, where he became the scholar of Agostino Masucci, a distinguished pupil of Carlo Maratti. The style of Maratti was adopted by Hamilton, and one of his works—an Apollo—is preserved in Guildhall, London. He, however, soon turned his attention to his favourite pursuits. In 1769 he commenced his many excavations in and near Rome, and he found some very valuable remains of ancient sculpture, several of which passed into the Townley collection, now in the British Museum, and many are in the Vatican. About 1773 he published his "Schola Italica Picturæ," being a selection of celebrated Italian paintings in various collections in Italy, engraved chiefly by Volpato and Cunego. Some few of these have since found their way into our National Gallery. Hamilton also published prints of some of his own works; but they are of an insipid, academic character, and have failed to procure him any reputation as a painter. He was best known in Rome as a patron of young artists and a connoisseur. He is said to have been the first to recognize the great talents of Canova. He died at Rome in 1797.—R. N. W.

HAMILTON, GEORGE, Earl of Orkney, a distinguished military officer, was the fifth son of William Douglas, earl of Selkirk, noticed above, by Anne, duchess of Hamilton, and was born in 1666. He was trained to arms under the care of his uncle the earl of Dumbarton, and attained the rank of colonel in 1690. He fought with conspicuous bravery at the battles of the Boyne and Aughrim against the forces of James II. In 1692 he received the command of the Royal Scots, or first regiment of foot, and distinguished himself at their head throughout the campaigns in Ireland, where he assisted at the sieges of Athlone and Limerick, and in Flanders against the French, particularly at the disastrous battles of Steinkirk in 1692, and Landau in 1693, and at the siege of Namur in 1695. His gallantry at the capture of this famous fortress, where he was severely wounded, was rewarded by William III. with the rank of brigadier-general. He shortly after married Elizabeth Villiers, the mistress of King William—a lady distinguished for her great abilities rather than for her personal charms—and in 1696 was created a peer of Scotland by the title of Earl of Orkney. After the accession of Queen Anne he received various honours; and in 1704 fought under Marlborough at Blenheim, where he took prisoners no less than thirteen thousand of the enemy. He subsequently rendered important service in frustrating an attempt of the French upon the citadel of Liege. In 1707 he again served in Flanders, and took part in the battles of Nivelle, Tournay, Mons, and Malplaquet. In 1712 he was appointed general of foot under the duke of Ormond; was nominated governor of Edinburgh castle; was made one of the lords of the bedchamber to George I. in 1714; and was also constituted governor of Virginia. Lord Orkney was repeatedly chosen one of the sixteen representatives of the Scottish peerage. At the time of his death, in 1737, he had attained the rank of field-marshal.—J. T.

* HAMILTON, HANS CLAUDE, F.S.A., descended from a good family of Irish extraction, received his early education on the continent. He there acquired an ease and fluency in writing and speaking the French language, to which he has added an extensive and critical knowledge of Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and Anglo-Saxon. In 1829 he was selected as tutor to Prince Nicholas Esterházy, the son of the distinguished Austrian ambassador to the court of St. James, and on the prince's departure for Hungary in 1834, was engaged by the late record commissioners to assist in the completion of one of the works about to be published under their auspices. In 1838 he was employed along with John Mitchell Kemble, in collecting the charters and wills published in the Codex Diplomaticus Ævi Saxonici. In the same year he was appointed by the lords commissioners of her majesty's treasury to make a calendar of state papers. In the State Paper office he found a wide field for the exercise of his knowledge, and executed many intricate and important services, for which his acquaintance with northern and oriental languages gave him peculiar aptitude. In 1848 he edited the Latin Chronicle of Walter de Hemingburg. In 1850 he published his "Index to the Pictorial History of England;" in 1851 his Hebrew version of Tupper's Hymn for all Nations. In 1854 he published a "Grammar of the Greek Language," and, in the same year, the first volume of the English translation of Strabo's Geography. In 1856 he edited in Latin the History of English Affairs of William of Newburg, and in 1858 he translated Baron Jolly's notice of the Chapelle de Bourgogne at Antwerp. He was in 1855 appointed one of the assistant-keepers of the public records, and in 1857 was intrusted to him the task of editing the calendar of state papers relating to Ireland, the first volume of which has been published. This work is of the utmost historical importance.—M.

HAMILTON, Hugh, D.D., was born at Knock in the county of Dublin, 26th March, 1729. Entering Trinity college, Dublin, in 1742, after a successful course he obtained a fellowship in 1751, and was shortly after elected a fellow of the Royal Society. In 1758 he published his treatise "De Sectionibus Conicis," which was adopted in the British universities, and may justly be considered as forming an epoch in mathematics. Dr. Hamilton was elected to fill the chair of natural philosophy in 1759, and delivered valuable lectures, including three on the phenomena of air and water. Many of these were published, and two of them appeared in the Transactions of the Royal Society. In 1764 he resigned his fellowship for the living of Kilmecrenan, whence, in 1767, he was collated to the parish of St. Anne's, Dublin, and to the deanery of Armagh in 1768. Dr. Hamilton published in 1792 his "Essay on the Existence and Attributes of the Supreme Being," and during subsequent years contributed many important papers on various subjects, which are to be found in the Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy. In January, 1796, he was consecrated bishop of Clonfort, and in three years afterwards was transferred to the see of Ossory. He died of fever, December, 1805. Like Sir Isaac Newton, Dr. Hamilton was distinguished by "a patient method of thinking;" to this was added great sagacity and extensive knowledge. As a pastor and bishop he was zealous, judicious, and pious, and an earnest promoter and supporter of all public charities. His principal works have been published by his son, Alexander Hamilton, in two vols., London, 1809.—J. F. W.

* HAMILTON, James, D.D., an eminently popular religious author, was born at Paisley, 27th November, 1814. His father, Dr. William Hamilton, minister of the parish of Strathblane, was held in high esteem by the Church of Scotland for his piety, learning, and pastoral devotedness, and the spirit of the father passed into his more distinguished son. After a long course of study at the universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh, he was licensed by the presbytery of Edinburgh, and became assistant for a time in the parish of Abernyte, near Dundee. Early in 1841 he was ordained to the pastoral charge of the congregation assembling in Roxburgh chapel, Edinburgh; and in the same year he was removed by a unanimous and cordial call to Regent Square, London, to occupy the pulpit formerly filled by the famous Edward Irving. His success in the metropolis was immediate and complete. The congregation, long scattered and small, was immediately rallied; and a series of tracts on religious subjects, which he began to publish soon after his settlement, and which were written in a captivating style of thought and diction, soon made his name known in all parts of the kingdom. Gifted with an exuberant fancy, well read in history and natural science, and still more in the biography of good and great men and women of all climes and ages, all that he preaches, and speaks, and writes, overflows with happy illustrations. Much of his thought on religious and moral subjects is fresh and sagacious; his views of religious character and life are broad and genial, and his sympathies touch human life and interests at innumerable points. His publications have been very numerous; one of the earliest was the "Life and Remains of his Father," in 2 vols. 8vo; "Life in Earnest;" the "Mount of Olives, and other lectures on prayer;" the "Royal Preacher," being lectures on Ecclesiastes; "Lessons from the Great Biography;" the "Happy Home;" the "Plant of Renown, and other Emblems from Eden;" the "Lamp and the Lantern;" besides several biographies, in 8vo, and two serial works edited by him, viz., Excelsior, in 6 vols., and Our Christian Classics, or readings from the best divines, with notices biographical and critical, in 4 vols., 8vo.—P. L.

HAMILTON, Sir John, Lieutenant-general, was born in August, 1755, of the Tyrone family of that name. He was a lieutenant in the 75th, and distinguished himself by leading the storming party at the successful escalade of the rock-fortress of Gwalior, on the 3rd of August, 1780. He was in 1805 a brigadier-general on the staff in Ireland, and in 1809 inspector-general of the Portuguese army, in which capacity he aided effectively in disciplining that section of the duke of Wellington's peninsular force. For his spirited repulse of Soult at Alba de Tormes he was created a baronet in 1815. He was appointed colonel of the 69th regiment in 1823, and spending his later years in retirement, died in 1835.—F. E.

HAMILTON, Patrick, the first preacher and martyr of the Scottish reformation, was born in 1504 somewhere in the diocese of Glasgow, probably at Stonehouse, where his father, Sir Patrick, had a house and barony, the principal seat of the family being at Kincavel, near Linlithgow. He was connected by his mother, Catherine Stewart, with the royal family of Scotland; and by his father with the earl of Arran. As a younger son he was destined for the church; and while yet a boy was made titular abbot of Fern. He does not appear to have studied at any of the Scottish universities, but was sent at an early age to the university of Paris, where he took his master's degree in 1520. He also studied for sometime at Louvain. It was while attending these famous schools of learning that he first became acquainted with the doctrines of Erasmus and Luther. When he returned to Scotland he was already a pronounced Erasmian, and it needed only a few years' study of the great religious controversy of the age to make him also a disciple of Luther. In June, 1523, he was incorporated with the university of St. Andrews; and in October, 1524, he was received into the faculty of arts. In 1526 his Lutheran convictions had grown to ripeness; and "he took upon him priesthood," as John Frith the English reformer tells us, "that he might be admitted to preach the word of God." Of high birth, of courteous speech and manners, and of high intellectual accomplishments, he needed only the inspiration of such convictions to make him a preacher such as the whole Scottish nation would rejoice to hear. It was late in 1526 that rumours first reached James Beaton, archbishop of St. Andrews, that Hamilton had openly espoused the cause of Luther. Hamilton was summoned to appear before him, and fled to Germany early in 1527. After visiting Wittemberg and Marburg, where he conversed with and listened to the teaching of the principal reformers, he returned to Scotland in the autumn of the same year, and began to preach again, with fuller knowledge and more fervid zeal, at Kincavel; and "wheresoever he came," says Spottiswood, "he spared not to lay open the corruptions of the Roman church, and to show the errors crept into the christian religion, whereunto many gave ear; and a great following he had, both for his learning and courteous behaviour to all sorts of people." But a career so full of promise was doomed to be cut suddenly short. The young and fervid preacher was again summoned to appear before the archbishop; and in a few weeks after his entry into St. Andrews, on the 29th of February, 1528, he was led out from Beaton's castle to die at the stake in front of St. Salvator's college. His last words were—"How long, Lord, shall darkness overwhelm this kingdom? How long wilt thou suffer this tyranny of men? Lord Jesus receive my spirit." The smoke of his pile, as one soon after expressed it, "infected all upon whom it blew." His preaching and martyrdom made a deep impression upon the national mind; numerous disciples continued to propagate his doctrine at the cost of exile and death; and it was not till George Wishart appeared as a preacher in 1543 that the teaching of the Scottish reformers entered into any new phase. The whole of the intervening period, therefore, between 1526 and that year, may fittingly be called the Hamilton period of the Scottish reformation. Shortly after his return from Germany he had married a young lady of noble rank; and a posthumous daughter, Isabel Hamilton, is mentioned among the ladies of the Regent Arran's court. The fact of his marriage, and several other important particulars of his life and character, have only recently become known, and rest upon the unexceptionable authority of Alexander Alane, or Alesius (see Alesius), who was his convert and first biographer.—(See *Patrick Hamilton, a historical biography*, by Dr. Lorimer, 1857.)—P. L.

HAMILTON, Richard Winter, D.D., LL.D., was a native of London, where he was born July 6, 1794. He received his education partly at different private schools in and near London, partly at the Mill-hill grammar school. In 1810 he entered the dissenting college at Hoxton as a student for the ministry; and after the due course of preparatory study, he accepted a call to become pastor of the Independent church meeting in Albion chapel, Leeds, over which he was ordained in January, 1815. Here the remainder of his life was passed in the diligent pursuit of knowledge, and in the faithful discharge of his official duties. His fame as a preacher and a platform orator steadily extended. In Leeds he was confessedly the master spirit whose influence was felt in all movements of a literary, religious, or social character, and by whom also the action of the community was greatly swayed on many questions of a political nature. Throughout Yorkshire his services were in constant request on occasions of religious or philanthropic interest, whether connected with his own denomination or of a more catholic kind; and his

visits to the metropolis and other parts of the country on public service were frequent, and always productive of advantage to the cause he sought to promote, by the interest excited and the impression produced by his appeals. It was only towards the later part of his life that he appeared much before the public as an author. With the exception of a few occasional sermons and pamphlets, his first publication was a volume of sermons, which appeared in 1833. His next of any size was a collection of essays, some of which had appeared before in print and which he issued under the infelicitous title of "Nugæ Literariæ." In 1841 he gained a prize for an essay on missions, being the second of two which had been proposed by a gentleman in Scotland for the best essays on that subject. A prize essay on education, published in 1844; a second series of sermons, issued in 1845; a volume on "The Revealed Doctrine of Rewards and Punishments," being the congregational lecture for 1846; a small work in defence of the Sabbath; and a memoir of his friend, the Rev. J. Ely—complete the list of his published works. In all these the marks of a great and versatile intellect are manifest. His theological views, which were those of the puritan school, are boldly and honestly avowed, and defended and enforced with a freshness of thought and illustration, a breadth and fulness of view, a richness of decoration, and a force of eloquence seldom combined. In some of his literary essays his power of humour is abundantly shown, as in his paper on the Yorkshire dialect, and his essay on craniology in the "Nugæ;" but of his extraordinary gift in this way only those can form any idea who enjoyed the pleasure of his personal acquaintance. His nature was genial and loving, and his temper generous. He thus drew to him the affections of all with whom he associated, and few men have carried with them to the grave the regards of a larger number of their fellow-citizens. He died 18th July, 1848.—W. L. A.

HAMILTON, Robert, LL.D., a political economist and mathematician, was born at Edinburgh in the June of 1743, the eighth son of a bookseller and publisher there. Distinguishing himself by his proficiency in the most various branches of learning, he was obliged to forego at first the gratification of his wishes for a literary and scientific life, and to enter a banking establishment in Edinburgh, a position, however, which gave him a practical knowledge of monetary affairs afterwards turned to good and useful account. At this time he employed his leisure in literary and scientific discussion with a knot of young men, which included the founders of the Speculative Society; and a review of Lord Kaimes' well-known work introduced him to that judge and to his circle. After managing a paper-manufactory belonging to his father, he became rector of the academy at Perth, and in 1779 obtained the chair of natural philosophy in Marischal college, Aberdeen, which, after a year he exchanged for the more congenial one of mathematics. In 1777 he published his practical "Merchandise," and in 1796 his "Arithmetic"—treatises long and deservedly popular. But his chief work was the "Inquiry concerning the Rise and Progress, the Redemption and Present State of the National Debt," published at Edinburgh in 1813. This work gave the deathblow to Mr. Pitt's and every other scheme for extinguishing the National Debt by means of a sinking fund, which Dr. Hamilton proved, with an affluence of logic more needed then than now, to be but another and a clumsy mode of borrowing. He died in retirement in 1829, and in 1830 his friends published from his papers a work with the title "The Progress of Society," being mainly disquisitions on politico-economical subjects. There is an interesting sketch of him in Chambers' Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen.—F. E.

HAMILTON, Thomas, first earl of Haddington, and lord of the court of session, was the son of Sir Thomas Hamilton of Priestfield, and was born about 1563. He received his legal education in France, and was admitted to the bar in 1587. He obtained a seat on the bench in 1592, and four years later was one of the eight individuals, well known in Scottish history as the "octavians," to whom the management of public affairs was intrusted; and was appointed king's advocate. In 1612 he was nominated clerk-register, an office which he soon afterwards exchanged for that of secretary. In the following year he was raised to the peerage by the title of Lord Binning and Byres. In 1616 he was appointed lord president of the court of session; and three years later was created earl of Melrose, a title which, in 1625, he exchanged for that of Haddington. In the following year he resigned the offices of president and secretary, and was appointed lord privy seal. He died in 1637, in his seventy-fourth year. The earl was celebrated among his contemporaries for his remarkable shrewdness and sagacity, and acquired a large fortune by his industry and frugality. He was held in high esteem by James VI., who bestowed upon him the homely sobriquet of "Tam o' the Cowgate."—Charles Lord Binning, one of his descendants, was the author of the Scotch song entitled "Robin and Nannie."—J. T.

HAMILTON, Thomas, best known as the author of "Cyril Thornton," was born about 1789, and entered the royal artillery, in which corps he rose to be a captain. He served through the peninsular and American campaigns, and at the peace withdrew from the active duties of his profession, and amused himself with literature. He was a contributor to *Blackwood's Magazine* from its commencement, and figures in Peter's Letters as the author of "innumerable beautiful *jeux d'esprit*." In 1827 appeared his novel, "The Youth and Manhood of Cyril Thornton," painting in desultory but most attractive fashion military life in various climes. A few years later was published his "Annals of the Peninsular Campaigns," partly the result of personal experience, and forming a compact handbook of its subject. A new edition of it, with improvements, by Mr. Frederick Hardman, appeared in 1849. In 1833 Captain Hamilton published an interesting record of transatlantic travel—his "Men and Manners in America"—which went through several editions. He died at Pisa on the 7th December, 1842.—F. E.

HAMILTON, William, of Bangour, a Scottish poet, was born in 1704. He was descended from an ancient family, and received a liberal education. When the rebellion of 1745 broke out, Hamilton joined the standard of Prince Charles, and wrote a triumphal ode on the battle of Prestonpans. On the suppression of the rebellion he made his escape to France; but having obtained a pardon from the king, he was allowed to return home and take possession of his paternal estate. The state of his health, however, compelled him to return to the continent, and he died at Lyons in 1754. The first genuine collection of his poems did not appear till 1760. His ballad of "The Braes of Yarrow," which gave rise to the well-known poems of Wordsworth on this spot, is by far the best of his effusions.—J. T.

HAMILTON, Sir William, Right Hon., a distinguished antiquary and a diplomatist, connected with the noble house of Hamilton, was born in Scotland in 1730. It is said that he was the foster-brother of George III. Of his education, and how he passed the early years of his life, nothing is recorded, further than that he became equerry to the young prince, and in 1755 married a young lady, handsome, amiable, and accomplished, with a fortune of £5000. In the first parliament in George III.'s reign Mr. Hamilton sat as one of the members for Midhurst, and in 1764 he was appointed ambassador to the court of Naples in the place of Sir James Grey. Herculaneum and Pompeii were then only recently discovered, and the ambassador naturally had his attention turned enthusiastically to archæological and artistic matters, with the study of which he afterwards combined that of natural history. Between 1764 and 1767 he visited Mount Vesuvius on twenty-two different occasions. He also visited Mount Etna and the Lipari islands. In these excursions he was accompanied by a clever Neapolitan artist, Pietro Fabris, who made drawings of the principal objects of interest, which were afterwards engraved and published in the two works—"Observations on Mount Vesuvius, Mount Etna, &c.," London, 1744; and "Campi Phlegræi: Observations on the Volcanoes of the Two Sicilies," 2 vols., Naples, 1776. A supplement to the latter work was published in 1779. Sir William gradually amassed a splendid cabinet of antiquities, principally consisting of Greek vases, most of which are now in the British museum, in the collection usually known under the misnomer of Etruscan vases. Several objects in the Townley collection of marbles were also formerly in the museum of Sir William Hamilton. A descriptive account of Sir William Hamilton's museum was published by M. D'Hancarville. Sir William Hamilton was known in other ways as a patron of art. He was intimate with Winckelmann and Morghen, and it was owing to his encouragement that the latter was enabled to publish his well-known collection of views at Pozzuoli and other places in the neighbourhood of Naples. His house was hospitably open to artists and savans of every nation. In 1766 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, and in 1772 was created

a knight of the bath. His first wife died in 1782. In 1784 he revisited England after an absence of twenty years. His main object was to prevent a marriage about to take place between his nephew, the Hon. Charles Greville, and a Miss Emma Hart or Lyon, then living with him as his mistress. He succeeded in averting the threatened misalliance; but shortly afterwards, receiving a visit from the lady at Naples, he married her himself. (See HAMILTON, LADY EMMA). In 1798, when the French invaded Naples, Sir William and Lady Hamilton accompanied the court to Palermo. From this time till recalled to England Sir William, aided by the talents and intriguing spirit of his wife, played a prominent part in Neapolitan affairs, and was connected with the most stirring military events of the time. In 1800 Sir William returned to England, where he resided alternately at Merton in Surrey, and at his house in Piccadilly, till his death, 6th April, 1803.—G. B–n.

HAMILTON, WILLIAM, R.A., the son of a Scotchman in the employ of the Adams, the distinguished architects of London, was born in 1750, probably at Chelsea. Robert Adams sent Hamilton to Italy, where he studied painting under Antonio Zucchi, an ornamental painter, also employed by the Adams in England. He returned, still very young, to England, and became a pupil of the then newly-founded Royal Academy of the Arts. In 1784 he was elected an associate of the academy, and in 1789 he became an academician. He died in London, December 2, 1801. Hamilton was also much employed by Alderman Boydell. He painted in various styles—portrait, history, or fancy subjects, and arabesques in the style of Zucchi. He was likewise a book decorator. In 1790 he exhibited a design for a window, representing "The Queen of Sheba entertained by Solomon," which was executed on glass by Eginton for the duke of Norfolk, and placed in the great room of Arundel castle. There is a print of it by Caldwell. Though he earned a considerable reputation in his day, but little of it has survived to the present time. "His manner of painting," says Edwards, "was formed upon the gusto of the modern Italian school, light, airy, and pleasant, but with no very profound principles of art. His compositions are rather too theatrical to be deemed natural or judicious."—(*Anecdotes of Painting.*)—R. N. W.

HAMILTON, SIR WILLIAM, Bart., of Preston, professor of logic and metaphysics in the university of Edinburgh, was born in Glasgow on the 8th March, 1788. His father, Dr. William Hamilton, was professor of anatomy and botany in the university of Glasgow, and although he died at the early age of thirty-two, had earned for himself a high scientific reputation. Dr. Thomas Hamilton, the father of Dr. William Hamilton, had occupied the same chair as his son, and was worthily associated with Dr. Cullen in promoting the advances of medical science in Scotland during last century. From his immediate ancestors Sir W. Hamilton appears to have inherited a taste for physiological research, which he turned to good account in connection with his more strictly philosophical studies. Dr. William Hamilton married Elizabeth, daughter of William Stirling, the representative of the ancient family of Calder. Owing to the death of his father, Sir W. Hamilton was left at an early age to the sole care of his mother. The family of Hamiltons from which Sir William was descended, is the oldest branch of the ancient Scottish house of that name. His ancestors, the Hamiltons of Preston, sprung from Sir John Fitz-Gilbert de Hamilton of Rossavon and Fingalton, who lived about the year 1330, and was the second son of the founder of the ducal house of Hamilton. Hamilton of Preston was created a baronet in 1673. The title, however, was allowed to fall into disuse by succeeding representatives of the family, in consequence probably of the loss of their estates, which took place during the troubles preceding the Revolution. The subject of the present memoir established his claim to this baronetcy in the year 1816, and thenceforward assumed the title. Sir William Hamilton was declared lineal representative of Sir Robert Hamilton of Preston, a member of the house noted for his attachment to the cause of the covenant, and as the gallant leader of the popular party at the battles of Drumclog and Bothwell Brig. Sir W. Hamilton entered the university of Glasgow at an early age. He passed through the curriculum of arts at that university, and distinguished himself as a student, especially in the philosophical classes. He formed and retained a high opinion of the system of mental discipline carried out by Professor Jardine, and referred to his instructor in after life with feelings of gratitude and esteem. The summer vacations during his college course were spent with the Rev. Dr. Sommers, minister of Midcalder, who exercised a general superintendence over his studies. Having completed the course of study in arts at Glasgow, Sir William proceeded to Balliol college, Oxford, on the Snell foundation. His career at Oxford was of the most distinguished kind. The works he professed for the honour of examination were remarkable for their almost unparalleled number, and the unusual character of their subjects. His predominant bent towards abstract philosophy, and his love of profound, minute, and unsparing research into the history of philosophical opinions, were already in full activity. He was thus impelled to the study of the original sources of Greek and Roman philosophy, especially Aristotle and his commentators. His knowledge in this department apparently far exceeded the erudition of his examiners, as they declined to question him on several of the books which he professed; and, after a partial examination, were content to pronounce his philosophical information unsurpassed, alike in minuteness and comprehensiveness. His private studies at Oxford laid the foundation of his marvellous philosophical erudition. Thenceforward the Organon of Aristotle with the Commentaries of Alexander, Ammonius Hermiæ, Simplicius, Philoponus, and Boethius, maintained a prominent place in his reading. So thorough did his acquaintance with the Aristotelic logical treatises become, that when wearied with prolonged and minute investigation, or temporarily baffled by the difficulty and intricacy of some speculative point, he usually took up his favourite edition of the Organon, by Pacius, that he might find in its familiar and well-marked pages relief for an overtasked brain and mind, in the pleasure that springs from easy occupation with a subject he had completely mastered. On leaving Oxford, Sir W. Hamilton selected the profession of law. He passed advocate in connection with the Scottish bar in 1813. His time was, however, given less to his profession than to philosophical pursuits. He appears to have taken advantage of his leisure at this period of his life to make himself familiar with the writings of the chief representatives of continental, especially German, speculation. In 1820 he unsuccessfully contested the chair of moral philosophy in the university of Edinburgh, then vacant by the death of Dr. Thomas Brown. The appointment was given by the patrons, the town council of the city, to Mr. John Wilson. The faculty of advocates in the following year nominated Sir W. Hamilton to the chair of universal history in the same university, a position of scanty emolument, and, as a non-obligatory class, attracting few students. He occupied the chair of history until 1836, when, on the resignation of Dr. David Ritchie, he was appointed to that of logic and metaphysics by the town council of Edinburgh. The principal opposing candidate for this position was Mr. Isaac Taylor. Sir William was elected, as against Mr. Taylor, by eighteen to fourteen votes. Sir W. Hamilton experienced a paralytic attack, which occasioned great bodily prostration, in July, 1844. It assumed the form of hemi-plegia of the right side. His bearing under this painful and protracted affliction was touchingly heroic, and in marked accordance with the singular manliness, considerateness, and unselfishness of his character. His mind was unaffected by the seizure, and he was able in great measure as formerly to continue his philosophical pursuits, and superintend the work of his class. His physical frame had, however, received a shock from which it was not destined to recover. After several years of impaired bodily vigour and increasing lassitude, there came the hour of release. Sir William Hamilton died, after a renewed attack of illness, at his house in Great King Street, Edinburgh, on the 6th May, 1856. The motto on his tomb happily characterizes the philosopher and the man:—

His aim
Was, by a pure philosophy, to teach
That
Now we see through a glass darkly,
Now we know in part,
His hope
That in the life to come,
He should see face to face,
And know even as also he is known.

Sir W. Hamilton married in 1829, Janet, daughter of Hubert Marshall, Esq., Glasgow. He left a family consisting of three sons and a daughter. His eldest son, William, a captain in the Bengal artillery, succeeded his father in the baronetcy.

Sir W Hamilton has left behind him no great work embody-

ing in the unity of system his philosophical opinions, whether metaphysical or logical. This omission, considering the character of his mind, is certainly very remarkable. He was impelled by the constitution of his intellect to the search after profound principles which admitted of the widest application; such principles he reached, and they were the objects of his habitual reflection. The cast of his mind, moreover, was eminently orderly and systematic, yet he has left his readers to gather together for themselves, and form a system of his philosophical doctrines, from fragmentary and occasional communications, which, however, it should be observed, approach the highest perfection of their kind. For the absence of any systematic treatise by Sir W. Hamilton on philosophy, a variety of reasons might be alleged; such as, the comparative irksomeness of the detailed application of principles experienced by many minds capable of discovering them, the singularly elevated ideal of a philosophical work which he cherished, and severe bodily illness, which occurred at the time when he might have been expected to commence the undertaking. But even in the absence of a work of this kind, the name of Sir W. Hamilton is to be found in the foremost rank of the philosophers who have adorned the first half of the present century—a period peculiarly rich in men of great speculative ability. Probably no writer on philosophical questions since Leibnitz, with whom Sir W. Hamilton has many points in common, has been so influential, or earned so high a name by fragmentary and desultory publication. The extraordinary mental activity which characterized Sir W. Hamilton, and which carried him into many departments of investigation beyond philosophy proper, was not conjoined with an equal facility in composition, or apparently with any strong desire to awaken a general public sympathy in the results of his researches. He studied, investigated, and reflected from first to last, for the sake simply of an interest in the profound questions which occupied him. No man ever worshipped at the shrine of speculative philosophy with simpler heart, more single eye, or truer faith. For him the pleasures arising from an interest in philosophical questions, and from the ardent search after a solution of them, were intense, as these motives were all-sufficient and unmixed by any baser alloy. His was a soul that dwelt apart from petty ambitions and narrow ends, absorbed in pursuits that brought with them no material gain, capable by itself of sustaining its energies in full vitality, even before other minds had been educated by him to sympathy with his work, and scornful of inferior studies, popularly regarded and denominated useful, merely because their range is lower and narrower, and their advantages consequently more direct, perhaps, and more easily appreciated.

From a very early period of his studies, Sir W. Hamilton was in the habit of noting in a commonplace-book the results of his philosophical reading. This large folio embraces with extraordinary comprehensiveness and minuteness, and in a methodized form, the literature of philosophical questions. It bears ample testimony to the nature and extent of his studies, from the time when he left Oxford until the date of the publication of the first instalment of his views in speculative philosophy, in 1829. In this year appeared in the *Edinburgh Review* an article on the philosophical opinions of M. Victor Cousin, whose fame as a professor of philosophy in Paris was then deservedly of the highest order. From the appearance of this review we have to date the commencement of its author's speculative influence and reputation. This remarkable essay was greatly in advance of the philosophical education of our own country. In France, and on the continent generally, it attracted from the first the notice and admiration which it justly deserved. The distinguished philosopher, whose opinions were subjected to criticism—searching, trenchant, severe, yet courteous—was among the first to recognize and proclaim the eminent merit of the review. The essay on the Philosophy of the absolute, as the review of M. Cousin's work was afterwards entitled, was followed by two papers contributed to the same periodical, which were hardly less powerful or striking. The one was a review of the doctrines of Reid and Brown on the subject of external perception, and appeared in 1830; the other referring to recent publications on logical science, being a criticism chiefly of Dr. Whately's Logic, appeared in 1833. Sir W. Hamilton also contributed to the *Edinburgh* several articles on education, at once profound in matter and lofty in tone. To the articles on education are to be attributed in great measure the movements towards university reform, which of late years have been taking place in the English and Scottish universities.

The principal contributions of Sir W. Hamilton to the *Edinburgh Review* on philosophy, education, and literature, were collected and republished by their author in one volume, entitled, "Discussions on Philosophy," in 1852. In the appendix to this volume the author developes to some extent his new logical theory. His edition of Reid, with notes and dissertations, appeared in 1846. Sir W. Hamilton was occupied at the time of his death on a new edition of the works of Dugald Stewart, which he had completed, with the exception of the memoir of their author, proposed to be added to the collected works. The lectures on metaphysics and logic which Sir W. Hamilton was in the habit of delivering to his class in the university in alternate years, were published posthumously in 1859–60, under the editorial superintendence of Professor Mansel of Oxford, and Professor Veitch of St. Andrews.

The two great sources of influence by which the mind of Hamilton was most powerfully moulded, were doubtless the writings of Aristotle and Kant. The speculations of Reid had also a part, though a subordinate one, in this work. To Aristotle Hamilton is related by the extremely dialectical cast of his mind, the subtlety and minuteness of his distinctions, the prodigality of his refinements, and the precision and condensation of his philosophical style—demanding at every step, to make it living, the exercise of the reader's power of reflection. To the writings of Kant, and to the results of German speculation in general, Hamilton is largely indebted, not only for suggestions of much of what is positive in his doctrines, but even for those positions of antagonism both to Kantian and absolutist speculation which his marvellous critical power evoked from the study of these writings. His theory of the conditioned is, for example, an illustration of the latter statement. Our limits, however, do not allow of our entering into proof or detail on these points. In common with Reid, Hamilton holds firmly by fact and reality, even where these transcend philosophical comprehension, and cannot be brought within the sphere of symmetrical deduction. This is manifest from even a general view of what may be called his philosophical method; which is simply the study of consciousness in its integrity, as the supreme organon of philosophy. The facts of consciousness are to be accepted by us, not in so far only as we can make them the points in a chain of reasoned explication or demonstration; but as the co-ordinate data of an authentic testimony, which it is sufficient to show are not inconsistent with each other. Although Sir W. Hamilton was largely indebted to his predecessors, and obtained, as must be acknowledged, his doctrines more in the way of criticism of the results of others, than by direct psychological observation, he was, however, no servile borrower. The half-applied principle, the neglected truth, was grasped with a steadier and bolder hand; its full force and significance were disclosed; found inoperative, it was rendered living and fruitful by the touch of philosophical genius.

The essays on the philosophy of the absolute, perception, and logical science, contain the central principles of what is distinctive in the philosophy of their author. He exhibits these principles, moreover, in a style of great polish, lucidity, subtlety, condensation, and force. Their manner of composition is less elaborately technical than that of the dissertations appended to Reid's works, and it is more precise, accurate, and finished, than the comparatively easy style of the lectures. In matter they are in a sense fragments, but the fragments of a master—in themselves completed wholes, and whose single imperfection is that they have not received from the hand which fashioned them their appropriate place in the great, but unfinished edifice, of which they are the parts.

In psychology and metaphysics, the name of Hamilton is prominently associated with his theory of the limitation of human knowledge, as involved in his doctrine of the conditioned, and with his analysis of perception. The doctrine of the conditioned is nowhere better stated by its author than in the review of Cousin already referred to. The question between an absolute and relative doctrine of human knowledge, as put by Hamilton, resolves itself virtually into a question regarding the interpretation of the meaning of thought or knowledge, as subjected to certain essential laws, and of the object of thought as thus regulated. The object of thought, according to the assumptions of the article on Cousin, is necessarily regarded as a quantity in some form or other; and with this admission, the general conclusions at which the author arrives cannot be evaded. The practical result of the

discussion is, that we can in no proper sense have a science of the infinite and its relations, as we have of the finite. In several points of view this conclusion is, without doubt, one of the most important advances hitherto made in the history of speculative philosophy. But having taken this step, we can hardly rest here; a variety of vital and pressing questions at once arises for treatment and solution. The absolute or infinite is cast beyond the sphere of thought and science; it is still, however, allowed by Hamilton to remain in some sense in consciousness, for it is grasped by faith, and faith is a conscious act. The question, accordingly, at once meets us—In what sense and how far can there be an object within consciousness, which is not properly within thought or knowledge? In other words, how far is our faith in the infinite intelligent and intelligible? This point demands further and more detailed treatment than it has met with either at the hands of Sir W. Hamilton himself, or any one who has sought to carry out his principles.

In his treatment of the science of logic, the dialectical genius of Hamilton shines forth with peculiar lustre. He has adopted and carried out with great vigour and precision the positive view of the formal character of the science; thus distinguishing, on the one hand, pure logic from psychology or the theory of the mental processes, and on the other, from that modified branch of logic known as the inductive. In his vigorous discrimination of these points, Hamilton has done great service to the cause of scientific accuracy and precision. He has, however, gone much further than this; for he has introduced into the science principles which produce a complete renovation in its fundamental positions, and simplify, while they add largely to, its development. The fixity of logical doctrine had become almost proverbial. It was reserved for the author of the new analytic to break up the commonplace routine of the study, and set at nought, in the interest of a fuller and more symmetrical development of the science, the traditions of two thousand years. The two great points from which the new developments of logical science arise in the view of Hamilton, are—1. The application to notions, propositions, and reasonings of the doctrine of comprehension, or of attribute as opposed to that of extension or class; and, 2, The theory of a quantified predicate, or the designation of the quantity of the predicate as well as that of the subject in propositions, and its applications—in the enlargement of the number of the propositional forms; the simplification of the doctrine of the conversion of propositions; the renovation of the doctrine of opposition, and immediate inference; and the amplification and simplification of the theory of syllogism. The new logical doctrines, and the modifications of the old, which result from the introduction into the science of these two principles, are only now beginning to receive from logicians that attention and critical examination which their importance demands. While every student of logic will admit the advantages which have resulted to this branch of philosophy from the accurately scientific manner in which it has been handled by Hamilton, it should, at the same time, be remarked, that the literal exhibition of logic proper, in all the symmetry of a pure science, and in the completeness of its abstraction from material considerations, has been attended, to a considerable extent, with a superficial treatment of the deeply interesting and vital questions connected with scientific induction. Mixed or modified logic, in the hands of Hamilton, appears more as a mere precarious supplement to pure logic, than, as what it properly is in its integrity, the theory of the nature and process of science. Hamilton affords us no full discussion either of the psychology, the logic, or the metaphysics of induction.

The lectures on metaphysics and logic, lately published from the author's manuscripts, occupy a different position from the writings given to the world by Sir. W. Hamilton himself. These lectures were not designed for publication. They were made up, in fact, of the material out of which he was in the habit of elaborating more finished discussions. They were written from day to day to meet the exigencies of class instruction, and were thus designed for a comparatively temporary purpose. This will account for the easy, unelaborate, and even occasionally careless style in which they are written, and also in part for the numerous and lengthy quotations which they contain; though this latter circumstance must also be referred to the author's comparative disinclination for composition. To a person of Sir W. Hamilton's habit of mind and standard of taste, philosophical composition was a much less congenial task than minute and comprehensive research into the history of opinions and the accompanying energy of reflection. Hence, in communicating to a class of students elementary instruction in philosophy, and, above all, in the technicalities of logic, he adopted the language of those writers who appeared to him to state the received opinions clearly and well, and afford a medium of lucid communication. The long quotations in the logical lectures from Krug and Esser—writers of no especial mark or originality—are cases in point. With all these drawbacks, the lectures form no unworthy monument of the author's philosophical genius, and are probably fitted to render his opinions more generally accessible to ordinary readers than his other writings. Viewed in reference to the purposes for which they were composed, they must be pronounced to have been eminently successful. They revived the taste for philosophical studies in Scotland—nay, in Britain; they opened up new, accurate, and elevated views of the scope of those studies to the minds of the youth of the university; they served to give its proper place to speculative philosophy as an independent science, and yet as casting illumination over all the fields of human knowledge; they proved by their practical influence that philosophy is not a mere training of the understanding to fit it for a place in the course of respectable and mediocre routine, but a discipline and occupation of the highest faculties of the man, as an intelligent and moral being, which no other branch of human study can supply.

Besides the writings referred to in the course of this notice, Sir W. Hamilton was the author of the following pamphlets:—1. "Letter to the Right Honourable the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, on the Election of a Professor of Mathematics; comprising observations on the value of mathematical science as an object of liberal study," 1838. 2. "A Correspondence relative to certain proceedings of the Town Council of Edinburgh affecting the philosophical professors of the University, and in particular the professor of logic and metaphysics," 1839. 3. "Be not Schismatics, be not Martyrs by Mistake; a Demonstration that the Principle of Non-Intrusion, so far from being fundamental in the Church of Scotland, is subversive of the fundamental principles of that and every other Presbyterian Church Establishment," 1843. 4. "A Letter to Augustus de Morgan, Esq., on his claim to an independent rediscovery of a new principle in the Theory of Syllogism," 1847.—J. V.

HAMILTON, William Gerard, was born of Scotch parentage in Lincoln's inn, London, 28th January, 1728–29, and educated at Winchester school under the care of Dr. Burton. He was admitted a gentleman commoner at Oriel college, Oxford, 1st March, 1744–45, Dr. Bentham being his tutor. He afterwards became a member of Lincoln's inn, where he made deep research into the springs and principles of the English constitution, studied municipal law, and investigated the charters of our great trading companies. After his father's death, 15th January, 1754, he was elected a member of the British parliament for Petersfield in Hampshire. In 1755, in the course of a debate which arose on an address to the crown, in which the minister, Lord Hillsborough, took occasion to introduce an indirect approbation of the treaties concluded with the emperor of Russia and the landgrave of Hesse Cassel, he made his celebrated speech which earned for him the epithet of Single-speech. When the treaties came regularly before the house in February, 1756, he again took part in the debate, and on the 28th April following was appointed one of the lords of trade. In 1760 his acquaintance with Dr. Johnson commenced, with whom he lived in intimacy till Johnson's death. In 1761 he accepted the office of principal secretary to George, earl of Halifax, lord-lieutenant of Ireland; and the fame that he had acquired in England followed him into the Irish house of commons, where he made five speeches on various occasions, which fully satisfied the expectations of his auditors. In 1763 he was made chancellor of the exchequer in Ireland, which office he held till 1784. About this time the authorship of Junius's letters was, with very little probability, attributed to him. In 1792 his constitution was shaken by a paralytic stroke, and he died at his house in Upper Brooke Street, 16th July, 1796. Malone published his works and life, 8vo, London, 1808.—N. H.

HAMILTON, William Henry, archæologist and diplomatist, was educated at Harrow, and compelled to leave school prematurely by an accident which made him lame for life. Ill health prevented him from graduating at either university. In 1797 as an *attache* and private secretary, he accompanied to

the East Lord Elgin, appointed ambassador at Constantinople. In the same year he was sent on a diplomatic mission to the commander-in-chief of the British forces in Egypt. After the expulsion of the French from Egypt, it was Mr. Hamilton who discovered and recovered, on board of a French transport, the celebrated trilingual Rosetta stone, now in the British museum, and which was about to be surreptitiously conveyed to France. A few years later he was returning to England in charge of the famous Elgin marbles, when on entering the port of Cerigo he was wrecked, and the ship went down with its precious archæological freight. Mr. Hamilton remained at Cerigo for several months, and at last, with the aid of divers, rescued from the sea the marbles which now form one of the chief attractions of our National museum. On his return he published a valuable work on a country then little known, "Remarks on several parts of Turkey. Part I., Egyptiaca, or some account of the ancient and modern state of Egypt as obtained in the years 1801–2." Another work of the same period published by him was entitled "Memorandum on the subject of the Earl of Elgin's pursuits in Greece" (1811). Mr. Hamilton became private secretary to Lord Harrowby, précis writer to Lord Mulgrave, and from the October of 1809 to the February of 1822 was under secretary-of-state for foreign affairs. In 1815 he accompanied Lord Castlereagh to Paris, and it seems to have been chiefly through his exertions that the government of the Bourbons consented to restore the works of art of which Italy had been despoiled by the French. In 1822 Mr. Hamilton was sent as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Naples, where he remained until 1825. After the destruction by fire of the houses of parliament in 1834, he published three letters to the late earl of Elgin, strongly advocating the adoption of a classic, not a Gothic style, in the construction of the new edifice. In 1838 he became one of the elective trustees of the British museum, and up to his resignation in 1858, was a very active trustee. In 1833 he helped to found the Royal Geographical Society, of which he was president for several years. Mr. Hamilton was a prominent member of several leading literary, scientific, and artistic societies, and was a generous patron of foreign artists and scholars, such for instance as Pistrucci and Panizzi. He died on the 11th June, 1859.—F. E.

* HAMILTON, Sir William Rowan, Royal Astronomer of Ireland, one of the most distinguished of living men of science, was born in Dublin on the 4th of August, 1805. There are few instances on record of more vast development of intellectual power than he early exhibited. At the age of six he had acquired the elements of Greek and Latin, and at thirteen he was acquainted with thirteen languages, including Syriac, Persian, Arabic, Sanscrit, Hindostanee, and Malay. When the Persian ambassador, Mirza Abou Hassan Khan, was in Dublin in 1819, young Hamilton addressed to him a congratulatory letter, of which the latter observed that he did not think there was a man in these countries who could write such a composition. At the age of ten an accident directed his attention to mathematics, in which he became profoundly interested; and at fifteen he had mastered the ordinary amount of what was known in every department of science. In 1822 he presented to Dr. Brinkley, then astronomer-royal, a paper "On Contacts between Algebraic Curves and Surfaces," which was shortly after followed by one on the same subject, entitled "Developments," both of which elicited the admiration and procured him the friendship of that eminent man. "This young man I do not say *will* be," was his remark, "but *is* the first mathematician of his age." He entered college in 1823, obtaining the first place and the first Hebrew premium; and throughout his course never failed in taking all the highest honours, and obtained two "optimes," an honour extremely rare in Dublin college. Meantime he had occupied himself in the application of algebraic geometry to optics, by which he had arrived at new and important results. These he communicated in a paper on caustics to the Royal Irish Academy, subsequently enlarged under the title of "Theory of Systems of Rays," published in 1828. But his academical course and honours were brought to a sudden close, more honourable than their most successful prosecution could have been. Dr. Brinkley vacated the chair of astronomy on his elevation to the see of Cloyne in 1827, and amongst the candidates for the chair was Airy, afterwards astronomer-royal of England. Hamilton was induced to offer himself, and was appointed while still an undergraduate, and before he had attained his twenty-second year. Hamilton now devoted himself entirely to science. His astronomical lectures were highly popular and eloquent, and he was ardent and assiduous as a professor. To mathematics, however, his mind turned with a peculiar predilection, and he has since devoted himself with distinguished success to investigations in that department of science. He has been an eminent member of the British Association since its formation, contributing on all occasions valuable papers—at Oxford in 1832 one on his system of optics; at Cambridge in the following year, on his discovery of conical refraction. In the year 1834 he contributed to the Philosophical Transactions his paper on a "General Method in Dynamics." The originality and power displayed in this memoir would have secured for the author a place amongst the greatest mathematicians of Europe, even if it had been his only contribution to mathematical science. Since that time he has continued to apply himself to these pursuits with diligence and success. Taking up and elucidating the celebrated argument of Abel against the possibility of finding a general and algebraic solution for equations of the fifth degree, he discussed this question by a method of his own, and showed that various proposed methods of reduction and solution involved fallacies. Perhaps his most remarkable discovery was that of the calculus of quaternions. A quaternion, as its name imports, consists of four parts, one of which is real, the three others are imaginary. When interpreted geometrically, the real part answers to undirected quantity, the imaginary parts to linear magnitude directed along three rectangular axes; and the entire quaternion expresses by one combined symbol, capable of addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division, the direction as well as the magnitude of a geometrical quantity, as compared with an unit of magnitude and a fixed direction. The calculus furnishes rules and methods for operating upon quantities of this kind, and has been used by its inventor in the discussion of a variety of questions both geometrical and analytical. Sir W. Hamilton has applied it with success in his invention and proof of theorems relating to surfaces of all kinds, and especially to those of the second order. He has used it in the theory of rotation, and expressed in its language several of the leading principles and results of physical astronomy. Hitherto but few mathematicians have attempted to use this new instrument of research; but its power is beginning to be understood, and there is little doubt that Sir W. Hamilton will be remembered as one of the few who have furnished new methods for the advancement of mathematical science. The calculus of quaternions is explained by its inventor in a separate work on that subject. A popular explanation of it, from the pen of the discoverer, will be found in the late Professor Nichol's Cyclopedia of Physical Sciences. It would be impossible to give in a short compass even the titles of the papers contributed by Sir W. Hamilton to the scientific journals of his time. In addition to the subjects already mentioned, he has written upon the dynamics of light, fluctuating functions, the calculus of probabilities, definite integrals, &c. One of his latest inventions is a system of anharmonic co-ordinates, which he has employed with great elegance and skill in the discussion of various geometrical problems in space as well as on the plane. To general literature, also, Sir William has been a contributor, and his poetical compositions have high merit for their elegance of diction and depth of thought. Few philosophers have been more honoured. In 1835, on the occasion of the meeting of the British Association in Dublin, he delivered, as its secretary, the annual address, and received the honour of knighthood; he has obtained the gold medals of the Royal Society, the Royal Irish Academy, and various other high institutions. Sir William occupied for several years the presidential chair of the Royal Irish Academy, which he resigned in 1846, having been elected in 1837. He is a member of most of the great scientific societies of Europe and America, and was enrolled amongst the members of the Imperial Academy of St. Petersburg for his services in "the integration of dynamical equations."—J. F. W.

HAMLET, Prince of Denmark. See Amlet.

* HAMLEY, Edward Bruce, Lieutenant-colonel, a novelist and military writer, entered the Royal Artillery on the 11th of January, 1843, and in 1850 became a captain in that corps. Having previously written some short and amusing tales and sketches in *Blackwood's Magazine*, he at once took rank as a novelist both of serious and satirical power, by contributing to it in 1853 "Lady Lee's Widowhood," which appeared separately in 1854. He served in the Eastern campaign of 1854-55, was

present at, among other engagements, the battle of the Alma, where he had a horse shot under him, and at the battles of Balaclava and Inkermann; at the latter his horse was killed. He was actively engaged during the siege of Sebastopol to its fall, and aided in the repulse of the sortie on the 26th of October, 1854. For these services he received the brevet rank of major and lieutenant-colonel in the army in 1855, a medal and clasps, the knight's cross of the legion of honour, the Sardinian medal, and the fifth class of the Medjidie. During the siege of Sebastopol he contributed to *Blackwood's Magazine* a series of graphic and interesting papers from the seat of war, which were republished separately in 1855 with the title, "Story of the Campaign of Sebastopol." From *Blackwood's Magazine* has been recently reprinted, with enlargements, his sketch of the career of the duke of Wellington. Colonel Hamley is now professor of military history, &c., at the new Staff college, Sandhurst.—F. E.

HAMMER-PURGSTALL, Joseph von, was born, June 9, 1774, at Grätz in Styria. In 1787 he was sent to the college of St. Barbe at Vienna, in 1788 he entered the oriental academy of Prince von Kaunitz, and in 1796 was admitted to the service of the state as secretary to Von Jenisch, the editor of Meninsky's great Arabic, Persian, and Turkish Dictionary, Vienna 1780–1802, in 4 vols. folio. On this work Hammer was engaged, but found leisure for poetical composition. In 1799 he went to Constantinople as interpreter to the internuncio Herbert. After the convention of El-Arish he was sent on a mission into Egypt, where he made a collection of manuscripts, hieroglyphic inscriptions, and other curiosities, which he presented to the imperial library at Vienna. In 1801 Von Hammer was in Egypt as interpreter to Sidney Smith, Hutchinson, &c. He visited England in 1802, and on his return to Vienna, was again sent to Constantinople as secretary of the legation with Baron Von Stürmer. In 1806 he went to Jassy as consular agent in Moldavia, and returned the next year to Vienna. He was one of the suite of Maria Louisa at Paris in 1810. In 1816 he was appointed interpreter to the court, and the next year Aulic councillor. Von Hammer was a correspondent of the Institute of France, a member of the Academy of Göttingen, and of other learned bodies. He amassed an immense amount of oriental and other learning. He could write and converse in Arabic, Persian, Turkish, modern Greek, French, and English. Nor was he less familiar with several ancient languages. His official position gave him immense advantages. His opportunities of becoming acquainted with eastern languages and nations were such as few men have had, and he well knew how to turn them to account. Although possessed of a large fortune, he was most industrious and active, while his moderation was such, that he refused even to taste wine. He was an early riser and methodical in his habits, by which means he got through a vast amount of work. It is nevertheless true, that although he spoke and wrote ten languages, his knowledge of them was rather extensive than profound. But it must also be said that he employed them mainly as instruments for acquiring or imparting information, though not always by any means so accurately as could be wished. This involved him in controversy, but he so engaged in it as not to lose his friends. His greatest work is his "History of the Ottoman Empire," in 10 vols., 8vo: Pesth, 1827 to 1834. After the completion of this work he was ennobled with the title of Baron in 1835, when he added the name of Purgstall to his patronymic of Hammer. He resigned his offices in 1839, but the emperor continued his pay and sent him a flattering autograph letter. He died, November 23, 1856, in his eighty-third year. His literary career extended over nearly sixty years, during which time he issued about fifty works—all of which prove that if he was sometimes hasty and mistaken, he was an erudite scholar, an ardent promoter of oriental studies, and a most diligent student. He was editor of the *Mines de l'Orient*, and a contributor to a number of other learned journals.—B. H. C.

HAMMOND, Anthony, a minor miscellaneous writer, was born in 1668 of a Huntingdonshire family, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge. He was a commissioner in the navy, and his parliamentary eloquence gained him from Lord Bolingbroke the designation of "silver-tongued Hammond." He wrote in verse and prose, and was a member of the poetical and politico-literary cliques of London in the early part of the eighteenth century. He died in 1738 in the Fleet prison, where he was confined for debt. He edited and contributed to, in 1720, "A new Miscellany of original poems." The titles of two of his prose pieces, both published in 1721, are "A modest Apology on the late unhappy turn of affairs with relation to public credit," and "Solitudinis munus," or Hints for thinking.—F. E.

HAMMOND, Henry, D.D., was a native of Chertsey, where he was born August 18, 1605. His father was physician to Henry, prince of Wales. Hammond was sent to Eton and to Magdalen college, Oxford, of which he became a fellow in 1625. He devoted himself to the study of ecclesiastical and theological subjects, and in 1633 was presented to the living of Penshurst in Kent by Robert Sydney, earl of Leicester. In 1640 he was chosen a member of the convocation; and in 1643 was made archdeacon of Chichester. He was so decided a royalist, that although summoned to the Westminster Assembly of divines, he refused to attend, in consequence of which a reward was offered for his apprehension. This compelled him to retire privately, and in disguise, to Oxford, where he published his "Practical Catechism." In 1644 Dr. Hammond attended the duke of Richmond and the earl of Southampton as their chaplain, when they were sent by Charles I. with propositions to the parliament. The next year he was present at the treaty of Uxbridge, and engaged in a discussion there with Richard Vines, an eminent presbyterian minister. Soon after Hammond was made canon of Christ church, and was appointed by the university as public orator. The king next made him one of his chaplains, in which capacity he attended the monarch until 1647, when he was removed by the parliament, and again returned to Oxford, when he was elected subdean of Christ church. Of this post also he was deprived, and was for ten weeks a prisoner. Here he commenced his "Paraphrase and Annotations on the New Testament," first published in 1653. It was translated into Latin by Le Clerc, with additions. To the annotations was prefixed a treatise on the New Light. The paraphrase is not destitute of merit, and the annotations possess some value. Hammond had a good knowledge of Greek, and of ancient authors. From Oxford Dr. Hammond removed first to Clapham, near Bedford, and then to Westwood, near Droitwich, in Worcestershire, where he found a retreat with Sir John Packington during the remainder of his life. Here he wrote and published a number of works, including his "Paraphrase and Commentary upon the Psalms." Here, also, he edited the Whole Duty of Man, the author of which was in all probability Lady Packington. In 1660 Dr. Hammond was nominated by Charles II. to the see of Worcester; the same year, however, he died on the 25th of April, before his consecration. His works were collected and published by Fulton in 1684. The fidelity he showed in adhering to his royalist and episcopalian preferences, caused him much trouble and adversity, and the closing years of his life were years of great bodily affliction; but he is said to have been distinguished by many excellent qualities, and deserves to be remembered as a learned, eloquent, and conscientious man.—B. H. C.

HAMMOND, James, second son of Anthony Hammond of Somersham Place in Huntingdon, was born about the year 1710. In Westminster school, where he was educated, he made the acquaintance of Chesterfield, Lyttleton, and Cobham. Of his life we do not know much, and what we do know is not remarkable. He was fond of literature; affected poetry, without having any great genius for it; was in good society, the pleasures of which he freely participated in, alternating between study in the country and gaiety in the town. He was in favour with the prince of Wales, who made him his equerry, and afterwards, it is said, procured his election as representative for Truro in 1741. An attachment which he felt or feigned for a Miss Dashwood gave occasion for most of his poetical compositions; and, as Hazlitt says, he "translated Tibullus into English verse to let his mistress and the public know of it." Johnson, who has given a short memoir of him, says that he was "esteemed and caressed by the elegant and the great," yet he speaks too depreciatingly of his poems. "His Elegies," he says, "have neither passion, nature, nor manners. Where there is fiction there is no passion." This observation, like many of Johnson's, is more sententious than true. Fictitious sentiment, in the fashion of the day, was often used to illustrate real passion, and in this Hammond was not worse than others. Hammond's verses are smooth, but are often frigid and want vigour. He died in 1742.—J. F. W.

HAMPDEN, John, one of the most illustrious English patriots, was descended from an ancient and opulent family which had been settled at Great Hampden in Buckinghamshire, before the Conquest. He was born in 1594, and was the eldest

son of William Hampden and Elizabeth, second daughter of Sir Henry Cromwell and aunt of the protector, Oliver Cromwell. His father died when he was only three years of age, and left him heir to an extensive estate. He was educated first at the grammar-school of Thame, and then at Magdalen college, Oxford, which he entered when he was fifteen years of age. At nineteen he was admitted a student of the inner temple, and closely applied himself to the study of law, in which, as well as in general scholarship, he acquired great proficiency. In 1619 he married Elizabeth Symeon, daughter of Edward Symeon of Pyrton, Oxfordshire, a union which appears to have yielded him great happiness. During his early years Hampden is said to have mingled freely in the pursuits which were fashionable among men of large fortune at this period; but about the time of his marriage his character underwent a remarkable change. He adopted the religious principles and virtuous habits of the puritans, became noted for "an extraordinary sobriety and strictness," without any asceticism or austerity, however; for Clarendon admits, that after the change in his habits Hampden "preserved his own natural cheerfulness and vivacity, and above all a flowing courtesy to all men." At this period, too, he entered upon public life, and in 1621 took his seat in the house of commons as member for Grampound. He did not take any prominent part in public affairs during the life of James, though he acted cordially with the country party against the unconstitutional and oppressive measures of the court. He sat as burgess for Wendover in the first parliament of Charles I., which met in June, 1625. It was hastily dissolved in the month of August following, but pecuniary straits compelled the king to summon another parliament in February, 1626. Hampden was again returned for Wendover, and supported his friend, Sir John Eliot, in his attack upon the king's worthless favourite, Buckingham. Charles once more dissolved the parliament, and had recourse to a forced loan for the purpose of replenishing his exhausted exchequer. Hampden peremptorily refused to comply with this arbitrary demand, and was in consequence imprisoned first in the Gate House, and afterwards in Hampshire. A war with France, constrained Charles reluctantly to summon another parliament in 1628, and to release those patriots who had been imprisoned for their refusal to comply with his illegal demands. Hampden regained his liberty, and was once more returned for Wendover. As the commons steadily refused to grant him any money until they had obtained the redress of their grievances, Charles, after various delays and equivocations, at length gave his assent to the famous Petition of Right.—(See CHARLES I.) But no sooner was the parliament prorogued than, in open violation of his solemn promise publicly ratified, he had recourse once more to those arbitrary measures which he had bound himself to abandon. When the parliament again met in 1629, the commons proceeded to take into consideration these illegal and unjust proceedings, and were in consequence dissolved by the king, and their leader committed to prison. Though Hampden had taken a deep interest in this important contest, and sympathized strongly with the popular party, he was not one of the prominent debaters in the house, and he now retired to his beautiful residence in Buckinghamshire, where he diligently discharged the duties of a great landed proprietor and an active magistrate. In 1634 he lost his wife, to whom he was devotedly attached, and who had borne him ten children; and this heavy domestic calamity is believed to have deepened the interest which he took in public affairs. In 1636, at the instigation of Chief-justice Finch and Noy the attorney-general, an attempt was made by the king to levy ship-money from the inland counties—a new and most arbitrary stretch of power. Hampden at once refused to pay this illegal impost; and though a majority of the judges, who had previously been tampered with, decided against him, yet, as Clarendon admits, "the judgment proved of more advantage and credit to the gentleman condemned than to the king's service." So dark, however, grew the aspect of affairs that Hampden, Cromwell, Pym, Lords Saye and Brooke, and other leading patriots, resolved to take refuge in America, and were actually on board the ship in which they had taken their passage, when it was prohibited from sailing by an order of council. In the parliament which assembled in the spring of 1640 Hampden took his seat as member for Buckinghamshire, and was regarded as one of its most prominent members. In the course of a few weeks this parliament was dissolved by the king in a great rage (5th May), and several of its members were as usual thrown into prison. Its successor —the memorable Long Parliament—which met on the 3rd of November, 1640, at once proceeded resolutely to work in redressing the grievances of the country. The foremost place in its councils was by universal consent assigned to Hampden. Clarendon, a hostile witness, speaks in the highest terms of his talents for business as well as for debate, his industry, vigilance, and acuteness, and his remarkable ability in the management of men, and says, "the eyes of all men were now fixed upon him as their *patriæ pater*, and the pilot that must steer the vessel through the tempests and rocks which threatened it." The events which followed have already been related.—(See CHARLES I. and ELIOT, SIR JOHN.) Suffice it to say here that Hampden, though, as Clarendon admits, acting with great mildness and moderation, took a prominent part in the impeachment of Strafford (though he appears to have disapproved of the proceeding by bill), the punishment of Finch, Windebank, and other servile tools of the king, and in the abolition of the star-chamber and the high commission court. In the following session he strenuously supported the Grand Remonstrance, and it was by his calmness and sagacity that the excitement of the house, during the violent debate on that address, was allayed, and the members were prevented from proceeding to personal violence. He was one of the five members whom the king attempted illegally to arrest in the house on a charge of high treason. When hostilities actually commenced, Hampden strove with characteristic energy and vigour to bring the question at issue to a speedy decision. He subscribed a large sum to defray the expenses of the war, and raised a regiment of infantry in Buckinghamshire, of which he was made colonel. His zeal in acquiring a knowledge of his military duty was as conspicuous as his courage and activity, and it soon became evident that his talents for war were not inferior to his talents for government. He was satisfied that the time for hesitation and moderation was now past; he therefore strongly disapproved of the dilatory and languid proceedings of the first parliamentary generals, and on all occasions urged the adoption of vigorous and decisive measures. As Clarendon remarks, when Hampden drew the sword he threw away the scabbard. It is probable that, if he had lived, he would have superseded Essex in the supreme command. But unhappily for his country his brilliant career was now near a close. On the 17th of June, 1643, he was mortally wounded in a skirmish at Chalgrove Field, near Thame in Oxfordshire, and died on the 24th in the forty-seventh year of his age. His death was that of a christian and a hero, and the tidings of this disastrous event caused the most profound grief throughout almost the whole kingdom. Hampden was undoubtedly one of the purest, most disinterested, and upright patriots our country has ever produced. His abilities both as a statesman and a debater were of the highest order, while his integrity, prudence, modesty, affability, and consummate address, gained him the esteem and confidence even of his opponents, on whom, as Clarendon admits, "he always left the character of an ingenious and conscientious person." His enemies, however, accused him of subtlety and even craft; and he certainly possessed in a remarkable degree the art of infusing his own opinions into the minds of others, and of inducing them unconsciously to carry out his views. He was peculiarly reticent and self-possessed; a man of few words, sagacious, calm, and cautious, with an indomitable will and energy which nothing could turn aside or subdue. "Never," says Guizot, "had a man inspired a nation with so much confidence. Whoever belonged to the national party looked to Hampden for the success of his views; the more moderate had faith in his wisdom; the more violent in his devoted patriotism; the more honest in his uprightness; the more intriguing in his talents. His name thus stands fixed for ever on that height whither the love and full confidence of his contemporaries had carried it."—J. T.

*HAMPDEN, RENN DICKSON, D.D., Bishop of Hereford, was born in 1792 at Barbadoes. He entered Oriel college, Oxford, in 1810, and after greatly distinguishing himself as a student, became a fellow and tutor of that college. In 1832 he was Bampton lecturer, when he delivered those discourses which were afterwards published under the title of "The Scholastic Philosophy considered in its relation to Christian Theology." Shortly after the publication of this volume Dr. Hampden was appointed head of St. Mary hall; in 1834 he became professor of moral philosophy, and on the death of Dr. Burton he was named regius professor of divinity in the university. As this appointment was exceedingly distasteful to many of the members of the

university on various grounds, but chiefly because of Dr. Hampden's well-known liberal principles in politics and his opposition to the tractarian party then dominant at Oxford, a violent attempt was made to prevent his occupying the chair to which he had been appointed. In this his opponents failed, though they succeeded in procuring a censure to be passed on him by the university, and in depriving him of certain privileges to which his chair entitled him; but their zeal was again still more violently inflamed against him when shortly afterwards he was named to the see of Hereford. A fierce controversy ensued, during which Dr. Hampden himself remained for the most part passive, but which spread widely through the Church of England, engaged the pens of some of its ablest members, and drew to it the attention of men of all parties. The objections offered against Dr. Hampden were founded chiefly on the alleged heterodoxy of his Bampton-lecture sermons. These had been now several years before the public without being suspected of containing any deleterious matter; but now it was discovered that they were most pernicious, as in them the author had denied or questioned all the cardinal doctrines of christianity, and had showed especially a tendency to unitarianism. The extent to which these charges were believed can be accounted for only by the fact that he was judged of rather by garbled extracts from his book, than by a fair examination of what he had written. Every means were adopted to prevent his becoming a bishop, but he had both law and equity on his side; many of the best men in his own church warmly espoused his cause; the ministry by whom he was nominated remained firm to their appointment; and at length, after a storm of unexampled fury, he was elected bishop of Hereford by the chapter on 28th December, 1847, and was consecrated early in the following year. Bishop Hampden has published, besides his Bampton Lectures, "An Essay on the Philosophical Evidence of Christianity;" "Lectures on Moral Philosophy;" a volume of "University" and a volume of "Parochial Sermons;" treatises on Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle, in the Encyclopædia Britannica; and a treatise on the Scholastic Philosophy, in the Encyclopædia Metropolitana. All these works indicate on the part of the author a sincere love of truth, great powers of thought and argument, and some of them the possession of copious stores of learning, especially in ancient and mediæval philosophy.—W. L. A.

HAMZA, surnamed Al Hadi, flourished about 1020, under the Caliph Hakem. He is celebrated in the religious books of the Druses as one of their chief apostles. Hamza is said to have been disaffected towards the government, and hence to have endeavoured to overthrow Mohammedanism. He wrote a book in a more pure and elegant style than the Koran, entitled "The Book of Testimonies to the Mystery of the Unity." François Petis de la Croix translated this work into French. The Druses say that Hamza also wrote some epistles, and make the belief in his priesthood one of their cardinal doctrines. He seems to have commenced his public career at Cairo, but the circumstances of his life are little known.—B. H. C.

HANBAL, Ahmad Ibn, called Al Shibani al Meruzi, was a native of Bagdad, where he was born A.H. 164 (A.D. 780), and where also he died, A.H. 241 (A.D. 855). Hanbal is famed for his skill in laws, traditions, and religious rites; he founded a sect called after his own name, and is still regarded as head of one of the four orthodox sects of Mussulmans. He compiled a *Masnad*, or collection of authorized traditions, more copious than any which preceded. In A.H. 220, refusing to admit that the Koran was created, he was beaten and imprisoned.—B. H. C.

HANCARVILLE, Pierre François Hugues d', a zealous antiquarian, born at Nancy in 1729. He accompanied Sir William Hamilton, the British ambassador, to Naples, where he published an elaborate dissertation on "Etruscan, Greek, and Roman Antiquities." He was likewise the author of "Monuments of the private life of the Twelve Cæsars," and other works. He died at Padua in 1805.—G. BL.

HANDEL, George Frederick, the musician, was born at Halle, in the duchy of Magdeburg, Lower Saxony, on the 23rd of February, 1685, and died in London, at 57 Brook Street, Hanover Square, on the 13th of April, 1759. This date of his birth (differing from that given in the inscription on his monument in Westminster Abbey) is proved by the baptismal register, preserved in the Marienkirche in Halle. The father of Handel was a surgeon by profession, and son of a coppersmith, who was a burgher of credit. When the musician was born, the surgeon was already sixty-three years old. He was married for the second time to Dorothea, a pastor's daughter, whose age at her son's birth was thirty-five. He designed the child of his old age for the study of the law, and peremptorily forbade his indulgence in the pursuit of his predilection—the practice of music The child contrived to elude the parental interdict, procured a clavichord, which he secreted in a garret, and passed many a stolen hour in practising upon it. A half brother of Handel, a son of his father's first marriage, was valet to the duke of Saxe Weissenfels. When little George was seven years old he accompanied his father on a visit to this relation. Arrived at the palace, young Handel soon found an opportunity, after service in the chapel, to enter the organ gallery, and there to place his tiny fingers on the keys of the grandest of instruments. The duke heard him play, and made such careful observation of his manner as to assure himself of the boy's remarkable talent. He straightway advised the father to take means for developing the rare genius manifested by his son; and the advice of such a dignitary had an effect which the boy's ardent desire, and the extraordinary natural capacity he evinced, had been unable to produce. Zackau, the organist of the cathedral at Halle, was the man judiciously selected to be Handel's instructor. While sedulously pursuing the study of composition, Handel continued to practise the harpsichord, and he likewise received lessons upon the organ. At the same time he worked diligently at the violin, and played also upon the oboe, which was the instrument of his particular preference at this period. It was not long before Zackau discovered the full extent of the boy's capacity; and when Handel was eleven years old, the teacher acknowledged that he had learned all that it was in his power to teach him, and recommended his being sent to Berlin. Here Handel quickly made his talent known, and was generally, as justly, regarded as a prodigy. Bononcini, who was afterwards Handel's rival in London, was now attached to the opera in Berlin, and, soon taking alarm at the youth's rising fame, endeavoured in every way to retard his advancement. In 1698 Ariosti, another Italian who subsequently was placed in opposition to him in London, went to Berlin. Entirely different was his treatment of the boy-artist from that of his countryman. He would sit for hours before the harpsichord, on which he gave him lessons, with Handel on his knee, listening to and admiring the youngster's marvellous performance. Amid all the favour he received, Handel did not relax at Berlin the assiduity of his studies. The elector was so delighted with young Handel's remarkable skill, that he made proposals to attach him to the court, and offered to send him to Italy to complete his musical education. The father, however, opposed this project, and ordered his son to return to Halle. With unabated diligence Handel again placed himself under the discipline of Zackau. It must have been now that he made the friendship of a student of Halle university, Johann Christoph Schmidt, a native of Anspach in Franconia; this was the most lasting, and in many respects for Handel the most valuable connection he ever formed. The old surgeon died shortly after his son's return from Berlin, leaving him dependent on his talents, which, about this time, had procured him the situation of organist in one of the churches in Halle. Anxious for a wider field of action than this small town afforded him, Handel, in 1703, set off for Hamburg. In that city there was a well-appointed German opera under the direction of Keiser, in the orchestra of which he obtained an engagement as second violin, and on Keiser's departure succeeded to his post at the harpsichord. In 1704 Handel composed his first important work of which any record is found—this was "Die Passion," a cantata to be performed on Good Friday. At the end of 1704 he had a quarrel with Mattheson respecting the leadership of the orchestra, on the occasion of that composer's producing his opera of Cleopatra. This ended in a duel, that might have had a fatal result but for the breaking of Mattheson's sword, when some friends parted the combatants. On the 8th of January, 1705, Handel produced his first dramatic work, the German opera of "Almira." The success of this was such as to warrant the production, before the end of the following month, of "Nero," a second essay in the same form. Two other operas, "Daphne" and "Florinda," also produced by Handel at the German theatre, appeared, as it would seem, in 1706. Gastone di Medici, brother of the duke of Tuscany, invited the rising composer to accompany him to Italy. Handel had amassed in

Hamburg the sum of two hundred ducats, and with this little fortune he set out accordingly in the summer of 1706, and went directly to Florence, where he arrived in July. He soon obtained an engagement to write an opera for the theatre. This was "Roderigo," the story of which being the same as that of his last German production, suggests the possibility of the work being an adaptation of the opera of "Florinda," with the hero's name substituted for that of the heroine as the title. In the course of the ensuing Lent he went to Rome timely to witness the pascal ceremonials in the pontifical city. Immediately he arrived, he wrote a "Dixit Dominus;" a "Laudate" soon after; a "Magnificat" for double choir and orchestra, and several other pieces of the same class while he remained there; and also the two oratorios, "Il Trionfo del Tempo e del Dissenganno" and "La Resurrezione;" but though he composed in Rome an opera called "Silla," it was never performed. He was the guest of the marquis de Ruspoli, and the courted companion of the greatest personages of the city. In July, 1708, Handel was in Naples, and busied himself with composition immediately on his arrival. He wrote in this city the serenata of "Aci, Galattea e Polifemo"—an entirely different work from that upon the same subject with English words he produced eleven years later. Handel removed to the city of the Adriatic during the carnival of 1709. There he wrote the opera of "Agrippina," which excited a furore among the Venetians. On the death of his sister in the autumn of 1709 he returned to Germany, and it may be supposed, after visiting Hamburg as well as Halle, went to Hanover. The elector, George of Brunswick, welcomed his return, and, probably at the instance of his mistress the Baroness Kilmansegge, appointed him kapellmeister, with a salary of 1500 crowns.

In the autumn of 1710 Handel set out for England. He was delayed some time at Düsseldorf by the elector palatine, who paid the highest honours to his genius. Thence he proceeded to Halle to visit his mother, who had become blind. After passing through Holland, the illustrious musician first set his foot in this country, the land of his future adoption, towards the close of 1710. He scarcely had arrived when he was engaged to compose a work for the Italian opera then established in London. Aaron Hill, a notable dramatic author, was the manager of the theatre, and himself wrote the libretto in English. "Rinaldo" was the work that initiated the fame of its immortal composer in England, and it was produced on Handel's baptismal day, the 24th of February, 1711, at the King's theatre in the Haymarket. Its reception surpassed the most sanguine expectations. Two pieces from "Rinaldo" are familiar at the present time; these are the beautiful air, "Lascia ch'io pianga," and the march (so popular at the time that it was commonly played by military bands as the Royal Guard's March for forty years), which has come down to us as the bass song, "Let us take the road," in the Beggars' Opera. The sale of this opera was so enormons that Walsh, who published it, made thereby a profit of £1500. The termination of Handel's congé compelled him to return to his engagement at Hanover. He was admitted to an audience of Queen Anne to take leave of her, and she dismissed him only after he had promised to revisit this country. On his way back he again rested at Halle to spend some time with his mother, and to see his old master; and during his stay he officiated as godfather to his niece. It is stated that when at Hanover he composed the thirteen chamber duets and twelve cantatas, printed by Arnold for the Princess Caroline, wife of the elector's son. Handel grew quickly impatient of the quietude of the little German court, and yearned for the activity and the triumphs of London. Resting but a few months in Hanover, he sought permission again to leave the duties of his office, and arrived here in 1712—so early as to compose his ode for Queen Anne's birthday, for performance on that occasion, the 6th of February. In the November following he produced the opera of "Il Pastor Fido;" and in January, 1713, that of "Teseo."

The peace of Utrecht was concluded, April 11, 1713, and it was appointed that a public thanksgiving should take place in St. Paul's cathedral on the 7th of July; to give special effect to which Handel, by command of the queen, was engaged to compose a Te Deum and Jubilate. The admiration these works excited was so general that the queen made them the occasion of granting their composer a pension from the privy purse of £200. Anne died, August, 1714, and the elector of Hanover succeeded to the throne as King George I. He was, and well might be, offended with Handel for deserting his court and the liberal appointment he had given him there. Handel accepted an invitation of the earl of Burlington, and he was retained as a guest by this nobleman until he next quitted England. Under his roof he wrote "Amadige," incorporating portions of the unproduced Roman opera of "Silla;" and this was performed with singular magnificence in May, 1715. On the 22nd of August following, the king held a public festival on the Thames, and the Baron, or more probably the Baroness Kilmansegge made this an occasion to reconcile him with Handel, who by her advice wrote the twenty-five pieces since celebrated as the water music. Such is the received tradition; there is reason to suppose, however, that the water music was written for another festival in July, 1717, when it was certainly played. It is said that the king, who was persuaded by the baroness to engage Handel as accompanyist on the occasion of Geminiani's appearing at court, granted him an additional pension of £200, with the pardon of his truantcy from Hanover. The next notice of Handel occurs in June, 1716, when he gave a performance at the opera "for the benefit of the musicians," this being the first occasion in which his kingly munificence to his fellow-artists is signalized. It seems probable that he went in the July of this year, in the retinue of George I., to Hanover. There are reasons as strong for believing that he returned with the king in the ensuing January, as for supposing that he remained with Prince Frederick in the electoral capital. It must have been while in Hanover that he wrote the oratorio of "Die Passion," and this he sent to his old antagonist Mattheson, for performance at Hamburg on Good Friday, 1717. Handel took advantage of being in Germany to visit his blind and now aged mother. Hearing of his being at Halle, Bach, who was then at Köthen, felt so eager a desire to meet his illustrious fellow-artist, that he walked the intervening distance of sixteen miles on purpose to see him; but he arrived in Halle on the very day when Handel had departed. Handel also passed through Anspach, and there encountered his old friend Schmidt, who was settled in his native town as a wool factor, was married, and had a son and two daughters. He came with the musician to England, and from the time of his arrival officiated as his treasurer, undertaking the entire financial arrangements of his public performances, and controlling all the business details of his affairs.

There is a very general tradition, but no documentary evidence to prove it, that Handel was engaged in 1718 by the duke of Chandos as master of the chapel, the single instance of this title being applied to a musician in England; and that he resided, in the fulfilment of the office, for three years or longer at Cannons, the seat of the duke at Stanmore Parva, or Whitchurch, about nine miles from London. What was the precise nature of Handel's engagement at Cannons is only matter of surmise; but it is certain that he wrote twelve anthems and two Te Deums, all with orchestral accompaniments, which are referred to this period.

The first series of performances given by the Royal Academy of Music commenced in April, 1720; and before the end of the month a new opera of Handel's was produced, as the crowning glory of the scheme. This was "Radamisto," the production of which was attended with the most extraordinary excitement. His next work was his first English oratorio, "Esther," which was originally performed at Cannons on the 22nd of August, 1720, and for which the duke is reported to have paid the composer one thousand pounds. Handel at this time was giving periodical lessons to the daughters of the prince of Wales. He composed for Princess Anne his first collection of "Suites de Piéces;" in one of which is the air, with variations, now known by the name of the Harmonious Blacksmith, which owes this title to Lintot, a musicseller of Bath about sixty years ago, who had been a blacksmith. The first piece he printed was this air, with variations, detached from the "Suite," to which it belongs; and, to bear testimony to his own origin, he bestowed on the piece the name which has been elaborately traced to a different source. The English serenata of "Acis and Galatea" was originally performed at Cannons in 1721.

The grand feature of the next season of the Academy was the opera of "Muzio Scevola," which concentrated the powers of Ariosti, Bononcini, and Handel. The two former had just been invited to England. Ariosti wrote the first act, Bononcini the second, and Handel the third, so that the relative merits of the three were brought into immediate comparison. Handel's next work, "Floridante," which was brought out in December, was the production of the Academy's third subscription series.

From this time a violent rivalry was maintained between Handel and Bononcini. The king particularly supported with his countenance his early Hanover favourite, and the great duke of Marlborough was the ardent partisan of Bononcini. The world of fashion divided itself into two factions under these dignified leaders, and the contest rose to the importance of a political question; for it became a point of party principle for the tories to uphold the merits of one musician, while the whigs vindicated those of the other. The opera of "Ottone" was produced in January, 1723, and "Giulio Cesare" and "Flavio" followed it in the same year. "Tamerlano" was Handel's sole production in 1724, and 1725 gave his "Rodelinda" to the public.

In 1725 Handel took the house in Brook Street, which was his residence for the rest of his life. The course of Handel's Italian opera successes, in spite of the violent party feeling of the rival lyrical faction, continued its triumphant way in 1726, when "Scipione"—notable for its much-admired march—and "Alessandro" were both produced. On the 20th February of the same year the act for naturalizing the illustrious musician in England received the royal assent. "Ammeto" and "Ricardo Primo" were given in 1727. A series of works of higher artistic purport than anything which he had produced since "Acis and Galatea," and of far more enduring interest, makes this year, 1727, important in Handel's career. The four anthems composed for the coronation of George II. and Queen Caroline, are in the grandest style of their author, eminently appropriate to the splendid solemnity for which they were designed. "Ciroe" and "Tolemeo," two more Italian operas of Handel, were brought out in the last disastrous season for the Royal Academy of Music, 1728. Handel had accumulated a sum of £10,000, and was in the annual receipt of £600. On the dissolution of the Academy he determined to risk his capital and his energies in a partnership with Heidegger, the proprietor of the King's theatre. Preparatory to the new campaign, he went to Italy to engage a new company; and, after visiting his mother at Halle, returned to England by way of Hamburg in June. He opened his eventful managerial career on the 2nd of December, with the opera he wrote for the occasion, "Lotario." "Partenope" was first performed, as "Rinaldo" had been, on the 24th of February. This day must have assumed an additional importance in Handel's consideration from its present recurrence, for it was on the anniversary of his baptism in 1730 that his mother died. Handel's only production in 1731 was the opera of "Poro;" but he began the next year with greater activity, for he brought out "Ezio" in January, and "Sosarme" three weeks afterwards.

An incident now occurred, which materially affected the nature of the performances at Handel's theatre, and which influenced in an important manner the subsequent direction of his genius. This was the public production of "Esther," the first oratorio ever performed in England. Bernard Gates, the master of the boys of the chapel royal, had obtained a copy of the score of "Esther," and had had a private performance of the work, which pleased so very greatly that the Academy of Ancient Music introduced the oratorio at one of their subscription concerts. It now became the subject of conversation in all circles, and some speculator thought to make profit from the curiosity it excited, by giving a public performance of the work on the 20th of April, 1732. This prompted Handel to make arrangements for the performance of "Esther" at the king's theatre, which took place by royal command on the 2nd of May. He had probably been previously prevented from thinking this production practicable by the general prevalence in that most indelicate age of a strong prejudice against the availability of biblical subjects for the purposes of amusement. The interest excited by "Esther" induced the public production of the other still greater work, written by Handel for the duke of Chandos, "Acis and Galatea."

In November, 1732, the opera of "Orlando" was written for production in the coming season. The second English oratorio, "Deborah," was completed on the date most conspicuous in Handel's history, the 24th of February, and it was performed on the 17th of March, 1733. Many complaints now teemed against Handel in the public prints; notably one, the subject of which was his having raised the prices at the theatre. Although he enjoyed the king's favour, he had by this time many enemies among the nobility. A quarrel which he had with Senesino the singer brought his fashionable unpopularity to its point of culmination. His chief subscribers threw up their boxes before the close of the season, and announced the opening of a rival opera, with Senesino for its chief attraction in the ensuing year. The third oratorio, "Athalia," was written in the very heat of Handel's managerial perplexities, and it was first performed at the Oxford commemoration in July, 1733. On this occasion he, for the first time, was publicly announced to play on the organ, and the admiration excited by his performance was as great as the triumphant reception given to the oratorio. Handel now paid a hurried visit to Italy in company with his treasurer, whose name was now Anglicised into Smith, to make engagements for his coming season. Immediately he returned he wrote the opera "Ariana," which was not, however, performed till four months later, in January, 1734. The rival establishment to the King's theatre was opened in December, 1733, at the theatre at Lincoln's Inn Fields, under the patronage of the prince of Wales and several nobles. The season opened with Porpora's Ariana, forestalling thus the subject of Handel's forthcoming work, and so giving the utmost appearance of hostility to the opposition. The wedding festivities of the Princess Anne, Handel's pupil, in March, 1734, called his powers into requisition. He furnished an anthem for the ceremony at the chapel royal, and "Parnasso in Festa," an epithalamic serenata, was performed at the opera on the following evening. The season of 1734 terminated Handel's partnership with Heidegger, who then accepted the directors of the rival opera as tenants. To be beforehand with his adversaries, Handel began his season of sole responsibility at the Lincoln's Inn theatre in October; but this was only a temporary arrangement while the building of Covent Garden theatre was being completed; and he opened the new establishment by royal command in November. At the beginning of 1735 Handel produced "Ariodante." He now lighted on a scheme for meeting the pious scruples which had led the production of his oratorios to be censured as profanity. This was to devote the evenings of Wednesday and Friday during Lent to their performance; and he began this first series of that class of entertainments with the introduction of the oratorio of "Athalia" to the London public. Returning to his secular performances after Easter, he produced the opera of "Alcina." By the loss of his principal singer, who left him for a continental engagement, Handel was forced in 1736 upon English resources, to maintain the credit of his season; and he engaged Beard the tenor, whose name is honourably associated with all his subsequent oratorios, and Miss Young, who afterwards became the wife of Arne the composer. To turn to the best account the talent of these singers, he composed within three weeks Dryden's Alexander's Feast. The work was produced in January, 1736, and it was crowned with a success greater than any of the foregoing works of Handel. He had now to write an anthem for the marriage of the prince of Wales, and pertinent to the same festivity was the production of his opera of "Atalanta" in May. In January, 1737, Handel produced "Armenio," which was followed by "Giustino" in February. After Easter he produced "Berenice," and the failure of this work terminated an unsuccessful season. The excitement to the fashionable world of the opposition operas had waned away. The noble directors had squandered £12,000, and their single opponent had, besides expending his £10,000, incurred heavy liabilities which he was obliged to procure license of time to discharge. Handel's health had for some time greatly failed him, and he was now seized with a fit of apoplexy. When sufficiently recovered from this he went to Aix-la-Chapelle for the benefit of the waters, the good effect of which upon him was marvellous. On his return to London he engaged immediately in the composition of his "Faramondo." While he was employed upon this score the queen died. The work was set aside, therefore, that he might write an anthem for the royal funeral; and this magnificent composition was performed at the obsequies of Queen Caroline on the evening of the tenth day after that on which Handel received the commission for its production. Reverting to his former task, he finished "Faramondo" on the 24th of December, rested from his labours for the feast of the Nativity, and began "Serse" on the 26th. The threat of imprisonment at this time from Madame Strada's husband, one of his creditors, seems to have given him great anxiety; and to extricate him from this dilemma, his friends advised him to give a performance for his own benefit, This took place on the 28th of March at the King's theatre, being a selection of the most popular pieces from Handel's sacred and secular English and Italian works. On the 19th of April, 1738, was established the society for the relief of distressed musicians.

the title of which has since been modified into the Royal Society of Musicians. In several successive donations, and in his bequest of £1000, Handel was an enormous benefactor to the society. Handel wrote several minor pieces expressly for public gardens. Tyers, the proprietor of Vauxhall, engaged Roubilliac to make, for erection in the gardens, the full length marble statue of the composer, that is now in the possession of the Sacred Harmonic Society. The inauguration of this statue took place on the 1st of May, 1738, when the music for the evening was selected entirely from Handel's compositions.

This year is rendered especially memorable in Handel's artistic life, by the composition of the oratorio of "Saul," and also of his mighty masterpiece, "Israel in Egypt." "Saul," which is universally known by its dead march for the obsequies of the king, was produced at the king's theatre, January 16, 1739. On the fourth day after the completion of "Saul," October 1, 1738, Handel commenced "Israel in Egypt." It was first performed at the king's theatre, April 4, 1739

Handel's next important production was the Ode for St. Cecilia's day, set to the first of Dryden's two poems for that occasion; this was performed on the 22nd of November at the theatre in Lincoln's Inn Fields, together with his setting of the other ode, "Alexander's Feast." It was now that he produced "L'Allegro, il Penseroso, ed il Moderata," which had been composed in fifteen days. The season of 1740–41 was the last in which Handel had any concern, either as a manager or a composer, in Italian opera. He took the theatre in Lincoln's Inn Fields, and produced there, besides many revivals, two new operas "Imeneo" and "Deidamia." The undertaking was a total failure.

Handel was now invited to Dublin by the duke of Devonshire, then viceroy of Ireland. Preparatory to this visit, as we must suppose, he wrote the oratorio of "Messiah;" and, as he composed "Samson" immediately after he had completed the work upon which, more than all others, his immortality rests, that oratorio was probably also designed for performance in Ireland, had opportunity served for its production.. On the 18th of November Handel arrived in the Irish metropolis, where the cordial welcome he received was such as to compensate him for all his London vexations. He gave his first performance of a series of six on the 23rd of December, which consisted of "L'Allegro" and other instrumental pieces. His complete success induced the announcement of a second series, in the course of which he brought out, as a serenata, an English version of the last but one of his Italian operas, under the name of "Hymen." Besides these twelve he gave yet a supplemental performance of "Esther," and it was probably the success of these that delayed the production of the new oratorio. "Messiah" was first performed for a charitable benefit on the 13th of April, 1742—a day for ever signalized in the history of music. The success of the work was complete, and its repetition on the occasion of Handel's farewell in August was not less attractive than its original performance. "Messiah" was given in London on the 23rd of March, 1743, when its title was suppressed, and it was announced as "A new Sacred Oratorio." The "Sacred Oratorio" was unsuccessful in London, and was this year but once repeated. In the following year it was not played, but in 1745 it was again twice given. It was then laid aside for five years, to be reproduced with its original name on the 11th of April, 1750, when its reception was such as to fix it eternally in men's admiration On the 1st of May following Handel gave a performance of this work in the chapel of the Foundling hospital for the benefit of the charity, when he opened the organ which he presented to the institution.

In 1743 Handel took Covent Garden theatre for a series of subscription performances. These were opened with "Samson," which had considerable success. Handel had drawn new youth from the true Irish warmth of his Dublin reception, and began this season to trust alone to his English claims on English sympathy, composing only to English words. From this year until that of his death he gave annually his performances during Lent. In June, 1743, he wrote "Semele," and in August "Joseph and his Brethren," both of which were produced at Covent Garden during the ensuing Lent. Between the composition of these two works, the "Te Deum" was written for the victory of Dettingen, which was performed at the chapel royal on the 27th of November, In the early autumn of 1741, the time of year at which his imagination was generally the most fruitful, Handel wrote "Hercules." Immediately afterwards he composed the oratorio of "Belshazzar." "Hercules" was produced in January, and an oratorio in the Lent of 1745, first announced as Belteshazzar, but its title was changed prior to the performance. The success of both was indifferent. Handel had announced a series of twenty-four subscription performances, extending through the winter of 1744–45, at the king's theatre, but they were so ill attended that he was compelled to close the series on the sixteenth night. This failure more than exhausted the profits of Handel's visit to Ireland, obliging him a second time to suspend his payments, and to obtain license from his creditors. At the beginning of 1746 the "Occasional Oratorio" was put together, for a series of performances at Covent Garden. The final victory of Culloden was a national event for Handel to celebrate. Handel chose the subject of "Judas Maccabeus" for this purpose. This oratorio was composed between the 9th of July and the 11th of August, 1746, and performed on the 1st of April following. The noble chorus, "See the conquering hero comes," which now forms a part of this oratorio, was introduced into it two years after its first performance—the chorus having been written for "Joshua," which was brought out in the interim. Between the beginning of June and the end of August, 1747, the oratorios of "Alexander Balus" and "Joshua," were both composed; and these were performed in the course of the following Lent. In the May and June of the next year, Handel wrote "Solomon;" and in the July and August "Susannah." The two oratorios were performed in the Lent of 1749. The treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748 was the occasion of Handel's producing some music for Vauxhall garden, which was extremely popular, and which, performed at the Foundling hospital, was of great advantage to the institution. Two compositions were the produce of the summer of 1749—"Alcestis," an English opera, and the oratorio of "Theodora."

Handel had now amassed a third fortune. The infirmities of age were advancing upon him; worst of all of which was the failure of sight. He resolved on visiting his native country once more before his death; and, preparatory to this journey, he made his will. At some time prior he had presented Smith, his treasurer, with £1000; and now he inserted his name in his testament for a legacy of £500, with the additional bequest of the harpsichord and organ on which he used to play, and of the original manuscripts of his works. Immediately after the execution of this deed, which is dated June 1, 1750, the veteran master seems to have started on his journey. Before the end of the month Handel wrote in a single week the interlude of the "Choice of Hercules," incorporating several pieces from "Alcestis." On his way back to London, between Haarlem and the Hague, he had a fall, from which he experienced some temporary injury. The year 1751 is rendered peculiarly interesting by the composition of "Jephtha," the last work Handel wrote with his own hand. "Jephtha" was produced in 1752, and in this year Handel succeeded to his mother's heritage of total blindness. He now amused his hours of helpless idleness with dreams of his earthly immortality; and this he thought he would best secure by depositing his MSS. in the Bodleian library at Oxford. He therefore requested the elder Smith to forego the bequest which he had made him of these, and offered him as an indemnification £3000. This equivalent was refused, and the composer, touched by so genuine a proof of his friend's devotion, made a codicil to his will in August, 1756, in which he inserted an additional legacy of £1500 to his staunch admirer. It must have been after this interchange of generosity that the two friends went together to Tunbridge, and there had a violent quarrel. So violent was it, and so implacable was Handel's resentment, that no appeal of Smith could bring him to a reconciliation. For the oratorio season of 1757, Handel remodelled his Roman work, "Il Trionfo;" in the English, "Triumph of Time and Truth." The younger Smith officiated as his amanuensis, writing down this work from his dictation. In the following year Smith's services were again exercised in noting down the song, "Wise men flattering," and the duet and chorus, "Sion now her head," for introduction in "Judas Maccabeus"—the latter of which is said to be the very last composition of Handel. Towards the end of March in 1759, Handel and his old friend Smith, by means of the son, were finally reconciled. A fortnight after this, on the 6th of April, "Messiah" was given as the final performance of the season, Handel presiding as usual at the organ. It was Handel's earnest desire that he might die on Good Friday, hoping thus that he might rise

again at Easter to meet his Redeemer. The desire was accomplished; on the day week of his last appearance in public, on the anniversary of the production of "Messiah," on Good Friday, 1759, late in the afternoon, the great musician breathed his last.

Handel had requested that he might be buried in Westminster abbey, and that he might have a monument erected there to his memory, bequeathing the sum of £600 to defray its cost. His funeral accordingly took place there on the 24th of April, and it was attended by a concourse of three thousand persons. The monument which stands over his grave in Poet's Corner was the last work in England—as that of the composer, sculptured for Vauxhall, was the first—which Roubilliac executed. In 1784, which was supposed to be the centenary of the musician's birth, George III. commanded the famous commemoration of Handel in Westminster abbey, and the immense interest it excited induced several annual repetitions of this homage to the master's memory. In 1859—the centenary of the musician's death—another, and by far the most magnificent commemoration of Handel, took place at the Crystal palace, which was preceded by an experiment festival in 1857. The original MSS. of nearly the whole of Handel's works were bequeathed by him to the elder Smith, who left them to his son, and he presented them to George III., from whom they have descended to Queen Victoria; and they are now preserved in Buckingham palace.—G. A. M.

HANDYSIDE, William, a Scottish engineer, was born in Edinburgh in 1793. He studied with a view to becoming an architect; but abandoned that profession to enter the engine-works of his uncle, Baird of St. Petersburg. Most of the important works afterwards undertaken by Baird for the Russian government were executed under the superintendence of Handyside, and, amongst others, the engines of the earliest steamboats used on the Neva; four suspension bridges, designed by Betancourt; ingenious and original machinery for making armour and military accoutrements; and the extraordinary combination of stone, iron, copper, and bronze in the colonnade and dome of the cathedral of St. Isaac, designed by Monferrand. In the construction of all those works Handyside showed consummate skill. Having returned to Scotland to recruit his health, he died in Edinburgh on the 20th of May, 1850.—W. J. M. R.

* HANFSTÆNGEL, Franz, a distinguished German lithographer, was born in 1804 at Bayernrain in Upper Bavaria. He went young to Munich, where he studied under Professor Mitterer, and was for five years in the art-academy under Langer. He executed several portraits of eminent Germans, and in 1828 a series of prints from the pictures in the Leuchtenberg gallery, besides many separate drawings. From 1829 to 1834, he was professor in the academy at Munich, when he removed for a time to Paris. His great work—of its kind the most important both for size and value yet executed in lithography—"the Principal Pictures in the Royal Gallery, Dresden" (Die vorzüglichsten Gemälde der Königlichen Galerie in Dresden), appeared in large folio during 1836-52.—J. T–e.

HANGER, George, best known as Colonel Hanger, born in 1750, was the third son of the first Lord Coleraine, to whose title he afterwards succeeded as fourth lord. He went young into the army, and served throughout the American war, but could never afterwards obtain active employment. In 1795 he published a work entitled "Reflections on the Defence of London;" and another on the same subject in 1804, in which he ridiculed the idea that our shores were safe from invasion as long as our ships held the mastery of the sea. In 1801 appeared his "Life, Adventures, and Opinions," a book which we find was translated into German the year after at Berlin. Colonel Hanger was one of the characters of his day, and well known in convivial society, where his eccentric humours were a constant source of amusement, and his sallies, though sufficiently broad, seldom gave offence. At one time he was intimate with the Prince of Wales, but was afterwards avoided by him, we are told, as being "too coarse." His books contain information as well as whimsicality; as a specimen of the latter quality, we may mention that one of them has a plate of himself hung on a gallows. On the death of his brother in 1814 he would not assume the title, and greatly disliked to be addressed by it. He died at his house in London in 1824.—J. W. F.

HANIFA. See Abu Hanifa.

* HANKA, Wenzeslaus or Waclaw, a celebrated Bohemian antiquarian, philologist, and poet, whose name has been for a number of years familiar to the students of his national literature, was born, June 10, 1791, at Horenowes, an obscure village in eastern Bohemia. He was the son of a farmer, who took so little care of his education, that he only sent him to school in winter, a custom by no means uncommon among the peasantry of several continental countries. The future scholar and poet spent most of his time in keeping sheep. He, however, exhibited considerable aptitude for learning, and acquired a knowledge of the Servian and Polish languages from some soldiers. It may be remarked that these languages have a close affinity to the Bohemian, which is a Sclavonic dialect. Hanka was first sent to school at Königgrätz, where German was the language commonly used in the school, although he was almost ignorant of it. He was next a pupil in the Latin school at Prague, where he also entered the university, and studied philosophy. His attachment to the Bohemian language, led him to project and form a society for the study of it at Prague. From Prague he went to Vienna, where he studied law. Here he started a Bohemian periodical. His zeal for the Sclavonic literature, and his earnestness in seeking for remains of the old Bohemian literature in particular, attracted the notice of the learned Dobrowsky, so well known for his studies in the same department. The Bohemian museum at Prague was founded about 1817, and Hanka was chosen as the librarian. About the same time he wrote his first volume of poetry, under the title of "Hankowy Pisne." He also commenced the publication of the Starobyla Skladonie, a collection of Bohemian poetry of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, of which five volumes appeared from 1817 to 1825. The discovery of the Königinhof (Queen's court) manuscript added greatly to his reputation. It was found on September 16, 1817, in the tower of the church of Königinhof, and turned out to be a collection of epical and lyrical poems of the thirteenth century in the Bohemian language. Of the manuscript thus accidentally discovered he obtained possession, but transferred it to the museum of which he was librarian. This manuscript has been the subject of much discussion; and while some have referred it to pagan times, others have doubted its genuineness, and suspected Hanka of being a second Chatterton. Be this as it may, the pieces are of rare interest, and the original document is one of the most precious in the Bohemian museum. These poems were published under the title of "Kralodworsky Rucopis," with a German translation by Professor Swoboda, first in 1818, and again in 1829. The success of these poems was very great, and versions of them have been made into almost all the languages of Europe. Sir J. Bowring rendered some of them into English in 1843, and Mr. Wratislaw published a translation of them all in 1852. Other documents discovered by Hanka have been also called in question, as the judgment of Libussa, and a version of St. John's Gospel; but the controversy has been decided in his favour. The version of St. John, believed to be of the tenth century at latest, is regarded as the most ancient specimen of Bohemian extant. Hanka has written a treatise on Bohemian orthography, and one on grammar; and he has completed the German-Bohemian dictionary begun by Dobrowsky, and continued by Puchmayer. He has also published translations from the Servian and German, a short history of the Sclavonic races, and many articles for the journals. He is eminent as a numismatist and palæographer, and has edited the Sclavonic version of the gospels of the eleventh century from the famous manuscript at Rheims, the "Sazaro Emmantinum Evangelium," printed at Prague in 1846. His services as a librarian have been great, and have extended over more than forty years; but he is best known as one of the greatest names in modern Bohemian literature.—B. H. C.

HANKIUS, Martin, was born at Breslau in 1633. Hankius was a great reader and investigator, as is shown by his works; among which we may name "De Byzantinarum Rerum Scriptoribus Græcis Liber," 4to, Leipsic, 1677, and "De Romanorum Rerum Scriptoribus," 1669–75. Besides these he wrote works on Silesian history, harangues, comedies, and poems. He died at Breslau in the year 1700.—B. H. C.

HANMER, Meredith, was born in 1543. He was fellow and chaplain of Corpus Christi college, Oxford. He held the livings of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, and of Islington. He resigned his parishes in 1590, and went to Ireland, where he died in 1604—some say by his own hands. He is accused of the wanton destruction of the brasses in St. Leonard's church. He wrote against the jesuits, and compiled a Chronicle of Ireland. His

best work is his translation into English of the ecclesiastical histories of Eusebius, Socrates, Evagrius, and Dorotheus, to which he added a "Chronographie," London, 1576–77, folio.—B. H. C.

HANMER, Sir Thomas, chiefly known as the "Oxford Editor" of Shakspeare, was born on the 24th September, 1677, at Bettesford Park, Flintshire, and was educated at Westminster school and Christ church, Oxford. On his first appearance in the great world, he captivated the affections of the widow of the first duke of Grafton, and his marriage with her gave him a considerable social status. He sat in the house of commons for many years, and was the leader of the high church tories, a position which gave him no small political influence. He was speaker of the house during the parliament of 1713–15. In 1727, disappointed in his later political expectations, he retired into private life, and devoted himself chiefly to the preparation of an edition of Shakspeare, published in 1744, and presented by him to the university of Oxford, in which city it was printed. He died at Mildenhall in Suffolk on the 7th of May, 1746. In the preface to his own edition of the great poet, Johnson has praised the editorial sense, industry, and discernment of Hanmer, whose Latin epitaph he paraphrased in sonorous English verse. The correspondence of Sir Thomas Hanmer was published in 1838, with a well-written and instructive memoir of him by the editor, Sir Henry Bunbury.—F. E.

HANN, James, a distinguished English mathematician, was born about 1799, and died in London on the 17th of August, 1856. In his youth he had to struggle against many difficulties and hardships in the pursuit of knowledge. At length he obtained the appointment of teacher of mathematics in King's College school, which he held until the time of his death. His best known works are—"Mathematics for Practical Men," London, 1833; a treatise on the "Theory of Bridges," published by Mr. Weale, in a collection of writings on that subject, in 1843; and a treatise on the "Theory of the Steam Engine." They are all marked by conscientious industry and exactness, and sound mathematical knowledge.—W. J. M. R.

* HANNA, William, LL.D., was born in Belfast in 1808, where his father was a much-esteemed presbyterian clergyman. He attended school in Belfast, and completed his studies, for the Established Church of Scotland, in the university of Glasgow, where he highly distinguished himself. In 1835 he was appointed to the charge of the parish of East Kilbride, in the lower ward of Lanarkshire, married one of the Rev. Dr. Chalmers' daughters in 1836, and was removed in 1837 to Skirling, in the upper ward of the same county. At the disruption of 1843 he left the Established Church. The year 1846–47 found him engaged as editor of the *North British Review*, in which position he succeeded Edward Maitland, Esq., advocate. The death of his father-in-law was the occasion of his removal to Edinburgh, where he was employed in editing the posthumous works of that great divine and social economist till 1850, when he entered on the duties of colleague to the Rev. Dr. Guthrie in St. John's church. Dr. Hanna is best known as the biographer of Dr. Chalmers. The Memoirs were originally published in four volumes, the first of which appeared in 1849. In 1860 he published a sermon, on "The Church and its Living Head," which created some discussion on what is held to be one of the distinctive principles of the Free Church; and in the same year his work on "Wickliffe and the Huguenots" appeared. It may be noted that there is a marked contrast between his pulpit ministrations and those of his celebrated colleague, Dr. Guthrie. His mind is highly culvated, and his style is elegant and impressive.—J. J. M.

*HANNAY, James, novelist, essayist, and journalist, was born at Dumfries on the 17th of February, 1827, the son of a banker there. Educated privately, he was designed for the navy, and in the March of 1840 joined H.M.S. *Cambridge*, 78, ordered to the Mediterranean. When the *Cambridge* arrived off Beyrout, the war with Egypt was at its height, and then and afterwards Mr. Hannay reaped a rich harvest of naval and other experiences in the Levant, which have been turned to frequent account in his writings. Leaving the navy in 1845, he began a literary career in the metropolis as a reporter on the *Morning Chronicle*. In 1848, appeared his first work, "Biscuits and Grog;" like its sequel of the same year, "A Claret Cup," consisting of sketches of life afloat. More serious in its aim, though equally light in its style, was "King Dobbs," also published in 1848, and one of the cleverest of Mr. Hannay's minor prose pieces. In 1849 he published "Hearts are Trumps;" in 1850, his first three volume novel, "Singleton Fonteny, R.N." (which reached a second edition in 1854); "The Vision of the Vatican;" and "Blackwood *versus* Carlyle, a vindication by a Carlylean," provoked by an attack in *Blackwood's Magazine* on Mr Carlyle's Latter-Day Pamphlets and philosophy generally. To 1854 belongs the publication of "Satire and Satirists," a series of lectures delivered during the preceding year in London, and to 1855 his second three-volume novel "Eustace Conyers," which reached a second edition in 1857, and has been translated into German. In 1857 Mr. Hannay contested spiritedly but unsuccessfully, on semi-Derbyite semi-Carlylean principles, the Dumfries burghs. From the establishment of the *Illustrated Times*, onward to his acceptance in 1860 of the editorship of the *Edinburgh Evening Courant*, Mr. Hannay wrote the political articles of the former journal. He has also contributed to the *Athenæum*, *Daily News*, &c., and to the *Westminster* and *Quarterly Reviews*.—F. E.

HANNEMAN, Adrian, a good Dutch portrait-painter, born at the Hague in 1610. He visited this country in the time of Charles I., and was a good imitator of Vandyck, to whom several of Hanneman's works are now doubtless attributed. He returned to the Hague, and died there in 1680. Among his portraits is one of Charles II. before his restoration; and he painted many of the ruling family of Holland of his time.—R. N. W.

HANNIBAL: born 247 B.C.; died 183 B.C. In the space of this notice we can only indicate the outlines of a career which centres within itself the history of the most memorable struggle of antiquity. "When my father Hamilcar," Hannibal told Antiochus long years after, "was setting out for the war in Spain, and the omens were favourable, he called me—then a boy of nine years—to his side, and bade me lay my hand on the sacrifice and swear before the altar *nunquam esse in amicitia cum Romanis:* and I took and kept that vow." It is our earliest glimpse of the *præsidium et decus* of a family who might have taken for the motto on their crest the words of that oath. The first Punic war was the first act of the conquest of the Mediterranean; it had given the Romans a footing in Spain, and the ascendancy over Sicily. The victors, watchful of their opportunity, took advantage of the mutiny of the Carthaginian mercenaries, and some alleged infractions of the treaty, to extort the cession of the island Sardinia. Hamilcar, by whose energy the revolted allies of Carthage were subjugated, led an army into Spain, and fell in battle (229 B.C.) in the midst of a triumphant career among the tribes between the Tagus and the Douro. Rome was involved in the terrors of a Gallic invasion during the greater part of the time in which his son-in-law, Hasdrubal, was following up his conquests; and when on Hasdrubal's death (221 B.C.), Hannibal at the age of twenty-six was raised to the command of the army, two campaigns were sufficient to bring under his yoke the whole of the country south of the Iberus—a river which had, according to convention, been agreed upon as the limit of these encroachments. But one of the earliest acts of the new commander showed how little he was inclined to respect engagements entered into under compulsion and enforced by fear. He judged that the time had come to throw aside the mask of submission. Since Hamilcar set foot in Spain, Carthage had been husbanding her resources while extending her dominion. Twelve years earlier she had been anxious at any price to keep the peace—now she was eager on any pretext to renew the war. Suddenly in 219 B.C. Hannibal attacked Saguntum, one of the allies of Rome, whose security had been provided for by the conditions of a former treaty. It was defended with the inalienable heroism of northern Spain; but it was defended in vain against a leader who had already added to more than the hereditary genius of his race their hereditary experience in arms. The town held out for eight months; and when all hope was past, the chiefs kindled a great fire in the forum, and died as Sardanapalus is reported to have died. The gage thus thrown down was taken up by the Romans, who on receipt of the unexpected news sent an embassy to Carthage, to demand that the authors of the outrage should be delivered up to their vengeance. The refusal of this demand was followed by a regular declaration of war. By this time Hannibal, enriched with the spoils of Saguntum, was vigorously preparing for the invasion of Italy, which he seems from the first to have contemplated. His design was encouraged by a dream, in which his country's gods appeared to inspire him

with the confidence of victory, and its announcement was received by the assembled soldiers with shouts of acclamation. But, ere starting, he was careful to leave firm ground behind him With Austrian policy he had fresh reinforcements draughted over from Africa, and supplied their place by recruits from Spain. Late in May, 218 B.C., he set out from Carthagena, and crossed the Iberus with an immense force. Having reduced the tribes in the north of the peninsula and stormed their strongholds, *Pyrenæum transilit*—he leapt the Pyrennees, and pressed on in uninterrupted march towards the Rhone. At the mouth of that river Cneius Scipio was waiting to oppose him with two Roman legions; but Hannibal evaded his vigilance and effected a passage higher up the stream, near its confluence with the Isere. Having secured by negotiation and policy the friendship of the intervening Gallic tribes, he crossed without opposition the district between the Rhone and the Alps; but during their ascent the Alpine barbarians hung like hornets around the skirts of his army. He evaded or repelled their hostilities, and reached the summit of the mountains late in October. Thence, while his soldiers were resting from their fatigues, he looked down on the valley far before him. "Yonder," he said to them, "is Italy, and yonder lies Rome." Their descent was only made difficult by the dangers of the road: they had to cut paths through great piles of snow, and make a way for elephants over gigantic masses of rock.

"Opposuit natura Alpemque nivemque;
Diducit scopulos, et montem rumpit aceto."

But we can hardly credit the authority which informs us regarding their method of blasting. Napoleon's passage of the Alps was a great military feat, but it was short and secure in comparison with the march of Hannibal, whose losses on the way were so enormous, that of nearly sixty thousand men who entered Gaul, only twenty-six thousand reached the plains of Italy. When some days had been given to rest and the repression of Liguria, he advanced along the left bank of the Po to meet Scipio, who had sent off his main force to Spain, and returned to take command of an army in Cisalpine Gaul. A cavalry engagement on the Ticinus, in which the Numidian horse were victorious, opened the campaign. Shortly after, a junction of the two Roman armies on the left bank of the Trebia inspired the other consul—Sempronius—with confidence to join battle. His rashness was partly responsible for the event. His soldiers were led across the stream before their morning meal to meet an enemy fresh and ready to receive them; yet the result seemed doubtful, when a body of two thousand choice troops under the command of Mago rushed from ambush upon the Roman rear, and threw the whole army into confusion. The Carthaginians obtained a complete victory, and drove the remnant of their adversaries to take shelter in Placentia. Having wintered in Gaul, Hannibal (217 B.C.) crossed over into Etruria, eluding the new consul who had encamped at Arretium, in the hope of intercepting his passage of the Apennines. Flaminius, at the head of four legions, advanced to attack him, and was marching along the path between the lake Thrasymene and the neighbouring heights, rejoicing in the cloudy morning which seemed to obscure his approach. His van had just begun to emerge from the defile, when the Carthaginian army and the Gauls—who had been from the time of his earliest success flocking around Hannibal's standard—sprang from the mists that circled the hills round the lake, and fell furiously on the Roman flank. Only the van escaped; and the consul himself fell in the utter destruction of his army. Fifteen thousand were made prisoners and brought before Hannibal: the Romans he distributed among his soldiers, but the other Italians were set at liberty, and the corpse of Flaminius sought out to be buried with the honours due to a noble adversary. The consternation at home on the news of this defeat was such as had not been known for many generations. The senate sat all day; the women went wailing through the city offering prayers to the gods;—

"And old men girt on their old swords,
And went to man the wall."

Hannibal, after savagely wasting the rich plain which stretches from Tibur to Spoletum, invaded Picenum, scoured Umbria, and came down into Daunia. Disappointed in endeavouring to induce the Apulians to revolt, he next recrossed the Apennines, and, seizing Telesia, descended by Cales into the Falernian plain. While Q. Fabius, who as dictator had command of the Roman armies, was occupying the heights around Campania and endeavouring by a vigorous system of defence to intercept his passage, Hannibal evaded his watchfulness by a skilful stratagem, and again crossing through the territory of the Samnites took Geronium. Another victory, gained over the temerity of Minucius, the master of the horse, brought the campaign of this year to an end. Next spring (216 B.C.) the Carthaginians descended into the plain of Apulia and surprised the magazine of Cannæ. Meanwhile Rome was bracing herself for another trial; and the consuls were sent out at the head of eight legions, together with the allies making up a force of about ninety thousand men. On the morning of the 1st of August the Aufidus lay between the two armies. One of the consuls, Æmilius, was inclined to wait for an opportunity of bringing on an action on ground less favourable to the enemy's cavalry; but whatever prudence there may have been in this counsel was frustrated by the impetuosity of his colleague, who trusted to his numbers as a certain pledge of victory—and victory would have been destruction to the invaders, pent up between the sea and the strong garrison of Canusium. The dawn of the 2nd saw the red flag flying from Varro's tent. He gave orders to his army to ford the Aufidus and occupy the right bank; while Hannibal, who had before crossed, recrossed to meet him. It is said he laughed on the morning of the battle as if he felt, like Cromwell at Dunbar, that his adversaries were given over into his hands. The Carthaginians were fronting the north; a strong south wind was blowing dust into the faces of the enemy, while the sun was slanting along their columns, drawn up to an unusual depth. First the Roman light-armed cavalry were beaten and put to flight by the Gallic, Spanish, and Numidian horse. The infantry meanwhile, who had been advancing against the Carthaginian flank, were pent into a dense wedge. The Africans gave way for a little, and then closed upon its sides at the same time that the victorious cavalry dashed upon its rear. The whole eight legions were jammed together, and soon fell together in a heap, like a mass of snow thawing on every side. The consul Æmilius and eighty senators lay with the dead. The world has hardly ever seen the like of Cannæ. When the day was done there were only about three thousand survivors of the greatest host that Italy had ever gathered into a single field. But if the city was stunned by so terrible a shock she never faltered; there was no talk of peace in the forum; and when Varro, who had escaped with seventy horsemen from the carnage, began to collect the waifs of the army at Canusium, the senate returned him their thanks because he did not despair of Rome. On the evening of the battle Maharbal, the commander of the Carthaginian horse, proposed to the victorious general to advance and storm the capitol. It is hard to tell whether we ought to consider his advice foolhardy or wisely bold. Hannibal adopted another policy, and endeavoured by gradual steps to hem in his prey. The Apulians and a great portion of the Samnites, Lucanians, and Bruttians joined him, and Capua, the capital of Campania and second town of Italy, opened its gates to the conqueror; but the surrender of this city marks the limit of his conquests. Thenceforward the war takes on a new aspect, and the campaigns of each year become more complex. Although their interest still centres around Hannibal, the progress of the war no longer runs strictly parallel to the fortunes of its leader. It may be divided into two great epochs. From the year 216 to 207 B.C. the Romans were resolutely acting on the defensive, and slowly gaining ground; from the latter of these dates to its close they were making fresh conquests and pressing hard on their enemy. But the biographer must leave it to the historian to record the various steps by which the consummation of the struggle was wrought out; he must be content to catch glimpses of the one great figure appearing and reappearing on the scene of action to assert his supremacy. Rome strained every nerve in the autumn of 216—two dictators were named; enormous taxes were levied; every ally was pressed into service; slaves and criminals were set free, to join in the struggle for the very life of the state. Early in 215 seventy thousand men were in arms. Hannibal, on the other hand, had never been able to shake the fidelity of the old Latin tribes; the veteran forces on which he most relied were dwindling, and the demand for reinforcements which Mago bore to Carthage was feebly answered. One year after Cannæ he was already contending at a disadvantage against his indomitable adversary; the towns which had revolted to his side began to be retaken; and his generals suffered serious

checks at the hands of Fabius, Fulvius, and Gracchus. But Hannibal and victory seemed to be inseparably bound together; wherever he struck with his own hand he overthrew—north, south, east, and west—he came, he saw, he conquered; his first and last defeat was on the field of Zama. In 215 B.C. we see him encamped on Mount Tifata, scaring the Roman legions, and receiving embassies from Macedon and Syracuse. In 214 B.C. he is offering sacrifice at the Avernus, and preparing to descend on Puteoli. In 213 B.C., after a winter at Salapia, he is entering Tarentum, betrayed by a conspiracy into his hands. In the following year, when the consular armies are gathered like avenging clouds round Capua, Hannibal again appears on the ridge, and descending like a great wind blows them aside. Next he marches through Etruria and destroys the army of Centenius; and then into Apulia and destroys the army of Cneius Fulvius. Finally, in 211 B.C. he crosses the Anio and ravages Latium, pitching his tent under the very walls of Rome, and launching his javelin through her stubborn gates. But if the hounds are staunch and numerous enough, the lion is brought to bay at last. The attack on Rome failed, and Hannibal marched off into Bruttium only to fail in another attack on Rhegium. He returned only to hear that his Italian capital had, after a stern blockade, fallen into the hands of the enemy. Sentence of death, after the Roman fashion, was pronounced on Capua. Several senators took poison before the surrender of the city; all the rest were executed by command of the consul Fulvius; a great portion of the population were sold as slaves, and the rest were draughted beyond the Tiber. Fresh victories of Hannibal marked the two following years; and twelve of the old Latin tribes, worn out, were disposed to give up the struggle, but the others stood firm. Tarentum had again fallen into the hands of the Romans, and Marcellus had returned with the spoils of Syracuse, which Archimedes had defended in vain against his assaults. It was evidently impossible for Hannibal, with his single army, to bring the war to an end. He might win battle after battle, but he had no artillery to take, and no force sufficient to retain possession of, the great towns of Italy. Carthage was at length stimulated to a gigantic effort. Hasdrubal, of the same race and only second to Hannibal himself in fame, had cut to pieces the armies of the two consuls in Spain. Fresh reinforcements were forwarded from Africa; and he prepared to march into Italy and effect a junction with his brother. He crossed the Alps, and arrived at Placentia sooner than was expected by either friend or foe. From this point he sent off a letter to Hannibal, appointing to meet him in Umbria.

It is dangerous to speculate on what might have been; but as far as ordinary calculation can reach, the interception of this letter by the foragers of the consul Nero changed the whole course of after history. Had the two brothers been allowed to unite their forces and combine their military genius, the doom of Rome would have been sealed, and the civilization of Europe given over to the hands of the Phœnician city. Nero, in one of those moments which are decisive of great events, resolved to march with the army with which he had been watching Hannibal and join the other consul in the north. The two together met Hasdrubal with an overwhelming superiority of numbers, and forced him to an engagement (see HASDRUBAL). His army was destroyed, and he himself fell fighting like one of his lion race. Nero rushed back to the camp in Apulia, and sent the head of his brother to the great chief who had been wont to treat those of his enemies who had fallen in battle with a magnanimity which the survivors were incapable of appreciating.

In a drama of the second Punic war, the curtain might close on the battle of the Metaurus; it was, to all intents and purposes, decisive. Yet for four years longer, with tactics which only a soldier can estimate, and a perseverance unrivalled in history, Hannibal maintained himself in Bruttium, building vessels from the wood of the forests, and manning them with the sailors of the district. "Here, too," writes Dr. Arnold, "he seems to have looked forward to the renown which awaited him in after times; and as if foreseeing the interest with which posterity would follow his progress in his unequalled enterprise, he recorded many minute particulars of his campaigns on monumental columns erected at Lacinium, a town situated in that corner of Italy which was so long like a new country, acquired by conquest for himself and his soldiers. At length, when it was plain that no new diversion could be effected in his favour, and when the dangerous situation of his country called for his presence as the last hope of Carthage, he embarked his troops without the slightest interruption from the Romans; and moved only by the disasters of others, while his own army was unbroken and unbeaten, he abandoned Italy fifteen years after he had first entered it, having ravaged it with fire and sword from one extremity to the other, and having never seen his numerous victories chequered by a single defeat." The genius of P. Scipio, matched against the incompetence of the generals who had succeeded Hasdrubal in his command of the Carthaginian armies, had brought to a successful termination the war in Spain. Crossing to Africa he had enlisted the services of Massinissa, a powerful African chief, and was pressing on towards Carthage in a course of victories when Hannibal came to meet him at Zama. The romanticizing biographers have transmitted an account of an interview said to have been held between the two generals on the day before the battle. We are the less interested in the truth of this report, that the interview led to nothing. If Metaurus was the Leipsic, Zama was the Waterloo of the war. The Carthaginians were utterly defeated; twenty thousand were slain, as many taken prisoners, and the conditions signed of a humiliating peace. Hannibal was now forty-five years of age; the enterprise of his life was frustrated, but he did not despair of the commonwealth, and entered with undiminished zeal on a new arena of action. The energy and forethought with which he discharged the civil duties of a citizen, excited the jealousy of his rivals in the government, and roused the suspicion of the Romans. They accused Hannibal of disturbing the peace, and demanded his expulsion from Carthage. Enmity within and without compelled him at last to abandon the state he had served so long. He took refuge with Antiochus, king of Syria, and that monarch was indebted to him for advice in his contest with Rome. That war having terminated unfavourably, the exile found his last retreat at the court of Prusias, the king of Bithynia. The Romans, centuries after, used the name of Hannibal to terrify children with. No wonder they could not breathe freely as long as he lived. They sent to Prusias demanding the surrender of his guest, and when that king was unable or unwilling to refuse the demand, Hannibal felt that his hour was come. He took poison and died at Nicomedia, in the sixty-fifth year of his age. The poison was contained in a ring which he had carried about with him many years—

"Cannarum vindex, et tanti sanguinis ultor."

Judging Hannibal by our only source of information, the testimony of his implacable enemies, we find no loftier name in the annals of war. All the praise that can be bestowed upon a soldier, must be meted in large measure to him. He knew how to command and how to obey; how to gather and how to hold fast an army. The impulsive Gaul, the stubborn Spaniard, the wild Numidian, joined in acknowledging his personal power. The spell of his presence bound into a compact mass those motley elements. The resolution with which he restrained their fervour, was no less notable than the fire with which he led them to victory. But he had more than the merits of a soldier. His patience, prudence, fortitude, and devotion would have made him great among the great in any country, in any time, in any path of life. The sum of his crimes, according to the Roman historians, lay in his being a cruel enemy. His massacres after Thrasymene, and the slaughter of the prisoners after Cannæ, transcend the licence of modern warfare; but those were times when humanity was not ranked high among the virtues, and the zeal of patriotism was unchecked by any thought of universal brotherhood. Least of all had the Romans a right to complain of an adversary whose worst barbarity only equalled their own —whose occasional generosity might have been contrasted with their systematic injustice. Rome conquered in the strife, because Rome was greater than Carthage; but until the time of Cæsar, there is no Roman whose star does not pale before the sun of Hannibal.—J. N.

HANNO, a celebrated Carthaginian navigator, who made a voyage of discovery along the western coast of Africa, but at what precise period is unknown. Learned critics assign different dates, varying from one thousand to three hundred years before the Christian era. The account of the voyage is preserved in a Greek record, entitled the Periplus of Hanno, which begins by stating that, "having been ordered by the Carthaginians to navigate beyond the Pillars of Hercules, and to found there Liby-Phœnician cities, he sailed with a fleet of sixty ships of fifty oars

each, carrying a body of men and women to the number of thirty thousand, and provisions and other necessaries." This work, which must have been written in Phœnician and translated into Greek, consists of detached notes written in the first person, as if by Hanno himself, and abounding in the marvellous. Various editions of it have been printed, and it has been a fertile theme of discussion among critics and commentators. An English translation, accompanied with the Greek text, was published by Mr Thomas Falconer in 1797. It was also translated by M. de Chateaubriand, in an essay in which he established a parallel between the republic of Carthage and the modern empire of Great Britain. Pliny states that Hanno circumnavigated Africa as far as the Arabian Gulf; but it appears to be clearly established by Gosselin that he never penetrated farther south than Cape Bojador, nor beyond the Senegal river.—G. BL.

HANRIOT. See HENRIOT.

HANS-SACHS. See SACHS.

HANSARD, LUKE, an eminent printer, was born at Norwich on the 6th of July, 1752. His father was an unsuccessful manufacturer there; his mother, the daughter of a clergyman. Educated at the Boston grammar-school, he was apprenticed to a Norwich printer, and after serving his time, repaired to London with a single guinea in his pocket. He obtained a situation as a compositor in the printing office of Mr. Hughes of Great Turnstile, Lincoln's Inn Fields, printer to the house of commons at a time when parliamentary literature was comparatively in its infancy. By his skill, industry, and probity, Hansard raised himself in the establishment to the position of a partner, and twenty years after he had entered it, the whole printing of the house of commons was transferred to him. As a private printer, he acquired the esteem of Orme, the historian of Hindostan, of Johnson, and of Burke. A tribute to his zeal and ability in printing for the house of commons, was paid by Mr. Rickman, the well-known clerk of the house, in a memoir contributed to the *Gentleman's Magazine* for December, 1828. Mr. Hansard died at London on the 29th of October in that year. His name survives in the title of the series of reports of parliamentary debates known as "Hansard."—F. E.

HANSEN, CHRISTIAN FREDERICK, a Danish architect, born at Copenhagen, 29th February, 1756, began his studies in the academy of arts at the age of ten, and won its silver medals in 1772 and 1774, and its great gold medal, 1779. The following year, receiving a government travelling-stipend, he spent upwards of two years in Italy. In 1801 he was recalled to Copenhagen to undertake the re-erection of the Raad-hus, or house of parliament, and the castle of Christianborg, after their destruction by fire; and seven years later was appointed director of buildings and statsraad. He was the architect of many public erections and churches, but the Raad-hus is the finest specimen of his genius. He died at Conferensraad, 10th July, 1845.—M. H.

* HANSEN, PETER ANDREAS, an astronomer and geodetician, was born at Fondern in Schleswig on the 8th of December, 1795. He distinguished himself by his geodetical skill in the triangulation of the duchy of Holstein. After having been employed for a time in the observatory of Altona, he was appointed, in 1825, director of the observatory of Seeberg, near Gotha. He is the author of important researches on the theory of lunar and planetary perturbations, which have appeared in the Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Sciences of Berlin, in those of the Academy of Sciences of Saxony, and in Schumacher's Astronomische Nachrichten.—R.

* HANSTEEN, CHRISTIAN, a distinguished Norwegian physicist, was born at Christiania on the 26th of September, 1784, and has been professor of astronomy and applied mathematics in the university of that city since 1815. He is chiefly known by his important contributions to our knowledge of the laws of terrestrial magnetism. For the purpose of studying its phenomena, he travelled in Siberia in 1828, 1829, and 1830.—R.

HANVILL, JOHN, a benedictine monk and Latin poet, who flourished in the end of the twelfth century, was educated at Oxford. Thence he proceeded to Paris, where he acquired high distinction as a scholastic disputant. He afterwards returned to England, and became a monk of Saint Albans. The work by which he is best known is a long didactic poem, entitled "Architrenius," Paris, 1517, considered in the sixteenth century not only learned and ingenious, but highly entertaining. Two manuscripts of it are preserved in the Bodleian library, along with shorter poems and epistles by the same author.—G. B-y.

HANWAY, JONAS, more notable for his philanthropy and eccentricity, than for his undeniably prolific authorship, was born at Portsmouth in 1712. Beginning life as apprentice to a Lisbon merchant, he emigrated to St. Petersburg, and travelled commercially to and in Persia. Having acquired a competency in his mercantile career, he returned to England, and published in 1753 a work of some practical interest, descriptive of his travels in Russia, and including an historical account of the British trade over the Caspian sea. His life, after his return home, was mainly devoted to philanthropic effort, constant, disinterested and unostentatious, and of which the results are still visible in such institutions as the Marine Society and the Magdalene Hospital, both of which he helped to found. So peculiar was the sense entertained in the metropolis of his worth as a philanthropist and a man, that a deputation from the principal merchants of London waited on Lord Bute, when prime minister, and asked him to bestow upon Hanway some mark of the public esteem. The appeal was responded to by his appointment to a commissionership of the navy, the salary of which, on resigning it after a tenure of twenty years, he was allowed to retain. He died in London in 1786, and a monument to his memory was raised by public subscription. There are some curious anecdotes of this worthy and eccentric man in the Remarkable Occurrences in the life of Jonas Hanway, by John Pugh, London, 1787, to which is appended a list of his numerous writings; most of them enforcing his philanthropic and other schemes. Besides the work of foreign travel mentioned above, the only one of them still occasionally remembered is his diatribe against tea, accompanying his "Eight days' Journey to Portsmouth," which provoked from Johnson a sarcastic defence of his favourite beverage. According to Mr. Peter Cunningham—in the Handbook of London—"Hanway was the first man who ventured to walk the streets of London with an umbrella over his head. After carrying one near thirty years, he saw them come into general use."—F. E.

HAPSBURG or HABSBURG, House of, an illustrious German family, which is supposed to have derived its name from the castle of Habsbourg, upon the river Aar in the canton of Berne. The origin and early history of the family are involved in obscurity; but it is alleged to have been founded in 1026 by Radbotar, grandson of Gontram the Red, count of Brisgau. In 1233 it divided into two branches—Habsburg-Habsburg and Habsburg-Laufenberg. The German line of the latter terminated about the beginning of the fifteenth century; the former became extinct in the male line in the person of the Emperor Charles VI., after giving twenty-two sovereigns to Austria, sixteen emperors to Germany, eleven kings to Hungary and Bohemia, and six to Spain. The original territory of the Hapsburgs was the fertile tract lying along the southern bank of the Danube to the eastward of the river Ens, and which was called Ost-reich—the east country—from its position relatively to the rest of Germany. The governors of this district bore for several centuries the title of margrave; but, towards the middle of the twelfth century, having received an important accession of territory in the province west of the Ens, they were raised by the emperor of Germany from the rank of margrave to that of duke. The principal members of this family will be found noticed under their respective christian names ALBERT, FRANCIS, RUDOLPH, &c. The aggrandisement of the Hapsburg family has mainly been brought about by a series of fortunate marriages. A well known epigram states that while other families have acquired kingdoms by their valour and talent, Austria has made her conquests by assiduously worshipping at the shrine of Hymen. Certain qualities, physical, intellectual, and moral, have long been hereditary in the Hapsburg line. A thick hanging under lip was brought into the family by marriage with one of the Jagellons of Poland; and ingratitude, treachery, intolerance, cruelty, and a total disregard of the most solemn oaths and promises have for ages characterized most of the heads of the house of Hapsburg.—(See *Crimes of the House of Hapsburg*, by Professor F. W. Newman.—J. T.

HARAEUS, the Latinized name of VERHAER, FRANCIS, was born at Utrecht about 1550; he taught rhetoric at Douai, and afterwards travelled with Possevin in Germany, Italy, and Russia. He died canon of Louvain in 1632, having published a number of works, including "Biblia sacra expositionibus illustrata," of little value; "Annales ducum Brabantiæ," &c., which is esteemed; "Historiæ Sanctorum," abridged from Surius, a useful book; "Concordia historiæ, &c."—B. H. C.

HARCOURT, Harriett Eusebia, a wealthy and accomplished lady of Yorkshire, was born in 1705, near Richmond in that county. She accompanied her father in his travels on the continent, and acquired an extensive knowledge of modern languages. On her father's death at Constantinople in 1733, she retired to the patrimonial estate, near Richmond, which she inherited; and forming a society of cultivated women, she constructed a cloistered dwelling there, and led a species of monastic life with her friends. A summer residence was also built for the fair recluses on another property she had in Green Island on the west of Scotland. The rules of the establishment were not strict; religious and intellectual improvement were combined with indulgence in elegant and rational amusements. All the ladies were on an equality, each being president in turn. Possessed of many extraordinary talents, Miss Harcourt was especially distinguished by her skill in drawing. She died at Richmond, December 1, 1745.—R. H.

HARDEKNUD. See Hardicanute.

HARDENBERG, Albert, a distinguished protestant theologian of the sixteenth century, was born in 1510, in the province of Oberyssel in the Netherlands, and was connected by blood with Pope Adrian VI. He studied at Louvain, where he made the acquaintance of John à Lasco, the Polish reformer, and by him was gained over to the cause of evangelical truth. In 1543 he paid a visit to Wittemberg, where he was warmly received by Luther and Melancthon; in the following year he went to the court of Hermann von Wied, the reforming elector and archbishop of Cologne; and in 1547 settled in Bremen, where he was appointed cathedral preacher and theological lecturer. He remained in Bremen till 1561, when the controversy which arose between him and John Timann respecting the Lutheran dogma of the ubiquity of the body of Christ, to which Hardenberg was opposed, issued in his being compelled to leave the city and territory. In 1567 he received a call to Emden as pastor primarius and superintendent, and there he continued in the enjoyment of universal respect till his death in 1574. Gerdesius gives an account of the controversy at Bremen in his Historia motuum ecclesiasticorum in civitate Bremensi tempore Hardenbergii suscitatorum, Gron., 1756. In the course of the controversy Hardenberg made the remarkable statement before the senate, that he had had it from the lips of Melancthon himself, that shortly before Luther left Wittemberg for Eisleben, where he died, he owned to him that he had gone too far in the matter of the sacrament—alluding to the extreme language which he had used against the Helvetic doctrine on that subject—and had requested Melancthon to publish something after his death which might serve to restore peace to the two branches of the evangelical church.—P. L.

HARDENBERG, Friedrich von. See Novalis.

HARDENBERG, Karl August, Prince, son of a Hanoverian field-marshal distinguished in the Seven Years' war, was born in Hanover on the 31st of May, 1750, and was educated first at home, subsequently at the universities of Göttingen and Leipsic. While still young he was employed in the public service of the electorate, and enjoyed opportunities of visiting and studying England, France, and Holland. After marrying a lady of the noble house of Reventlow, he was employed on a mission at the court of St. James', where he remained some years. A wrong he could not brook, even from a king's son, drove him from England and from Hanover. The lovely Baroness Hardenberg attracted the regards of the prince of Wales, who gratified his passion at the expense of the lady's honour and of her husband's peace. Baron Hardenberg left England and went to Brunswick, where the gallant duke, Frederick the Great's nephew, received him into his service. On Frederick's death, in 1786, his will was intrusted by the duke of Brunswick to the care of Hardenberg, who proceeded to Berlin, furnished with this passport to the consideration and favour of the king of Prussia. From this time Hardenberg became a Prussian, and entered upon that career which was to be his glory. His first employment of importance under his new sovereign was the administration of the affairs of Anspach and Baireuth, at the time their eccentric margrave ceded his territory to Prussia (1791). In 1793 he was summoned to Frankfort-on-the-Maine, and passed the whole winter at the head-quarters of the Prussian army, exerting all his powers of persuasion with the princes of the empire to induce them to pay for the support of the Prussian army as long as it should stand guard on the Rhine. Failing in this, he had orders to send the Prussian army home; and it was already on the march when England and Holland again offered subsidies to maintain it on the frontier. Secret negotiations with France meanwhile proceeded, which terminated in the treaty of Basle. By the sudden death of Count Golz, the chief direction of these final negotiations was intrusted to Hardenberg. On receiving the appointment, he returned to Berlin to lay his plans before the king. He aimed at forming a line of demarcation between Germany and France, behind which Prussia might combine with all the other principalities and states favourable to her views, and so greatly strengthen herself. By the treaty of Basle, however, which was signed on the 15th of April, 1794, Prussia separated from England, deserted Holland, and yet left Germany open to invasion from France. Hardenberg's conduct in these transactions, nevertheless, was so highly appreciated by the king, that the envoy, on his return to Berlin, was publicly invested by the king himself with the order of the black eagle. He was sent back into Switzerland to watch events; but when his grand invention, the neutral line, was violated, first by France, and then by Austria, the Prussian prime minister, Haugwitz, contrived to have him sent off to his old retired employment in Anspach. From this and similar occupations of a subordinate character, he did not rise to a leading position in the state until 1804, when Haugwitz retired from the government, and Hardenberg became minister for foreign affairs. He now found himself face to face with Napoleon. He boldly protested against the emperor's violation of neutral ground, in a despatch that has become historical. He signed a treaty of alliance with England, Austria, and Russia. Had his measures been well seconded, Prussia might possibly have been spared the suffering and degradation she had soon to endure. After the battle of Austerlitz, Hardenberg, maligned on all sides, resigned his office, and retired to his country-seat of Tempelbourg. Here he remained two years, until the disaster of Jena in 1806 drew him once more to the king's side. In the following year he again entered the cabinet; and on the 27th April, 1807, he signed a treaty of alliance with Russia. The battle of Friedland, however, and the peace of Tilsit, which deprived Prussia of the protection of the Emperor Alexander, forced Hardenberg again into retirement, which he did not quit for public life until 1810. On the 6th of June in that year, by Napoleon's permission, the disgraced minister was placed at the head of affairs as chancellor. To save Prussia from total annihilation, he adopted a temporizing policy with respect to her great enemy. He improved the national finances, laid the foundation of a new Prussian army, and fostered the Tugendbund and other patriotic secret societies. To King Frederick William III. he was hand, head, and soul. When Germany once more asserted her independence on the field of Leipsic, Hardenberg was at hand to take part in the deliberations of the allies, and he enjoyed the triumphant happiness of signing at Paris itself the treaty of peace of the 30th of May, 1814. After this great event, Frederick William conferred upon his faithful minister the rank and title of prince. He accompanied the allied sovereigns to London, and after an absence of thirty years again met the prince who had done him a grievous wrong. He took an active part in the congress of Vienna, and after the battle of Waterloo went again to Paris, and signed the treaty of the 20th of November, 1815. Returning to Berlin, he continued to govern Prussia to the satisfaction of both king and people to the end of his days. He attended the conference of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1818; that of Troppau and Laybach in 1820; and the congress of Verona. Though grown old and deaf, his services were still most valuable to his country, when he died almost suddenly at Genoa, on his way home from Verona, on the 26th November, 1822. The Mémoires d'un Homme d'État, falsely attributed to Prince Hardenberg, were written by a French officer, M. D'Allonville.—R. H.

HARDER, Jean Jacques, M.D., a Swiss anatomist and physician, was born at Basle in 1656, and died there in 1711. He studied medicine at Geneva, Lyons, and Paris; and after taking his degree, he practised with great success in his native town, and was elected successively to the chairs of rhetoric, natural philosophy, anatomy, and botany, and lastly in 1703 to that of the practice of medicine. He was physician to the duke of Wurtemberg, and the Emperor Leopold created him count-palatine. Harder was elected a member of the Acad. Natur. Curios. by the name of Paeon.—W. B–d.

HARDICANUTE, or more properly, HARDEKNUD, King of England, was the son of Canute the Great, by his wife Emma, daughter of Richard, duke of Normandy, and widow of the Saxon Ethelred. Already, when Hardicanute was only a child, and during his father's prolonged residence in his English dominions, Ulf Jarl, Canute's brother-in-law, and regent in Denmark, conspired against the absent monarch, and, to serve the purposes of his own ambition, elevated his master's son to the Danish throne. But Ulf's scheme was soon defeated by the prompt measures of Canute, and his treason was signally punished; while to the boy, as the mere instrument in the hands of a designing traitor, the royal father at once extended his forgiveness. On Canute's death his territories were divided among his sons, Hardicanute receiving Denmark, while England fell to Harold Harefoot, one of Canute's illegitimate children. A strong party of the English, however, headed by Godwin, earl of Kent, supported the superior claims of Hardicanute, as the offspring of Emma, to the sceptre; and had the latter in the year 1036 hastened to England, he might have supplanted his half-brother, and ascended by common consent the vacant throne. But Hardicanute was possessed of little energy; and while he remained irresolute, the period favourable for his efforts passed away. During Harold's short reign of four years Hardicanute continued in Denmark, where he was engaged for some time in hostilities with Magnus surnamed the Good, king of Norway, and which were subsequently terminated by an amicable arrangement. Few records otherwise exist of Hardicanute's government in Denmark, where respect for his father's memory, rather than his own qualities, appears to have secured the obedience of his subjects. In 1040, on the death of Harold, he was called to England to assume the reins of power. The voice of the people had been expressed unanimously in his favour; but if we are to believe the old chronicles, the exactions and rapacity of the new sovereign soon caused the English to repent of their choice. Naturally relying more on the Danes among whom he had so long resided, than on the Saxons, he brought over a vast number of Danish chiefs and courtiers, and held in pay an expensive Danish army and navy. To support such numerous retainers and costly armaments, he was compelled to have frequent recourse to the levying of Danegelds, or compulsory tributes, that gave rise to repeated insurrections. At Worcester, especially, the payment of the tax was obstinately resisted. To punish the malcontents and strike terror into their ringleaders, Hardicanute ordered the town to be pillaged and burned, and great part of the surrounding district laid desolate. In spite, however, of his extortions, he was in certain respects far from being an unworthy ruler. His kindness, for example, to the son of his mother Emma by her first husband Ethelred—afterwards king of England, and known as Edward the Confessor—deserves very considerable praise. He recalled him to England from his exile in Normandy, received him with honour and affection, and gave him an establishment befitting his princely rank. The cares of government were generally left by Hardicanute to Earl Godwin and Emma the queen-mother, while he himself indulged at will his love of indolence and revelry. Immoderately addicted to the pleasures of the table, his death was characteristic of his life. In 1042 at the marriage-feast of one of his Danish nobles, which was celebrated near Lambeth, he suddenly fell down speechless with the wine-cup in his hand, and expired shortly afterwards. As he left no issue, the Danish dynasty in England became extinct. He was buried in the church of Winchester beside his father.—J. J.

* HARDING, JAMES DUFFIELD, painter in water-colours, was born at Deptford, Kent, in 1798. The son of an artist, he learned drawing from his father, and received lessons in painting from Prout and, we believe, from Reinagle. At an early date Mr. Harding became a teacher of drawing, and when his rising celebrity rendered it unnecessary for him to continue the drudgery of rudimentary instruction, he still taught the higher branches of landscape. The want of good examples for pupils led him early to avail himself of the then comparatively new art of lithography, and he produced a very large number of drawing-books, which, at least as examples of foliage-drawing, have never been equalled, and have been of inestimable service to students and teachers of drawing. The great advance made in the lithographic art in this country, has been not a little due to the exertions and the example of Harding. He was one of the first to adopt the practice of using two or more stones for printing in tints, and to use the brush and stump as well as the crayon in drawing, so as to produce by means of lithography almost perfect facsimiles of original sketches. His series of "Sketches at Home and Abroad," was one of the first published in this manner; but its capabilities were more fully developed in his "Park and Forest," the work in which his remarkable manipulative dexterity was best shown. Besides these lesson books and studies, Harding has also imparted the result of his knowledge and experience as a teacher, and his observation as an artist, in a valuable work entitled "Elementary Art, or the use of the lead pencil advocated and explained," fol. 1834, of which improved editions have since appeared; in the "Principles and Practice of Art," and one or two works of a more initiative character. As a landscape painter in water-colours, Harding has long stood in the foremost rank of his profession. For many years his pictures have been among the leading attractions of the exhibitions of the Society of Painters in Water-colours. His pictures embrace almost every variety of landscape, and include a wide range of foreign as well as native scenery. He makes free use of body-colour—a practice he was, we believe, the first to adopt. Some fourteen or fifteen years back, Harding exhibited at the Royal Academy some paintings in oil. He showed equal mastery in this vehicle as in that to which he had been so long accustomed, and seemed inclined for a while to abandon the old love for the new. He even went so far as to withdraw from the Society of Painters in Water-colours, and inscribe his name as a candidate for the honours of the Academy. But though he still paints in oil, he has returned with renewed zeal to water, and his pictures once more help to lighten up the walls of the old gallery in Pall Mall, East.—J. T–e.

HARDING, JOHN. See HARDYNG.

HARDING, KARL LUDWIG, a celebrated astronomer, was born at Bremen in 1775. While he was director of the observatory at Lilienthal, near his native city, the astronomical world was surprised by the discovery of two small new planets (afterwards called asteroids by Sir W. Herschel), Ceres and Pallas—the first by M. Piazzi in 1800, and the second by Dr. Olbers of Bremen in 1803. He was thus led to construct charts of the stars in that region of the heavens in which the two new planets moved; and while he was thus occupied he discovered a third new planet, to which he gave the name of Juno. In the same region Dr. Olbers discovered Vesta in 1807, and since that time the number of these asteroids has increased to upwards of sixty, and will certainly amount to many more. The merit of discovering a new planet when only two had been found was considered so great, that Harding was admitted into most of the learned societies in Europe, and received the medal given by Lalande for the most important astronomical discovery in 1803. In the same year he was appointed professor of astronomy and director of the observatory in the university of Göttingen. M. Harding is the author of several memoirs on mathematical subjects in the Transactions of the Royal Society of Göttingen. He died at Göttingen 15th July, 1834.—D. B.

HARDING, THOMAS, D.D., born in 1512, is indebted for his reputation to the part he took against Bishop Jewel in the great theological controversy of the sixteenth century. The two antagonists were born in Devonshire, not far from each other, and were educated together for a time in a school at Barnstaple. Harding was removed to Winchester school, and thence proceeded to Oxford. He became a fellow of New college, took his M.A. degree in 1542, and about the same time was appointed professor of Hebrew in the university. On the accession of Edward VI. Harding showed himself an ardent protestant, and was recommended by his zeal to the duke of Suffolk, who made him his domestic chaplain, an office which gave him some influence with the duke's celebrated daughter, Lady Jane Grey. When the death of Edward brought Queen Mary to the throne he became a zealous papist, and incurred the displeasure of many former friends, but especially of Lady Jane, who wrote him a letter severely rating him for his apostasy. Harding was consoled under the loss of friendships by being made a prebendary at Winchester, doctor of divinity at Oxford, and treasurer of the church at Salisbury. His fair prospects of preferment vanished when Elizabeth became queen. The treasurership was taken from him; and he consulted his safety by flight into Brabant, settling at Louvain. There he brought out his replies and rejoinders to Jewel's able works, whose learning, though learned himself, he could not overmatch. Though he survived his exile

ten years, he obtained no preferment from his co-religionists, and died in the sixtieth year of his age in 1572, being buried in St. Gertrude's church at Louvain. For a list of his writings see Wood's *Athenæ*, Oxon. ed., Bliss.—R. H.

HARDINGE, GEORGE, son of Nicholas Hardinge, a miscellaneous writer, was born at Kingston-upon-Thames on the 22nd June, 1744. Educated at Eton and Trinity college, Cambridge, he was called to the bar in 1769, and obtained a silk gown through the influence of his uncle, Lord Camden. In 1782 he was appointed solicitor-general to the queen, and two years later entered parliament as member for Old Sarum. In 1787 he was appointed senior justice of the counties of Brecon, Glamorgan, and Radnor, and in 1794 attorney-general to the queen. He died on the 26th April, 1816. He had been a contributor to Nichols' Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century, and in 1818 Mr. Nichols published, prefixing a memoir of their author, his miscellaneous works in prose and verse, comprising charges, lay sermons, parliamentary speeches, literary essays, and some poems. The liveliest of his writings was his "Essence of Malone" (1800), quizzing Malone's Life of Dryden.—F. E.

HARDINGE, HENRY, Viscount, a distinguished general in the British service, was the third son of the Rev. Henry Hardinge, rector of Stanhope in the county of Durham, and was born at Wrotham in Kent on the 30th of March, 1785. In his fifteenth year he was gazetted an ensign in the Queen's rangers, and served for a short time with his regiment in Canada. We next hear of him as having joined the British army in the peninsula, where he served in the campaign under Sir John Moore, and was present at the battle of Corunna on the 16th of January, 1809. In the confusion of the embarkation young Hardinge, who was at this time a captain, was noticed by General Beresford for his zeal and activity in the discharge of his duties, his conduct forming a marked contrast to that of a staff officer, his superior in rank, who consulted only his own safety. The general immediately appointed him to the post held by this officer, and ever afterwards watched over his interests. We next hear of him as Lieutenant-colonel Hardinge, and deputy quartermaster-general of the Portuguese army under the command of Beresford. When only twenty-five years old he was intrusted with a brigade in this army, and the same rank was afterwards allowed to him in the British service. He was on Lord Beresford's staff until the conclusion of the peninsular war, during which struggle he was present at most of the memorable battles, sieges, and affairs, with which the glory of England is so much associated. He was at the passage of the Douro, and took part in or was present at the battles of Busaco, Albuera, Salamanca, Vittoria, the Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, and Orthes; he was also at Roleia, Torres Vedras, the three sieges of Badajos, and the capture of Ciudad Rodrigo. In all these he was distinguished for his gallantry; but his most remarkable service was that rendered on the field of Albuera, when, as is related by the historian of the peninsular campaign, the fortune of the day was turned in favour of the English by a happy manœuvre of young Hardinge, who, on his own responsibility and without orders from Beresford, the general in command, "boldly ordered General Cole to advance; and then riding to Colonel Abercrombie, who commanded the remaining brigade of the second division, directed him also to push forward into the fight." The result of this was a crowning victory; when, in the words of Napier, "fifteen hundred unwounded men, the remnant of six thousand unconquerable British soldiers, stood triumphant on the fatal hill." It must be mentioned, however, that Sir Lowry Cole and his friends dispute the part alleged to have been taken in this transaction by Hardinge, and claim for Sir Lowry Cole himself the merit of having both originated the manœuvre and carried it into execution. On the other hand, Hardinge endorsed the statement made by Sir William Napier, which we therefore presume was substantially correct. On the return of Napoleon from Elba, Hardinge again entered upon active service, and was attached as British commissioner to the Prussian army. At Ligny he was severely wounded in the left hand, which resulted in its amputation; and on this account he was unable to be present at the great battle of Waterloo. He had previously been wounded at Vittoria, but not so severely, and the loss of his hand brought him a pension of £300 a year. After the peace Hardinge was made a K.C.B.; and having obtained a seat in parliament in the tory interest, and being noticed by the duke of Wellington for his business habits, he successively filled several ministerial posts. In 1823 he was appointed clerk of the ordnance; in 1828 secretary at war and a privy councillor; in 1830 and 1834 chief secretary for Ireland, with a seat in the cabinet; and in 1841 again secretary at war. In 1844 Sir Henry Hardinge was appointed to succeed Lord Ellenborough as governor-general of India, and during his administration, which lasted till January, 1848, occurred the Sikh war, rendered memorable by the campaign on the Sutlej, and the glorious battles of Moodkee, Ferozeshah, and Sobraon, in which he served as second in command to Lord Gough. For his share in these victories, as well as for his other achievements, Sir Henry Hardinge, after the peace of Lahore in 1846, was raised to the peerage of the United Kingdom, under the style and title of Viscount Hardinge of Lahore and of King's Newton in the county of Derby. He was also given an annuity by the East India Company, and a pension by parliament of £3000 a year during his own life and those of his next two successors in the peerage. In February, 1852, Lord Hardinge was appointed master-general of the ordnance; on the 28th of December in the same year he succeeded the illustrious duke of Wellington as commander-in-chief of the British army, and in 1855 obtained the rank of field-marshal. These, however, were not his only honours. He twice received the thanks of parliament; he was colonel of the 57th foot; he had a cross and five clasps for his services in the peninsula; sixteen medals for as many general actions; and four foreign orders, namely, Prussian, Dutch, Portuguese, and Spanish. When the famous commission of inquiry into the conduct of the principal persons concerned in the Crimean expedition was appointed, it devolved upon Lord Hardinge to present the report of the commissioners to her majesty at Aldershott, and upon this occasion he was seized with a severe attack of paralysis. This was on the 7th of July, 1856. On being removed to town he rallied for a brief space; but felt his health so shaken that he resigned the high office of commander-in-chief, and then retired to his seat at South Park, Penshurst. Here he died on the 23rd of September in the same year. Lord Hardinge married in 1821 the Lady Emily Jane, daughter of Robert, first marquis of Londonderry, and widow of John James, Esq. He was buried on the 1st of October in the churchyard of the little village of Fordcomb. From an able article in the *Times*, published upon the occasion of Lord Hardinge's death, we take the following estimate of his character:—"There must have been some extraordinary qualities in a man who could rise to such eminent employments without ever having had, save in the memorable instance of Albuera, the chief direction of any great military achievement in the field. In the peninsula Lord Hardinge was always under command. In India he modestly took the second place under Lord Gough. In the recent conflict with Russia, his office was rather one of selection than of direct participation, and in his selections he was not very fortunate. The qualities which seem to have recommended Lord Hardinge to honour and fame were, in the first place, unflinching courage in the most terrible trials, or in the most unexpected turns of war. He was distinguished moreover by a buoyancy of spirit, by a cheerfulness, by a geniality, which made him ever acceptable to those around him. Almost to the last, when the weight of years and of lengthened service was beginning to tell upon him, he was a ready and efficient man of business. A character and habits such as these, joined to unwearied zeal and to a never-failing sense of duty, will be sufficient to account for the honours he attained, without insulting the memory of so gallant and deserving a man with fulsome and superfluous flattery."—G. B–n.

HARDINGE, NICHOLAS, a scholar and minor poet, born in 1700, the son of a clergyman, educated at Eton and Cambridge, and afterwards called to the bar, was appointed chief clerk to the house of commons in 1731, and in 1752 joint secretary to the treasury, a post in which he died in the April of 1758. He was famous in his day and generation as a scholar, an antiquary, and a Latin poet; an English poem of his, the Denhill Iliad, said to be "very much in the manner of Pope," is printed in Nichols' collection. More notable to us is the fact that he put the journals of the house of commons into their present form, a little event of some importance in the history of our parliamentary literature. It was to him as clerk of the house of commons, and as a distinguished scholar, that Walpole and Pulteney referred the wager about the true reading of a line of Latin verse, which Walpole was quoting in debate. Hardinge decided

in favour of Pulteney, and when Walpole tossed across the house the guinea which he had lost, Pulteney wittily remarked that it was long since *he* had touched the public money.—F. E.

HARDION, Jacques, a learned Frenchman, born at Tours on the 17th October, 1686. After a preliminary education in his native city, he went to Paris to complete his studies. He soon acquired a high reputation as a classical scholar, was admitted into the Academie des Inscriptions in 1711, of which he became associate in 1715, and full member in 1730. Meantime his high attainments brought him under the notice of the Count de Morville, who procured him a public secretaryship which, however, he relinquished in 1727, thenceforth devoting himself entirely to the pursuit of letters. An appointment in the public library of Louis XV. introduced him to the notice of that monarch, who committed to him the instruction of several members of the royal family, for whose use he composed his "Histoire Politique," and two tracts; as also his "Histoire Universelle," a work which, though now superseded, had at the time a deservedly high reputation. His death in October, 1776, prevented his bringing this work to a close, a task which devolved upon his contemporary, Simon Linguet. Hardion contributed valuable papers to the Academy of Inscriptions, especially on Greek literature, in which he was profoundly versed. His writings were numerous.—J. F. W.

HARDOUIN, Jean, the son of a bookseller, was born at Quimper in Brittany in 1646. Having joined the Society of Jesus, he was sent to complete his theological studies in Paris, and in 1683 succeeded Garnier in the office of librarian to the college of Louis le Grand—an appointment which he held along with a theological chair. The scholars of France were then engaged in the preparation of the Delphin classics, and to Hardouin, who had already established a high character for learning, was assigned the Natural History of Pliny, which appeared in 1685, 5 vols. 4to, and was received with the highest applause in all quarters—a success which unfortunately exaggerated to an offensive degree Hardouin's natural vanity and ambition, and served to develop in him a proud contempt for the opinions of other scholars who differed from him, and a love of singularity and paradox. Having acquired a profound knowledge of numismatics, he published a work, "La Chronologie Expliquée par les Médailles," in which he was bold enough to maintain that the only genuine writings of antiquity which have descended to modern times are the works of Homer and Herodotus, Cicero and the elder Pliny, the Georgics of Virgil, and the Satires and Epistles of Horace, and that the whole of ancient history, and all the other supposed remains of Greek and Roman literature were fabricated by the monks of the thirteenth century, under the direction of a certain Severus Archontius. This monstrous assertion compromised, of course, the genuineness and antiquity of the holy scriptures, and drew upon him the censure of his ecclesiastical superiors, who compelled him, in 1708, to publish a recantation. But though he submitted to their mandate, he retained his paradoxical opinion, and he reproduced it in several of his subsequent works. His writings were very numerous, amounting in all to one hundred and two pieces, of which ninety-two were printed, and the rest remain in manuscript. In his "Commentarius in Novum Testamentum," he maintained that Jesus Christ and his apostles preached in Latin. Endowed with astonishing powers of memory, industry, and sagacity, it has been said of him, that he would have obtained the glory which he aspired after if he had been less eager to obtain it; he mistook eccentricity for originality, and in his dislike to say over again what had been said by others, he took a pleasure in asserting what nobody in the world could believe but himself, and what even he himself could scarcely be supposed to believe. He died in Paris, 3rd September, 1729, aged eighty-three years.—P. L.

HARDT, Hermann van der, of a family originally Dutch, was born at Melle in Westphalia, November 15, 1660, and studied at Jena, Leipsic, &c. The duke of Brunswick chose him for his librarian; and in 1690 he was elected professor of oriental languages at Helmstadt. In 1704 Van der Hardt was made rector of the gymnasium of Marienburg, where he died in 1746. He had a good knowledge of oriental languages and literature, and wrote and spoke Latin with fluency. His works are numerous, and on a variety of subjects. Among them may be mentioned his "Autographa Lutheri Aliorumque;" his "Ephemerides Philologicæ;" his "Elements of Hebrew, Chaldee, and Syriac," with various other philological publications on these and other languages; his "Council of Constance;" and his "Historia literaria Reformationis."—B. H. C.

* HARDWICK, Philip, R.A., F.R.S., was born in London in June, 1792; entered early the office of his father, an architect in good practice; and after a professional tour in Italy and France of some continuance (1818–19), entered upon business on his own account. From an early age Hardwick was retained as the architect of several public companies and corporate bodies, and for them most of his larger works were executed. For more than twenty years he was architect to Bridewell and Bethlehem hospitals, and for a still longer period to that of St. Bartholomew. As architect to the St. Katherine's Dock Company he erected the warehouses and offices built at the construction of that dock. As architect of the Goldsmith's Company he erected their hall (1831–35), perhaps the most magnificent of those civic edifices. For the benchers of Lincoln's inn he designed their noble Tudor hall and library in Lincoln's inn, which was opened in state by her majesty in October, 1845. For the North-Western Railway Company he erected the station and the great doric propylæon entrance at Euston Square, and various other buildings. He was also architect to Greenwich hospital. Mr. Hardwick was elected F.R.S. in 1828; A.R.A., 1839; and R.A. in 1841, and is now treasurer and trustee of the Royal Academy. He is also a fellow, and has been vice-president of the Institute of British Architects. Hardwick retired from the practice of his profession some few years back. In much of his connection he has been succeeded by his son—

* Philip Charles Hardwick, who first studied under E. Blore, but subsequently entered his father's office, and was associated with him in several of his later works. Among the works that are wholly his own, are the Australian bank, Threadneedle Street, and the bank of Jones, Loyd, and Co., Lothbury; the Great Western hotel, Paddington; the new hall and other works at the Euston terminus of the North-Western railway; the churches of All Saints, Haggerstone, and St. Thomas', Orchard Street, Marylebone.—J. T—e.

HARDWICKE, Philip Yorke, first earl of, chancellor of Great Britain, was born at Dover in 1690, and died in 1764. He owed little to birth or polite education. He devoted himself to the study of the law of England, in the profession of which he rose from the desk of his father, an attorney at Dover, and of Salkeld, his father's agent in London, through the stages of student in the Middle Temple, 1708, and barrister in 1715, to be solicitor-general in 1720, when he was but thirty years of age—a success great and rapid beyond example, and collaterally due to the clientele of Salkeld, and the favour and patronage of Lord-chancellor Macclesfield, to whose sons he had been law tutor. In this office he conducted the government prosecution of Layer, and the bill of attainder against Plunket and Kelly. In 1724 he became attorney-general, a post which he held for nine years, during the administrations of Walpole and the Pelhams, to whom he was politically attached; and he represented government boroughs from 1719 to 1733. While he was attorney-general, his great patron Lord Macclesfield was impeached by the house of commons for official corruption. Sir P. Yorke was here in a dilemma. Gratitude impelled him to defend his friend, and duty enjoined him to prosecute the public delinquent. From the latter ungracious task he was with some difficulty excused by the house. He had now by long service earned the higher honours of the robe. In 1733, on the death of Lord Raymond, he was made chief-justice of England, and created Baron Hardwicke. He held this office upwards of three years. His decisions, judged by the reports extant, are careful and discriminating, but not remarkable for breadth of principle. On the unexpected death of Lord Talbot in 1737 he was made lord-chancellor, a change from a certain to a precarious office, but, as it proved, most fortunate one. In the chief-justiceship his labours and reputation, had they been much greater than they were, would have been obscured by the transcendent merits of Lord Mansfield, a subsequent chief. The chancellorship he had the happiness of holding for near twenty years, without having a single law lord in the house of lords to criticise or reverse his decisions in the chancery. In this period, by attention to principle, an adaptation of civil law doctrines, a clever reconcilement of cases, and a felicity of exposition, he succeeded in moulding the congeries of cases and opinions which then constituted English equity law into a sort of consistency, a result

which in the opinion of the lawyers made his time the golden age of the court. His excellent judgment was aided by great industry; and for carefully mastering the subject of every case before him, and patient attention to the bar, he stands unequalled. His emoluments were largely drawn from the fees and perquisites which, though lawful (for his integrity was above all suspicion, and "Ne cupias" was his motto), might have been lessened by judicious reforms. His law amendments were trivial, but the business of the court greatly increased in his time. As speaker of the house of lords he had to dispose of Scotch appeal cases, and for this purpose he learnt civil law through Scotch law, to the profit of himself and the suitors, Scotch and English. Hence his name was in high repute in Scotland until he procured the acts passed, 1747, for abolishing heritable jurisdictions and the Highlanders' garb—measures which, although the former was perhaps more beneficial than any passed since Cromwell, were offensive to the national pride. As a politician Lord Hardwicke, compared with the duke of Newcastle and other chiefs of the party, was a good if not a great minister of state. In the crisis of 1745, urged perhaps by Walpole, then become Lord Orford, he penned a royal speech which was well expressed and reassuring. When the rebel tide flowed back, he sat as lord steward on the trials of Lords Kilmarnock, Cromarty, Balmerino, and Lovat; and it would be too much, the times considered, to expect that his addresses and sentences on these occasions should be free from all tincture of virulence. In others of his measures while in office a liberal and tolerant spirit was shown. He supported the bill for the reformation of the calendar, 1751. The marriage bill of 1753 was his. On the resignation in 1756 of his patron the duke of Newcastle, Lord Hardwicke gave up the great seal; and although he lived eight years longer, with full capacity for business, he accepted no office. About this time he wrote his "Letters to Lord Kames on Equity Jurisdiction," printed in the Memoirs of the latter. These letters display deep knowledge of the subject, and a happy style of elucidation. He is also said to have written an essay in the Spectator—the portion relating to the partition treaty in Tindal's continuation of Rapin's History. Lord Hardwicke had a comely person and a fine voice. He married a widow lady, a niece of Lord Somers—a favourable circumstance for his advancement in the world and his happiness at home. He had a numerous offspring, and they were amply provided for by posts and accumulated wealth. His second son, CHARLES, was an eminent lawyer, who was appointed lord chancellor in an unfavourable conjuncture, and died from political vexation without enjoying the office.—S. H. G.

HARDWICKE, PHILIP YORKE, second earl of, son and successor of the first earl, was born in the December of 1720, and educated at Hackney and Benet college, Cambridge. Before leaving college he was appointed a teller of the exchequer, and after leaving it, he entered in 1741 the house of commons as member for Reigate, subsequently representing Cambridgeshire. In 1764 he succeeded to the title on the death of his father, the lord chancellor. Ill health and a love of literary pursuits combined to dissuade him from taking an active part in politics. In the brief Rockingham administration of 1765, however, he had a seat in the cabinet, though without office or salary. His earliest literary work, begun at college, was executed in co-operation with several others; amongst his coadjutors being his brother, the Hon. Charles Yorke, afterwards Lord Morden. It was written on the plan of Barthelemy's Anacharsis, and entitled "Athenian Letters, or the epistolary correspondence of an agent of the King of Persia residing at Athens during the Peloponnesian war." A few copies of the work were printed in 1743, a hundred more in 1781, and an elegant edition in 1798, under the auspices of the next earl of Hardwicke. About 1775 Lord Harwicke printed the correspondence of Sir Dudley Carleton, English minister in the Netherlands, of which a second impression appeared in that year, and a third in 1780. In 1779 his lordship gave to the press the volume known as the Hardwicke State Papers, being a collection of documents and letters illustrative of British history from 1501 to 1726, taken from the state-paper office, the MSS. of the British museum, and one or two private collections. In 1783 he printed privately "Walpoliana," anecdotes and sayings of Sir Robert Walpole, whom he had known in youth, and which he gathered, according to his own account, "from Sir Robert's friends rather than his enemies." The impression was an extremely small one. Of the volume, now very rare, there is a copy in the Grenville collection in the library of the British museum. Lord Hardwicke died in the May of 1790.—F. E.

HARDY, ALEXANDRE, born at Paris about 1560; died in 1631. Hardy's name occurs in every account of the early French stage. He was attached in the character of what is called "auteur de la troupe" to more than one theatre successively, and is said to have written six hundred dramas, all in verse. His plays are described as showing some talent and originality. In classifying his pieces we find some called tragedies, some tragicomedies; the former exclusively taken from classic story; the latter from modern manners.—J. A., D.

HARDY, SIR THOMAS MASTERMAN, Bart., a celebrated naval officer, was a native of Dorsetshire, and was born in 1769. He entered the naval service in 1781, and became a midshipman on board the *Helena* of 14 guns. He afterwards served in the *Hebe*, the *Tisiphone*, and the *Amphitrite*, and in November, 1794, was made lieutenant on board the *Meleager*, which was attached to the squadron under Commodore Nelson. In August, 1796, Hardy was transferred to the *Minerve* on which Nelson had hoisted his broad pennant, and an attachment then sprung up between the great naval warrior and his lieutenant, which was only terminated by death. Shortly after Hardy was taken prisoner by the Spaniards, and was exchanged in February, 1797, while the *Minerve* lay at Gibraltar. A day or two after his release, while in the jolly-boat striving to save a man who had fallen overboard, he was only saved from falling again into the hands of the enemy by the spirited conduct of Nelson, who—exclaiming with an oath "I'll not lose Hardy; back the mizen-topsail"—retarded the progress of the frigate, and took Hardy and the crew of the jolly-boat on board, though he was at the time pursued by two Spanish line-of-battle-ships which were nearly within gunshot. Three days later (February 14) Hardy was present with his illustrious friend at the battle of St. Vincent. On the 29th of May following, Lieutenant Hardy performed a most gallant exploit in cutting out of Santa Cruz, with the boats of the *Minerve*, the *Mutine*, a French 14-gun brig. The prize was immediately adopted into the service, and was intrusted to her captor, who, as a reward for his gallantry, was promoted to the rank of commander. In this brig Hardy accompanied Nelson in pursuit of the French fleet, and fought with his usual bravery at the battle of the Nile. He was successively appointed to the *Vanguard*, the *Foudroyant*, which carried Nelson's flag, and the *Princess Charlotte*. He returned home in 1799; but, in November of the following year, he commanded the *Namur* and then the *St. George*, both Nelson's flag-ships. The latter was employed to sound a part of the channel, before the battle of Copenhagen (April 2, 1801), but took no part in the attack, as she drew too much water. After serving successively in the *Isis*, in which he conveyed the duke of Kent to Gibraltar, and the *Amphion*, on the 30th of July, 1803, Captain Hardy was appointed to the *Victory* of 100 guns, which bore Nelson's flag. From this time he never quitted his great commander till the hour of his death. At the battle of Trafalgar (21st October, 1805), as the *Victory* was entering into action, Hardy made a very narrow escape. A shot struck the forebrace bitts on the quarter-deck, and passed between Nelson and Hardy, a splinter from the bitts tearing off Hardy's shoe-buckle, and bruising his left foot. Nelson was walking the quarter-deck with Captain Hardy when he received his mortal wound; and it was to him that the hero's last wishes were confided. Captain Hardy was intrusted with the duty of conveying Nelson's body to England, and at the funeral he bore the banner of emblems. He was created a baronet, 4th February, 1806. Sir Thomas subsequently served with great distinction in the West Indies with Sir Richard Strachan; upon the Halifax station; and at Lisbon. In 1812 he joined the North American squadron in the *Ramillies*, 74; and in 1818, having been appointed to the *Superb*, he assumed and held until January, 1824, the command of the squadron stationed on the South American coast. He conveyed to Lisbon the expedition sent thither by Mr. Canning in 1826, and was subsequently appointed commander of an experimental squadron. He was altogether thirty-six years afloat, and witnessed the capture of no fewer than fifty-seven line-of-battle-ships. In 1830 Sir Thomas was made a lord of the admiralty, and in 1834 governor of Greenwich hospital, a situation which he held until his death in September, 1839.—J. T.

HARDYNG, JOHN, an early English poet and historian, and the descendant of a respectable northern family, was born in the

year 1378; and at the age of twelve became page in the household of Sir Henry Percy, eldest son of the earl of Northumberland. With Sir Henry, the celebrated Hotspur, Harding served at Homildon, Cocklawe, and Shrewsbury, where his patron fell. He then entered the service of Sir Robert Umfravile; and when Sir Robert, for his important participation with Henry IV. in the defeat of the earl of Northumberland and Lord Bardolph in 1406, received at the royal hands the castle of Warkworth, Harding's zeal and ability were rewarded with the constableship. Harding's next occupation was one fraught with extreme personal peril. During the minority of Edward III., the usurper Mortimer had given up to Robert Bruce the greater part of the homages done by the Scottish nobility and parliament to the English crown. The house of Lancaster since its accession to power had been unceasingly aiming at the recovery of these documents by one means or the other; and in the early part of the reign of Henry V., probably in 1413 or in 1414, Harding was sent to Scotland on this delicate and hazardous business. He seems to have devoted three years and a half to the search; for some of the writings of which he was in quest he found it necessary to pay a high figure; others were acquired almost at the risk of his life. In his "Chronicle" he tells us that the king of Scots offered him as much as 1000 marks for a few of the deeds which he had contrived to collect for Henry; but he was incorruptible. In 1415 Harding, now deservedly high in royal favour, accompanied his sovereign to Harfleur, and wrote a journal of the march of the English army to Agincourt. The sudden death of Henry V. at Bois de Vincennes unfortunately put an end for some time to Harding's reasonable prospect of advancement; and for several years we hear nothing of his doings. At Rome he certainly was in the year 1424, poring over the pages of Trogus Pompeyus. He soon returned, however, to his old haunts and his old employment, though with what success we do not exactly learn. Sir Robert Umfravile died in 1436, and in 1437 Henry VI. granted to Harding by letters patent £10 a year for life out of the manor or alien-preceptory of Wyloughton, county Lincoln, promised to him by the preceding monarch. Whatever archives Harding managed to collect in Scotland, he appears to have retained in his own possession for many years after the acquisition. For, on the 12th November, 1457, some of these papers were still unsurrendered to Lord-treasurer Talbot; and under the same date occurs a writ of privy seal directed to Lord-chancellor Waynflete to make out letters patent, granting to John Harding a life-pension of twenty pounds a year. This second allowance was possibly conditional upon the delivery to the earl of Shrewsbury of all deeds in his hands up to that time relative to the Scottish homages. Harding was living in 1465; and as he was then eighty-seven, his death can scarcely be placed later than 1468 or 1470. The best edition of his "Chronicle" is that published under the care of Sir Henry Ellis in 1812. In 1543, the year of its first appearance, there were two distinct issues, both dated January 1, and of the seven or eight MSS. known to exist, hardly two correspond in the text. The oldest is that among the Lansdowne MSS.—(Harding's *Chronicle*, edit. Ellis.)—W. C. H.

HARE, Augustus William, elder brother of Julius Charles, was born at Rome, and died there on the 18th February, 1834. He was educated at Oxford, took his degree of A.M. in 1818, and became a fellow of New college. In 1829 he was presented by that society to the living of Alton Barnes, Wiltshire. He was a most zealous and exemplary minister, and, being settled in a poor rural district, strove with all the energy his extremely delicate health permitted to improve the condition of his parishioners. His two volumes of "Sermons to a Country Congregation" will long remain a monument of his pious care, and of his skill in presenting the truths of christianity so as to be easily entertained by the meanest understanding. They are in truth the finest discourses of the kind in our language—polished to the last degree of perfection, and yet simple as the speech of a child. Augustus Hare will also be remembered for his share in the authorship of the "Guesses at Truth."—R. M., A.

HARE, Francis, D.D., Bishop of Chichester, was born in London, and entered King's college, Cambridge, in 1688. He afterwards became tutor in the college, and had also the tuition of the marquis of Blandford, son of the great duke of Marlborough, by whom he was appointed chaplain-general to the army. He became successively dean of Worcester and of St. Paul's, bishop of St. Asaph, and afterwards bishop of Chichester. A pamphlet which he published, "On the Difficulties and Discouragements which attend the study of the Scriptures in the way of private judgment," was considered to have so much the appearance of a covert attack on the sacred writings, that the convocation passed a severe censure upon it. Whiston represents the author as strongly tinged with scepticism, says that he jested on the subject of religion, and offered to bet against the fulfilment of the prophecies. He published several pieces against Bishop Hoadley in the Bangorian controversy, an edition of Terence with notes, and the Book of Psalms in the Hebrew, put into the original poetical metre. His edition of Terence was completely eclipsed by that of Bentley, which led to a disruption of the friendly relations between them. His pretended discovery of the Hebrew metre was confuted by Bishop Lowth in his Metricæ Hareanæ Brevis Confutatio. Dr. Hare died on the 26th April, 1740.—G. BL.

HARE, Julius Charles, M.A., was born at Herstmonceux, Sussex, September 13, 1795. His father, the Rev. Robert Hare, was a son of Bishop Hare, and his mother was a daughter of Bishop Shipley. On her the education of her sons, of whom she had four, chiefly devolved, as their father died while they were yet young; and this duty she, aided by her sister, the widow of Sir William Jones, most faithfully and ably discharged. Part of Julius' early life was spent on the continent with his mother and aunt. On their return he passed through the usual course at the Charter-house, and from that went to Cambridge in 1812. Here he remained for nearly twenty years; becoming a fellow of Trinity college in 1818, and assuming the duties of assistant tutor in 1822. Whilst at Cambridge he published, in conjunction with his brother Augustus, "Guesses at Truth," 2 vols., 12mo, since repeatedly republished and in an enlarged form; and along with Bishop Thirlwall translated the first two volumes of Niebuhr's Roman History. He also was one of the editors of the Philological Museum. In 1832 he succeeded his uncle in the family living of Herstmonceux, and henceforward the rectory of this rural parish was his residence. In 1840 he was appointed archdeacon of Lewes, and as such repeatedly delivered charges to the clergy of the archdeaconry, many of which have been published. As a theologian, he is known chiefly by his volumes of sermons, and by his "Mission of the Comforter," 2 vols., 1846, subsequently published with the omission of a very long note in one volume. The omitted note appeared separately under the title, "Vindication of Luther against his recent English Assailants," and is occupied chiefly with a reply to Sir William Hamilton and Mr. Ward. He also issued a number of controversial pamphlets, principally in defence of others; these he used playfully to say he would collect some day and republish under the title, "Vindiciæ Harianæ, or the Hare and many friends." His life of Sterling, prefixed to a collection of that writer's Remains, may be ranked among these friendly efforts of his pen. His last charge to his clergy was delivered in the autumn of 1854. The hand of death was then upon him, and he got through his task with difficulty; but he lingered on till the 22nd of January, 1855, when he peacefully expired in the arms of his wife. He was buried at Herstmonceux on the 30th of the same month. As a scholar of varied, profound, and accurate learning; as an original and comprehensive thinker; and as an ecclesiastic of catholic affections and liberal views—he occupies an eminent place among the men of his time; whilst his tender sympathies, his beneficence, and his sincere goodness, have left an enduring memorial of him in the hearts of the friends whom he had gathered around him, and of the people among whom he laboured.—W. L. A.

HARE, Robert, was born in 1781. He was professor of chemistry in the university of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia. In 1831 he published a "Compendium of Chemistry." He is perhaps best known as an electrician, having written on "Lightning Conductors," modified the voltaic battery, and applied the latter to fire gunpowder in the blasting of rocks. In the years 1839, 1840, and 1841, he published papers "On the Extrication of barium, strontium, and calcium by exposure of their chlorides to a powerful voltaic circuit." He made improvements in the air-pump, in the blowpipe, and in pneumatic apparatus generally, and published papers on various chemical and meteorological subjects, as well as on certain questions of physical and chemical philosophy. He died in Philadelphia, May 15, 1858.—J. A. W.

HARGRAVE, Francis, a learned English lawyer, was born in 1741; died in 1820. His father was an attorney in London. He was educated at the Charter-house and at Oxford, was entered of Lincoln's Inn in 1760, and in due time called to the bar.

Having married a lady whose father had been Lord North's tutor, he obtained from that minister the appointment of solicitor or counsel to the treasury, and held the office until he was expelled by Mr. Pitt for presuming to differ on the regency question. In the administration of the "talents" he received a silk gown, and soon after became recorder of Liverpool. His fame rests upon his law arguments in heavy and abstruse cases, notably in the negro James Summerset's case, in which his advocacy of the "sacred soil of Britain" doctrine was established by Lord Mansfield; the great Thelusson will case; the Chirk Castle or Middleton case. These are published in his "Juridical Arguments" and "Jurisconsult Exercitations." Besides these works he published an edition of the treatise "On the Jurisdiction of the Lords' House of Parliament," by Sir M. Hale, 1736, with a learned preface, longer than the treatise itself, by the editor, who promised a complete edition of Sir M. Hale's works. He also commenced the edition of the State Trials, carried on by Howell, and an edition of Coke on Lyttleton, completed by Butler; and other law tracts and pamphlets. He was a great collector of MSS. and rare books. His collection of MSS. was purchased by the nation in 1813 for £8000, and deposited in the British museum. In the latter portion of his life he was afflicted with mental aberration.—S. H. G.

* HARGRAVES, Edmund Hammond, the virtual discoverer of the Australian gold-fields, was born at Gosport about 1816. His father was a lieutenant of militia. At fourteen he went to sea on board a merchant vessel, and saw, literally, a great deal of the world. At eighteen he was a squatter in Australia, whence in 1849 he was attracted to California, by the news of the discovery of abundant gold in that distant region. While exploring the Californian gold-fields, he was struck, though not a man of science, by the resemblance of their physical and geological aspect to that of districts which he recollected in Australia, whither he resolved to return, and verify his suspicions that gold was to be found there in abundance. Reaching Sydney at the beginning of 1851, he set out alone, and crossed the Blue Mountains to Guyong, the physical features of which he remembered, having visited it eighteen years before. Proceeding with a guide down the Lower Rond Creek, he made the expected discovery of gold, and after further and equally successful explorations returned to Sydney, and communicated the important tidings to the colonial authorities. He was now appointed a commissioner of crown lands, an office which he afterwards resigned. The legislative council of New South Wales voted him £10,000 for his discovery. Returning to England in 1854, he published "Australia and its Gold-fields," in which the story of his discoveries is fully told, and the preface to which contains an autobiographical sketch of his early life.—F. E.

HARGREAVES, James, the inventor of the carding-machine and of the spinning-jenny, was an artisan at Stanhill, near Blackburn in Lancashire, where the first Sir Robert Peel had a factory. He and his family supported themselves by weaving and spinning, carried on in his own house, according to the custom of the time and place. In 1760 he invented the carding-machine, as a substitute for the hand-cards previously used. About 1763 or 1765 he contrived that kind of apparatus for spinning by machinery since known as the "jenny;" and made one with eight spindles, which was driven by hand. So strong was the prejudice at that time entertained by the working people against the use of machinery in manufacturing, that it was necessary for Hargreaves to make and work his machines in secret. At length the unusually large quantities of yarn brought by his family for sale to the factory, drew attention and suspicion upon him, so that a band of workmen broke into his house, and destroyed his machinery and much of his household furniture; and he became the object of a persecution which compelled him to leave the neighbourhood. In 1768 he removed to Nottingham, whither he had been invited by a company of stocking-weavers, to become the manager of a spinning-mill. Soon afterwards, in conjunction with a partner named Thomas Jones, he set up a factory at Hockley for spinning yarn for the hosiers. In 1770 he obtained a patent for the spinning-jenny; but unfortunately for himself he had before that time sold some jennies to manufacturers, so that his patent was invalid by reason of prior public use of the invention. Having ascertained, after the obtaining of the patent, that various manufacturers in Lancashire were using his invention without paying him royalty, he made a claim of £7000 against them for compensation. The manufacturers offered him £3000; and after some negotiation he abated his claim to £4000. But at this stage of the proceedings the invalidity of his patent was discovered, and his claim for compensation fell to the ground. He continued to carry on his business as a yarn manufacturer with moderate success until his death, which occurred at Hockley in April, 1778. His share in the factory was bought by his partner, from his widow, for £400. It appears, then, that the prevailing report of his having died in want is erroneous; but it is certain that neither he nor his family ever received any adequate reward for the enormous addition which he was the means of making to the wealth of his country.—W. J. M. R.

HARIRI, Cassem al, a popular Arabic author, born at Bassorah about 1054 of the christian era. The education of Hariri is said to have been thorough, and he was disciplined in all those branches of learning which were at that time held in honour. Beyond this, very little is known of him during his early life, although the public history of his country at that time is deeply interesting. That he was early called to political duties is certain, and that it was his office to furnish reports to the government of the state of affairs. He is, however, chiefly famous for the composition of a volume of what the Arabs call "Macamat," or discourses and observations upon moral and other subjects, considerably resembling what the rhetoricians style commonplaces. They were first introduced by Hamadani (see Hamadani), and various collections by different writers are extant. None, however, obtained the celebrity of Hariri, of whom some have said that his "Macamat" ought always to be written on silk, and others that they deserve to be written in letters of gold. According to some, he composed them at the instance of Abou Shirvan Khaled, vizier of the Sultan Mahmoud, but this account does not seem to apply to the first. One of the sons of Hariri records that his father was one day seated in a mosque, and that an old man of wretched appearance came before him and spoke with great facility and elegance. To this circumstance he says we owe the first of the "Macamat," which is now the forty-eighth. These "Macamat" are fifty in number, and have a marked dramatic aspect. As usual, they are partly in verse, and partly in a measured and sententious prose; and maxims and proverbs as well as characters are introduced. The work is very valuable as a depositary of idioms and phrases; it is an excellent guide to the synonymes of the language, and is on other accounts really important to the study of Arabic. It has been made the subject of commentaries, and vocabularies of its more difficult words have been compiled. Hariri is said to have revised his "Macamat" after their first recital in public, when they were submitted to the criticism of his hearers. He also arranged them eventually in the order they still retain, and composed a preface for them, wherein he enumerates some of their principal characteristics. This preface must have been written towards the time of his death, which happened in 1122. He left three sons behind him, who all occupied honourable positions, and inherited his literary tastes. The influence of Hariri's "Macamat" has been very great; they have been read wherever the Arabic language has been spoken; they have been imitated in Syriac, Hebrew, and Arabic; they have been studied, edited, annotated, and translated by Europeans. They have been partly rendered into English by Mr. Preston, London, 1850. There is an excellent notice of Hariri, his life and writings, in the *Revue Orientale* for 1857.—B. H. C.

HARLAY, Achille de, was born at Paris in 1536 of an illustrious family, said to have been originally from England, and which has produced many great men. He attained to great honour and exercised immense influence under Henry III. and Henry IV. His fundamental principle was to promote the cause of royalty, but not without regard to its dignity. Therefore it was, that he several times changed his religion, thinking it his duty to be of the same creed as the court. He died October 21, 1619, at the age of eighty-three years.—B. H. C.

HARLAY, Achille de, born in 1639, occupied several important posts as councillor and first president of parliament, procureur general, &c. When Innocent II. excommunicated the French ambassador, Harlay appealed against the act, "from the pope ill-informed to a general council." Saint-Simon says of him, that his gravity degenerated into cynicism, his disinterestedness and modesty into the refinement of pride, his probity and justice into hypocrisy. He died in 1712.—B. H. C.

HARLAY-CHANVALLON, François de, Archbishop of

Paris, Duke, and Peer of France, &c., was born at Paris in 1625. Harlay-Chanvallon was handsome, polite, fluent, and learned, but his life was rather that of a courtier than of a christian. He was sincere in his dislike of the protestants, and his gratification when the edict of Nantes was revoked. He died in 1695. The Synodicon Parisiense was edited by him.—B. H. C.

HARLAY-DE-SANCY, Nicolas, was born in 1546, the son of Robert de Harlay, lord of Sancy, &c., head of the protestant branch of the Harlay family. Nicolas was employed in sundry important state offices, among which was his embassy to England. At the St. Bartholomew massacre he abjured his protestantism, but afterwards returned, and a second time abjured. He is admitted to have been a man of talent, but unprincipled. He died in 1629.—B. H. C.

HARLEM or HAARLEM, Dirk van. See Stuerbout.

HARLESS, Gottlieb Christoph, a celebrated German humanist, was born at Culmbach, Bavaria, 21st June, 1740, and devoted himself to classical learning in the universities of Erlangen and Göttingen. He then began lecturing at Erlangen, and in 1765 was appointed professor in the academic gymnasium of Coburg. In 1770 he was called to the chair of eloquence and classical philology at Erlangen, where some years later he was also appointed principal librarian. For nearly half a century he was considered a most efficient teacher and an ornament of his alma mater, and especially by his foundation of a philological seminary in 1777, greatly promoted the study of the classical languages. At the same time he was a prolific writer, and published a great number of valuable editions and treatises. His most important works are—"Introductio in Historiam Linguæ Græcæ," 2 vols.; "Introductio in Notitiam Literaturæ Romanæ;" and his carefully-corrected edition of Fabricius' Bibliotheca Græca, 12 vols, 1790–1809, to which, in 1838, a comprehensive index was added. He died on the 2nd of November, 1815.—(See *Life*, by his son, 1818).—K. E.

* HARLESS, Gottlieb Christian Adolf, a learned protestant theologian, born at Nuremberg in 1806, and studied at Erlangen and Halle. He has filled several important offices as professor, &c., and is well known both as a preacher and as a writer. His "Christian Ethics" enjoys deserved reputation, and his "Commentary on the Ephesians" and other works are considered to be of a superior order, and indicative of much erudition and ability.—B. H. C.

HARLEY, Robert, Earl of Oxford, lord high-treasurer of England during the closing years of the reign of Queen Anne, was born in London on the 5th of December, 1661. His father, Sir Edward Harley, a Herefordshire squire, a conspicuous patriot of the presbyterian type in the Long parliament, became a zealous opponent of the court after the Restoration, and the son was brought up in the same principles. When William landed at Torbay, the future earl of Oxford joined his father in declaring for the prince of Orange and in raising a troop of horse, with which they took possession of Worcester. After the accession of William and Mary he was sent to the house of commons as member for the Cornish borough of Tregony, a seat which he seems to have exchanged subsequently for the town of Radnor, apparently continuing to represent the latter borough until he was raised to the peerage. On his entering the house of commons, a similarity, not of principles, but of objects, led Harley, though an avowed and determined whig, to vote and speak frequently with the tories. The tories, of course, endeavoured to thwart William, whose right to the throne they denied, and a whig jealousy of prerogative and kingly power made Harley coalesce with his natural enemies. In the sketch of the early career of Harley, in the fourth volume of his History of England, Lord Macaulay has ingeniously delineated him gradually becoming a tory from keeping company with tories, and ultimately ripening into an intolerant anti-dissenter. He was foremost among the clamorous protesters against King William's exercise of the royal prerogative in vetoing the place bill of 1693, and was generally one of the most zealous parliamentary opponents to the policy of the sovereign, whom he had welcomed as a deliverer. Of slender capacity, nothing of an orator, mean in his appearance, uncouth in his gesture, he acquired by degrees a singular ascendancy in parliament. The shortcomings of a moderate intellect were compensated for by great industry, much cunning, and some sagacity. His private character was irreproachable, and this helped to gain the middle classes, especially the dissenters. From his boyhood upwards a reader, and occasionally turning off some very poor rhymes, he was the patron of wits and poets, and their praises advanced him in the opinion of the public. A favourite study of his was that of old records, giving him a rare knowledge of parliamentary precedent and procedure, and he came to be considered in the house of commons a prime authority on such matters. Rising thus in estimation within doors as "out of doors," he was chosen speaker to the house of commons in the February of 1702; the succeeding parliament of the same year, and the first parliament of Queen Anne, each reappointing him to the same office. In 1704, with his friend Henry St. John, he entered the ministry as secretary of state, retaining the office of speaker, an arrangement which appears singular now. His secretaryship he is supposed to have owed to the influence of his cousin, Abigail Hill, whom he aided to marry Mr. Masham, and who was destined to supplant the duchess of Marlborough in the good graces of the queen. The new favourite repaid her obligations by working on the mind of her royal mistress in the interest of Harley and his friends, and with great success. His influence, however, was shaken by the discovery, at the close of 1707, of a treasonable correspondence with France, carried on by one of his clerks, a certain William Gregg. Gregg was tried and executed, before death exculpating his master; but the Marlborough section of the ministry insisted on Harley's guilt, and ample proofs, indeed, have since been discovered of the existence, a few years later, of a correspondence between him and the Pretender. The conflict in the ministry came to a crisis in the February of 1708. Marlborough and Godolphin refused to sit in the council-room with Harley, and he and St. John were forced to resign. The triumph of his rival was short-lived. Through Masham, Harley and St. John, though out of office, not only retained but strengthened their hold on the weak mind of the queen. After an interval of two years and a half, Godolphin was dismissed; the queen broke finally with the duchess of Marlborough, and in the August of 1710 Harley was appointed chancellor of the exchequer, while St. John was made a secretary of state. In the following March an event occurred which excited the sympathy of the public on his behalf, and raised him to the pinnacle of popularity. A profligate French abbé, Guiscard, who after a changeful career had settled down in London as a spy of Louis XIV., was brought before the council on the 8th of March, 1711, to be examined on the charge of carrying on a treasonable correspondence with France. In the course of the examination Guiscard rushed upon Harley and stabbed him with a penknife. Harley's life was, or was said to be, for some time in danger, and on his recovery he was congratulated with the greatest enthusiasm on having escaped martyrdom at the hands of a Frenchman and a papist. In the course of the same year he was created earl of Oxford, &c., and was appointed in May lord high-treasurer of Great Britain, an office equivalent to that of first lord of the treasury in our own day. From this point onward Harley began to wane. "His slender and pliant intellect," says Lord Stanhope, "was well fitted to crawl up to the height of power through all the crooked mazes and dirty by-paths of intrigue; but having once attained the pinnacle, its smallness and meanness was exposed to all the world. From the moment of his triumph the expert party leader was turned into the most dilatory and helpless of ministers. His best friends were reduced to complain that no business could be done with him." So vacillating was his policy on the cardinal question of the succession, that it is doubtful to this day to which cause—the Hanoverian or the jacobite—he was really friendly, and he coquetted with both. The great event of his ministry was the peace of Utrecht, the fitting close to a series of shameful transactions, which included the disgrace of Marlborough, the betrayal of our allies, and the surrender of the fruits of a long series of victories. The guilt of the peace rests mainly perhaps on Bolingbroke; but Harley cannot escape from much of the blame which history attaches to its English negotiators. When it was signed his own fall was approaching. Bolingbroke, through Lady, no longer Mrs., Masham, was supplanting Harley, as Harley had supplanted Godolphin. Even the court of St. Germains, wearied of the contrast between his promises and performances, asked—it seems probable—the queen to remove her lord treasurer. On the 27th of July, 1714, he was dismissed after a personal altercation in the council-room. The queen explained to the other members of the council the grounds for her dismissal of the premier. They were, to quote his own confidant, Erasmus Lewis, writing to Swift, the follow-

ing:—"That he neglected all business; that he was very seldom to be understood; that when he did explain himself she could not depend upon the truth of what he said; that he never came to her at the time she appointed; that he often came drunk; lastly, to crown all, that he behaved himself towards her with bad manners, indecency, and disrespect." Bolingbroke succeeded him, but Bolingbroke's career of premiership was a brief one. It was on Tuesday that Harley was dismissed; the queen died on the following Sunday; George I. was proclaimed king; and after braving it for a little, Bolingbroke fled to France. Oxford remained to meet his fate. On the 21st of June, 1715, after Walpole's resolution for the impeachment of Bolingbroke for high treason had been carried without a division, Lord Coningsby rose and said:—"The worthy chairman of the committee has impeached the hand, but I do impeach the head; he has impeached the clerk, and I the justice; he has impeached the scholar, and I the master; I impeach Robert, earl of Oxford, and Earl Mortimer of high treason and other high crimes and misdemeanours." A resolution to this effect was agreed to, and in a few days Oxford was in the Tower. The chief grounds for the impeachment were his shameful betrayal of English interests at the peace of Utrecht, and his intrigues with the Pretender. After Oxford had been in prison for two years, it was decided that he should at last be tried. But the two houses quarrelled as to the precise mode of conducting the trial. The house of commons in anger refused to take part in the proceedings, and Oxford was acquitted by the peers and released from confinement. He spoke afterwards in his place in the house of lords, but remained for the most part in retirement until his death on the 21st of May, 1724. What has been said conveys a sufficient notion of his political and official character and career. When his faults as a minister have been forgotten, he will be remembered as the friend of Swift, in whose works numerous interesting allusions to him occur; as the subject of a fine panegyric by Pope, penned after his fall from power and withdrawal from public life; as the encourager of learning, the patron of such persons as the Anglo-Saxon scholars, the two Elstobs; and last, not least, as the founder of the great collections of books and manuscripts, the latter of which is in the British museum, and known as the Harleian collection of MSS., perpetuates his name. His immense stores of books and MSS. were augmented by his son and successor. The books were purchased by Osborne, and catalogued by Samuel Johnson. The manuscripts, peculiarly rich in documents illustrative of English history and biography, were fortunately bought by parliament for the museum. Nichols, in his Literary Anecdotes, has printed some curious extracts from the diary of Lord Oxford's librarian, Humphrey Wanley, which throw light on the progress of the collections. Three disquisitions on financial and political subjects, written by or ascribed to Oxford, are published in the Somers Collection of Tracts.—F. E.

HARLOW, George Henry, born in London in 1787, was the son of a merchant who died when he was still an infant, He was brought up by his mother. After being a short time at Westminster school, he was placed by his mother first with a Dutch landscape painter of the name of Cort, and then with Drummond, an associate of the academy. Afterwards his friends paid a hundred a year for him for the privilege of painting in the studio of Sir Thomas (then Mr.) Lawrence, or seeing him paint; he received no instruction from the distinguished portrait-painter; but they quarrelled after a year and a half, and separated. Harlow early distinguished himself by his small portraits of various kinds, in oil colours, in crayons, or in lead-pencil. He painted several of his contemporaries, as Fuseli, Nollekens, Northcote in small; that of Fuseli is an admirable work; it is engraved in Knowles' Life of that remarkable man. In 1818 Harlow visited Italy, where he attracted the notice of Canova by an admirable copy he made of the Transfiguration by Raphael in only eighteen days. He was elected a member of the academies of Rome and Florence; he returned home the same year, and died of a violent attack of the mumps a few months afterwards, February 4, 1819, in his thirty-second year. Of his few historical pictures, the best and most celebrated is the "Kemble Family," represented in the scene of the trial of Queen Catharine, from Henry VIII., the queen being Mrs. Siddons. Harlow had great merit as a painter, he was even the rival of Lawrence in portrait in his twenty-second year. Sir Thomas said of him, "he was the most promising of all our painters."—R. N. W.

HARMAR, John, a learned classical scholar, born about 1594 at Churchdoune, near Gloucester, and educated at Magdalen college, Oxford. He was successively master of the free school at St. Alban's, undermaster of Westminster school, and Greek professor at Oxford. In 1659 he was presented to the rectory of Ewhurst in Hampshire, but at the Restoration he was deprived of both his professorship and rectory, and retired to Steventon in Hampshire, where he died in 1670. He translated part of Butler's Hudibras into Latin, and the Assembly's Shorter Catechism into Greek. He published also "Janua Linguarum;" "Lexicon Etymologicon Græcum," and other works.—G. BL.

HARMENOPULUS, Constantinus, a celebrated Græco-Roman magistrate and lawyer. It was for a long time the opinion that he belonged to the twelfth century, but subsequent investigation has shown that he was later, and ought to be ascribed to the fourteenth century. There is extant a life of Harmenopulus by Nic. Comnenus, but it is manifestly a spurious or fictitious narrative to such an extent as to make it altogether unworthy of credit. According to this, Harmenopulus was born in 1320 at Constantinople, in which city also he died in 1380 or 1383. Doubtful, however, as the facts of his life are, he is known by some important works, as the "Hexabiblus," a code or manual of laws, exhibiting in six books a summary of ancient Greek and Roman laws. This is a work of much interest both in a legal and literary respect. Besides this we have by him an epitome of canons, and a curious treatise on heresies.—B. H. C.

HARMER, Thomas, was born at Norwich in 1715. At an early age he became pastor of the Independent church at Wattisfield in Suffolk, where he continued for more than fifty years to discharge his ministerial duties, and to prosecute his favourite studies. Having conceived a great fondness for such points of oriental learning as threw light upon the Holy Scriptures, he devoted himself to the preparation and publication of his celebrated "Observations on various Passages of Scripture." This valuable work first appeared in one volume, then in two, and lastly in four. The best edition is that by Dr. Adam Clarke in 1816, which contains a memoir of the author. Mr. Harmer enjoyed the favour and friendship, as well as encouragement and aid, of not a few great men of his day. He wrote, in addition to the work already named, a "Commentary on Solomon's Song;" and a volume of miscellaneous works appeared posthumously in 1823. He died in 1788, leaving behind him a most honourable reputation.—B. H. C.

HARMODIUS and ARISTOGEITON, two Athenians, who were prompted by private injuries to engage in a conspiracy against the tyrant Hippias and his brother Hipparchus, 514 B.C. The occasion which they selected for their enterprise was the festival of the great Panathenæa. Concealing their daggers in the myrtle-boughs which they were to have borne in the procession, they succeeded in assassinating Hipparchus near the Leocorium. Harmodius was immediately cut down by the guards. Aristogeiton at first escaped, but was subsequently taken, and put to death by Hippias. Four years after this, Hippias was expelled by the Alcmæonidæ, the constitution of Athens was brought nearer to a democracy, and the spirit of party combined with popular feeling to attach to Harmodius and Aristogeiton the character of patriots, deliverers, and martyrs. Bronze statues were erected to them in the Agora. Their deed of murderous vengeance became a favourite subject of drinking-songs, one of which, composed by Callistratus, will be found translated in Bland and Merivale's Anthology, beginning—"I'll wreathe my sword in myrtle-bough." It was esteemed an honour to be born of their blood, and various privileges and immunities were conferred on their descendants. Their tombs are mentioned by Pausanias as situated on the road from the city to the academy.—G. BL.

HARMS, Claus, a Danish dean and overconsistorialraad, born 25th May, 1778, in South Ditmarsh, studied theology at Kiel in 1802, and became archdeacon of St. Nicholas in that town in 1816. He exercised in Kiel an important influence on the students of all faculties, but especially on the young theologians. In 1841 he was appointed overconsistorialraad. He died, 1st February, 1855.—M. H.

HARO, Luis Mendez de, a celebrated Spanish statesman, born 1599; died 1661. He was brought up with Philip IV., and succeeded his uncle, the duke of Olivarez, as the favourite of that monarch, being made chancellor of the Indies and master of the royal household in 1644. Haro effected great improvements in the organization of the resources of the army; the insurrection in

Catalonia was put down by him, and after the death of Masaniello he defeated the intrigues for offering the crown of Naples to the duke of Guise. He refused to be a party to the treaty of Munster, which left Spain to cope single-handed with her powerful rival. When the prince of Condé was driven to seek an asylum in Spain, Haro conceived the idea of forming an army of malcontent Frenchmen to secure the re-establishment of the prince; but this scheme failed on the majority of Louis XIV. being declared. The Portuguese, meanwhile, were laying siege to Badajoz (1658). Haro raised an army of fifteen thousand men, went personally to direct its operations, and drove the Portuguese over the Guadalquiver. In 1659, the celebrated treaty of the Pyrenees was framed by Haro and Mazarin, the most important stipulation being the marriage of Louis XIV. with Maria Theresa of Austria, daughter of Philip IV. Philip, in testimony of his gratitude to Haro, created him a duke, with the title of "Peace." Haro was a wise rather than a brilliant administrator. He was a sedulous promoter of agriculture, and the finances of the country revived under his rule. His house was a rendezvous for all the literary men of the day, and the king frequently joined their assemblies. His son, Gaspar, was viceroy of Naples.—F. M. W.

HAROLD I., King of England, surnamed, from his swiftness, Harefoot, was the illegitimate son of Canute the Great by Algiva of Southampton, and at his father's death in 1036, succeeded to the vacant throne. In those days bastardy was no objection, or a very slight one, in royal families; and Canute had therefore equally divided his dominions between his three sons, allotting Denmark to Hardicanute, his lawful offspring, while he bestowed Norway and England respectively on Sweyn and Harold, the children of Algiva. The celebrated Godwin, earl of Kent, who was all-powerful among the Saxons in the southern division of the kingdom, resolved, however, to choose as sovereign Hardicanute, who by the mother's side was connected with the old line of Saxon royalty. Civil war seemed imminent, when a compromise was effected by means of the wittenagemot. In accordance with the resolution of that assembly, England was divided between the two half-brothers—Harold receiving the provinces north of the Thames, and Hardicanute the southern moiety of the island. The latter continuing still absent in Denmark, Harold had little difficulty in neutralizing the compromise of the wittenagemot, and attaching the provinces of the south to his dominions; and although his election as "full king" was never actually sanctioned by legislative authority, he became at last the virtual monarch of the entire realm. Few important political events diversify the brief reign of Harold; and but little, save what is conflicting and uncertain, is recorded of his character. He died in 1040.—J. J.

HAROLD II., King of England, and the last of its Saxon monarchs, was the eldest son of the famous Earl Godwin, who played so conspicuous a part during the reign of Edward the Confessor. Valiant, accomplished, and ambitious—yet at the same time animated by a spirit of undoubted patriotism—Harold, the son of Godwin, possessed in a remarkable measure all those qualities that stamp the impress of natural sovereignty on their owner, and warrant him in aspiring to the elevation of a throne. As governor of East Anglia under his father, the earlier portion of his life was spent amid the stormy conflicts of that troubled era when Saxon supremacy in England was tottering to its fall. The final champion of the Saxon nationality, Harold did all in his power to delay, if not completely to arrest, the impending catastrophe; but the result proved how little a single arm, even the most vigorous, could achieve in the existent position of affairs in England to postpone the overthrow of Saxon ascendancy, and the infusion of a new and victorious element into English life. In the temporary fall of Godwin, in 1051, his son Harold was necessarily involved. While Godwin himself, to escape the vengeance of the Norman favourites of Edward, sought refuge with Baldwin of Flanders, Harold fled westward, and embarking at Bristol, crossed the sea to Ireland. But the voluntary banishment of the great earl proved, as might have been anticipated, of short duration. In the following summer, 1052, Godwin collected a number of ships and fell upon the southern coast, where he was eagerly welcomed by the Saxon population. At the Isle of Wight he was met by Harold, who brought a considerable force from Ireland to his father's aid. Advancing on London, they forced the most advantageous terms from the overawed but reluctant monarch. On the death of Godwin, Harold succeeded to his father's earldom and his vast political influence. In 1063 he was commissioned by Edward to check the inroads of the Welsh, the turbulent and ever-active foes of English rule. That difficult task was accomplished by the Saxon earl in the most successful manner; and by a wonderful combination of bravery and skill, he gained repeated victories over the half-savage mountaineers, reducing them at last to such great straits that they decapitated their king, Griffith, and despatched his head to Harold in token of their complete submission. The prosperous issue of his campaign against the Welsh tended yet farther to increase the prestige of Harold in the estimation of the English people; and it was about this period that the eyes of some were turned towards him as an appropriate successor to the childless monarch who at present wore the crown. Edward was becoming, on account of bodily infirmity and other reasons, from year to year more incapable of holding, even nominally, the reins of government; and the legitimate claimant to the throne, Edward Atheling the son of the Confessor's half-brother, the famous Edmund Ironside, had suddenly died shortly after his arrival in London, to which he was invited by the English monarch with the professed intention of pronouncing him his heir. Atheling, indeed, had left a son, Edgar; but he was still a child, feeble in body, and in mind only little removed from idiocy. It was natural that, in such circumstances, many of the Saxons should look up to Harold as the best and most national successor to the throne; and no less natural was it that the subject of their aspirations, impelled on the one hand by the inherent ambition of his character, and, on the other, contemplating in his own elevation to regal dignity the surest bulwark against Norman tyranny and encroachment, should aim at grasping a sceptre which the people seemed ready to offer to his hand. But on the opposite coast of the English channel there was a second competitor for the Saxon crown, possessed of intellect superior even to that of Harold, and gifted with a deep, far-seeing, and crafty genius. This was William the Bastard, duke of Normandy. For a lengthened period he had been entertaining ambitious projects on England, and the declining health of Edward contributed to confirm and ripen them. Happily for William's pretensions, a fortuitous circumstance that occurred in 1065, about a year before the death of Edward, threw the great Saxon earl into the power of the Norman prince. Harold, who then visited France, was shipwrecked near the mouth of the Somme, in the territory of Guy, count of Ponthieu, who detained him as his prisoner, so that he was compelled to have recourse to the good offices of the duke of Normandy to effect his deliverance. William gladly snatched at this opportunity of binding to himself by a strong obligation so dangerous a rival, and paid the required ransom for Harold's release. Brought to the duke's court at Rouen, Harold soon discovered that, although outwardly treated with great respect, and even the semblance of affection, he was virtually in a worse prison than that which he had lately quitted. His liberty and life, in short, were in the hands of his crafty host; and, to procure his freedom, he yielded to the pressure of events, and in the town of Bayeux, before a grand council of the Norman nobles, he solemnly swore to aid Duke William in obtaining the kingdom of England after the death of Edward, agreeing at the same time to other conditions of minor importance. He was then permitted to depart; and not long after his return to his native country Edward the Confessor's decease occurred, in 1066. The crown, as had been foreseen, was now by common consent offered to Harold; and, deeming the compelled oath he had taken at Bayeux no valid impediment to such a course, he accepted it, and was proclaimed king in a vast assembly of the chiefs and nobles, and of the citizens of London. On receiving intelligence of this transaction, the rage of the Norman ruler knew no bounds. Resting his right to the English throne on a pretended will of Edward's, he despatched at once ambassadors to Harold, demanding the surrender of the sceptre and the fulfilment of his oath. Harold denied the validity of a promise extorted from him by blended fraud and force, and rightly added, that the English sceptre was not properly his own either to assume or to surrender, but had been intrusted to his custody by the expressed will of the free English people. Irritated past endurance at this summary rejection of his demand, the Norman duke made preparations for the speedy invasion of England. Stigmatizing the new Saxon monarch as a perjured traitor, he proclaimed a crusade against him, invoked and obtained the assistance of the pope, and invited the Free Lances of Europe, as well as summoned his immediate vassals to gather around his standard. After various

delays and discouragements, the invading army, amounting to sixty thousand men and led by William in person, set sail from St. Vallery, and landed at Pevensey in Sussex on the 28th of September, 1066. Harold, meanwhile—who, since his accession, continued to win golden opinions from all by his princely liberality and the affability of his demeanour—had been called to the north of England to meet another foe, Harold Hardrade, the warlike king of Norway, who was ravaging that portion of his dominions. At Stamford Bridge in Yorkshire the Norwegian host was totally defeated, and their royal leader slain. Flushed with triumph, the English sovereign hastened back to encounter his Norman antagonist; and at Battle, near Hastings, on Saturday the 14th of October, 1066, was fought the celebrated engagement that fixed the future destinies of England. For nine hours the combat lasted, characterized on both sides by the most heroic bravery. Whether Norman or Saxon should prove victorious was long a matter of uncertainty; but Harold, after performing prodigies of valour, in the end fell transfixed by an arrow which, shot at random, penetrated his brain. This was the fatal signal for the flight of the English, and the success of the invading army was complete. So passed away the Saxon monarchy in England, after a continuance of six hundred years; and so perished its final illustrious representative, whose statesmanship and military genius were alike unable to save it from dissolution. Harold's remains were interred in Waltham Abbey, which had been founded by him before he was elevated to the throne.—J. J.

HAROUN-AL-RASHID, the famous caliph of Bagdad, whose name is so familiar to the readers of the Arabian Nights Entertainments, was born at Rei in Persia, A.H. 148 or 149 (A.D. 765 or 766). His father was the Caliph Mahadi, and his mother a slave. While yet a youth he was placed at the head of an expedition against the Greeks by his father's order, and succeeded so well that he laid waste various Asiatic provinces of the empire, led his troops to the shores of the Bosphorus, struck terror into the inhabitants of Constantinople, and compelled the haughty Empress Irene to purchase an ignominious peace by the payment of tribute. He commenced his reign about the year 170 of the Hegira, as the successor of his brother Hadi, who had been stifled by order of his mother. Hadi wished to deprive his brother of the succession, and had resolved to get rid of both him and his mother. The Arab historians narrate that this Hadi one day called into his presence Harthamah, a confidant, and bade him go forthwith and put to death Jahia his vizier, and Haroun his brother, then to kill all those of the house of Ali at that time in prison, and finally to march upon the city of Cufah and utterly destroy it. This wholesale immolation was prevented by the promptitude of Khaïzeran, the mother of Haroun. He forthwith revenged himself upon his enemies, appointed Jahia his vizier, and took measures for the defence of his territories. The pretender Giafar, his nephew, was cast into prison. He was the last of the caliphs who performed the pilgrimage to Mecca. Among the stories told of him is one of a ring set with a ruby, which was given him by his father as a token of his right to the succession. Hadi having required him to give up the ring, in a fit of anger he threw it into the Euphrates. After his accession he sent persons to seek for this ring, which was discovered at once. The energy and courage, as well as ability, he displayed in his conduct were crowned with such success, that no one of the race of the Abbasides was more powerful, or reigned over a wider territory. His dominions extended from Khorasan to Egypt. Wherever revolt appeared, he took prompt and energetic measures to suppress it; but if he was bold in the face of his enemies, he was often cruel and false in his behaviour towards them, when he had them in his power. He permitted the Barmekides to get possession of the chief offices and honours, but in a moment of caprice or suspicion deprived them of all they had. After suppressing them, Haroun is related to have forbidden all mention of them under pain of death; but an old man named Mondar daily placed himself before one of their deserted mansions, and spoke of their glory. The caliph having heard of this, summoned the man before him, and condemned him to die. The old man begged permission to say two words before he lost his head; this was accorded, and he spoke so powerfully of the obligations of the caliph's family to the Barmekides, that he obtained not only his pardon, but a present. About the year A.H. 187 (A.D. 803), war broke out again between the caliph and the Emperor Nicephorus, who refused to pay the tribute promised by Irene, and sent to Haroun a present of some swords instead. The caliph took the swords, and in the presence of the ambassador cut them asunder with his *samsamah*, a scimitar of fabulous temper; at the same time he sent the following note to Nicephorus: "In the name of the most merciful God, Haroun-Al-Rashid, commander of the faithful, to Nicephorus the Roman dog. I have read thy letter, O thou son of an unbelieving mother. Thou shalt not hear, but shalt behold my reply." This threat was at once fulfilled by the caliph, who marched at the head of his troops, carrying devastation before them till they reached and took possession of Heraclea. The historian of the empire says—"They swept the surface of Asia Minor far beyond Tyana and Ancyra, and invested the Pontic Heraclea, once a flourishing state, now a paltry town; at that time capable of sustaining in her antique walls a month's siege against the forces of the East." The records of the warlike expeditions and exploits of Haroun are to be sought for partly in the Greek writers of the history of the period, Cedrenus, Eutychius, Theophanes, and Zonaras; and partly in Oriental authors, as Abulfeda, Abulfaragi, and Elmacin. The French annalists record that Haroun was on friendly terms with Charlemagne, and presented to him a tent, a remarkable clock, an elephant, and the keys of the Holy Sepulchre. This story is, however, not well authenticated. It is certain that he could be liberal and generous, as he was in many respects both enlightened and well-informed; but he was luxurious and impulsive. His cultivation of letters to some extent, and his appreciation and patronage of literary men, as well as his encouragement of science, made him conspicuous in an age when the western world was relapsing into ignorance and degradation. The story of Mondar illustrates his susceptibility, and the following may be added. One day as he marched along at the head of his army, a woman came before him and complained that his soldiers had plundered her house. "Know ye not," said he, "what is written in the Koran, 'When princes pass in arms before a place, they make it desolate?'" She replied, "In the same book I have also read, 'But the houses of those princes shall be laid waste, because of their injustice.'" The caliph immediately commanded that full restitution should be made her. He maintained his court with great splendour, and had in his harem four hundred women, who all excelled in various accomplishments. After all, perhaps, Haroun owes his chief glory to the poets and other writers of Arabia, who were never weary of celebrating his praises. To these, and to the victories he gained over the eastern empire, we are indebted for the remembrance of his name in Europe, and not to his virtues and personal excellence. Haroun was seized by the sickness of which he died on an expedition which he made into Khorasan, to suppress a rebellion. He died at Thous in Khorasan in the year of the Hegira 193 (A.D. 809), leaving three sons, of whom Amin the eldest succeeded him in the caliphate.—B. H. C.

HARPALUS, an early and intimate friend of Alexander the Great, who intrusted him with all the treasures which he had amassed in Asia, and made him satrap of Babylon. When the conqueror advanced on his Indian campaign, Harpalus immediately began to play the tyrant. On hearing of Alexander's return he hastened back to Athens, taking with him five thousand talents, with which he corrupted the orators; and when Antipater demanded that he should be given up to justice, their powerful interest protected him. After the death of Alexander he proceeded with what remained of his treasures to the isle of Crete, where he was murdered by one of his friends.—G. BL.

HARPALUS, an astronomer, flourished about 480 B.C. He is alleged to have made some modification or improvement in the cycle called that of Cleostratus, used for computing the moon's motion previous to Meton's discovery of the cycle of nineteen years.—W. J. M. R.

HARPE, JEAN FRANÇOIS DE LA. See LAHARPE.

HARPHIUS, HENRICUS, so called from Erp or Herp, a village in Belgium, was born early in the fifteenth century. He is remembered for his mystical writings, and especially the work "De Theologia Mystica," which has been repeatedly printed, although placed in the expurgatory index. Several others of his writings have attracted a certain measure of attention, but they are of too visionary a character for the present day. Harphius died at Malines in 1478.—B. H. C.

HARPOCRATION, VALERIUS, whom Suidas calls a rhetorician of Alexandria, was author of a Greek lexicon of the words in ten orators, and of some other works. Nothing is known of his life. The lexicon is extant, and contains a mass of curious information, in addition to explanations of words and phrases.

It has been several times reprinted since the first edition by Aldus in 1503. Three others of the name of Harpocration are mentioned by Suidas—Harpocration the Argive philosopher, the friend of Julius Cæsar, and commentator upon Plato; Harpocration called Caius, a sophist and rhetorician; and Harpocration called Ælius, also a rhetorician.—B. H. C.

HARPSFELD, John, D.D., a zealous Roman catholic priest, and a chaplain to the notorious Bishop Bonner of Queen Mary's reign. He was born in Old Fish Street, London, educated at Winchester school, and admitted a perpetual fellow of New college, Oxford. In 1551 he exchanged his fellowship for a benefice in London. Three years later he was made by his patron Bonner archdeacon, and found congenial employment in promoting the Marian persecution and in fanning the fires of Smithfield. He had only just been appointed dean of Norwich in 1558 when Mary died, and the spirit of the Reformation again prevailed. Harpsfeld did not, however, yield to the adverse influence without a struggle. He preached at Canterbury a sermon that was held to be seditious, and for which he was rebuked. He was also one of the catholic divines who were to dispute with the reformed about settling religion in the latter end of 1558. He was confined for upwards of a year in the Fleet prison. He died in 1578. He wrote "Homilies to be read in Churches within the Diocese of London," printed at the end of Bonner's Catechism; "Disputations," to be found in Fox's Acts.—R. H.

HARPSFELD, Nicholas, brother to the archdeacon, John Harpsfeld. Like him Nicholas was born in Old Fish Street, London, educated at Winchester, and admitted fellow of New college, Oxford. He applied himself especially, and with eminent success, to the study of the civil and canon law. In 1544 he was made principal of an ancient hall called White hall, which stood on the site of Jesus' college; and two years later he was appointed by King Henry VIII. professor of Greek in the university. In 1553 he gave up his fellowship, took the degree of doctor of civil law, and acquired a considerable practice in the court of Arches. In 1554 he was made archdeacon of Canterbury, and, like his brother, was one of the seven Roman catholic disputants appointed at the beginning of Elizabeth's reign to discuss with the protestants the question of a national religion. The discussion never took place; and as Nicholas denied the queen's supremacy in the church he was imprisoned, and remained in captivity more than twenty years. He occupied his enforced leisure in writing books, mostly in Latin, some of which were published in the names of other people from a fear of adding to the sufferings of the captive. He died in 1583. Among his works are—"Dialogi sex contra summi pontificatus oppugnatores," Antwerp, 1566; "Historia Anglicana Ecclesiastica," Douay, 1622; "A treatise concerning Marriage, occasioned by the pretended divorce between King Hen. VIII. and Queen Katherine," which exists in manuscript in New college library; and "The Life of our Lord," in Latin, a manuscript translation of which is in the Lambeth library.—(Wood's *Athenæ*, vol. i. p. 491.)—R. H.

HARRINGTON, James, an eminent political writer of the seventeenth century, was born at Upton in Northamptonshire, in the year 1611. His father, Sir Sapcotes Harrington, was descended from an ancient Rutlandshire family. He appears to have received his early education at home. In 1629 he was admitted a gentleman commoner of Trinity college, Oxford, where he had for his tutor the famous Chillingworth. After leaving the university he travelled on the continent, as was usual with young men of fortune. He first visited Holland; and the impression made upon him by the prosperity of the flourishing commonwealth of the United Provinces, then recently emancipated from the yoke of Spain, laid the foundation of the political speculations which were the employment of his future life. From Holland he went to France, and thence to Italy. And if the vigorous growth of the Dutch republic had arrested his attention, the spectacle of the ancient polity of Venice, still solid and apparently undecayed after the shocks of twelve hundred years, produced on the thoughtful Englishman a yet more profound impression. After a minute study of the Venetian constitution, he arrived at the conviction, which is expressed in many places of his writings, that the form of government in that republic was "immutable by any external or internal causes, and to perish only with mankind!" After visiting Germany and Denmark, Harrington returned to England. His father dying about this time, he was left, as the eldest son, guardian of his younger brothers and sisters—a trust which he discharged most prudently and conscientiously. During the first expedition to Scotland in 1639, Harrington accompanied the king as one of his privy chamber extraordinary. When the civil war broke out, he took part with the parliament; but we do not hear of his having borne arms. The parliamentary commissioners who removed the king in 1649 from Newcastle to Holmby house appointed Harrington, who had joined the cortége out of curiosity, to wait upon Charles at the latter place, as being neither a royalist nor personally unacceptable to his majesty. Charles soon conceived a liking for his society, conversed freely with him upon political subjects, and made him a groom of the bedchamber. But he could not endure to listen to Harrington's republican discourses. The latter, on his part, was completely won over by the dignified gentleness of his sovereign to an attachment to his person and an admiration for his character. These feelings even so far influenced his estimate of the merits of the negotiations then pending, that he openly expressed an opinion that the concessions offered by the king were sufficient. He was in consequence removed abruptly from his attendance on the royal person, on the occasion of Charles's removal to Hurst castle. On the fatal 30th January, 1649, he found means to accompany the king on the scaffold, and received from him a last token of his affection. The catastrophe deeply affected him. He often said that "nothing ever went nearer to him; and his grief on that account was so great as to bring a disorder upon him." For some time afterwards he lived in strict privacy, employing himself upon the composition of his "Oceana." By this name he designated England. As this is the work on which his reputation rests, we proceed to give a short outline of its contents. It is divided into three parts—Preliminaries, the Model of the Commonwealth (which is the body of the work), and the Corollary, or conclusion. In the first part he treats of ancient prudence, or state-craft; then of modern prudence; after which he introduces nine legislators, representing the polities of Israel, Athens, Sparta, Carthage, Achaia, Rome, Venice, Switzerland, and Holland, who debate upon the merits of their respective systems. Out of the excellences of all these, combined with ideas of his own, he frames the model of his commonwealth, the constitution and laws of which are set forth at large in the second part. He was the first to discover and propound in this work the really important doctrine that "empire follows the balance of property," in other words, that political supremacy naturally and ordinarily resides with that class among the citizens which possesses the largest material stake in the country. "Oceana" was in the press in 1656, but the government of Cromwell was inclined to prohibit its publication. But Harrington, by personally soliciting the Lady Elizabeth Claypole, Oliver's favourite daughter, obtained by her means the protector's consent to its appearing, coupled, however, with the dry remark, that "what he had won by the sword he should not suffer himself to be scribbled out of." During the protectorate Harrington frequented the meetings of a debating club called the Rota, composed of advanced republicans like himself, which practised the vote by ballot in all its proceedings, and made it its principal object to advocate the adoption of that mode of voting by the houses of parliament and all other deliberative bodies. These theorists were listened to for a while; but as soon as Monk had restored the Long parliament, such as it was before Cromwell turned it out of doors, the rapid march of events and the irresistible rebound of the nation towards monarchy soon left them without an audience. Harrington wittily compared the several political parties after 1658 to "a company of puppy-dogs in a bag," where each puppy was biting the nose or the tail of his next neighbour, imagining him to be the sole cause of his uneasiness. In the year following the Restoration, he was arrested and committed to the Tower upon a charge of treasonable designs and practices. He was examined by three lords of the council, but nothing was made of the charge. Indeed the plot was probably imaginary. After five months' confinement in the Tower, he was removed to Plymouth upon some of his relations entering into a bond of £5000 for his safe custody. To cure the scurvy with which he was afflicted, probably owing to the hard prison fare to which he had been subjected, the unfortunate man took large doses of guaiacum, the effect of which was to cause delirium, and permanently to disorder his understanding. Though he lived till 1677, he never afterwards had the perfect use of his faculties.

In this condition he married the daughter of Sir Marmaduke Dorrel; but there was no issue by the marriage. He died September 11, 1677, and was buried in St. Margaret's church, Westminster. His other writings are for the most part abridgments, or elucidations, or vindications of the system laid down in the "Oceana."—T. A.

HARRINGTON, James, lawyer and author, was born at Waltham Abbey in 1664. Educated at Westminster and Oxford, he went to the bar, where he acquired a large practice. His parts, legal learning, and probity, are commended by Anthony Wood, to the first volume of whose Athenæ Oxoniensis he contributed a preface, and to its second an introduction. He edited, with a preface and life, the works of Dr. George Stradling.—F. E.

HARRINGTON, John, of Stepney, was born in 1534. He was a man of education and position, and was attached when very young to the court of Henry VIII. He implicated himself during the reign of Queen Mary in a correspondence with Elizabeth, for which he was imprisoned in the Tower. On the accession of the latter he was liberated, and became a favourite at court. In the Harrington Papers several poems are ascribed to him with good reason, and they display no small merit; the versification is harmonious, and there is much polish and elegance about them. A poem on Isabella Markham (wrongly called a sonnet), written in 1564—"Whence comes my Love"—is inferior to few similar pieces of the time. He died in 1582.—J. F. W.

HARRINGTON, Sir John, son of the preceding, an Elizabethan poet of some note, was born at Kelston in Gloucestershire in 1561. The queen stood as his godmother, and took him early into her favour. He was educated at Eton, and after graduating at Christ Church, Cambridge, he appeared at court; and as his fortune enabled him to cope with the gayest, and his wit and sprightliness were remarkable, he became soon distinguished for epigrams, mots, and satires. Amongst other pieces, he translated the episode of Alcina and Ruggiero from the Orlando Furioso; but the queen, deeming it proper to be offended at the licentiousness of the tale, strangely enough imposed as a remedy the translation of the whole epic, a task which Harrington performed with the assistance of his brother Francis, and published the first translation of Ariosto into English verse in 1591. This work was very popular; and though its poetic merits are small, it deserves the praise of first introducing into our language one of the great Italian classics. It is entirely superseded by the labours of subsequent translators. In 1596 Harrington published two pieces, "A New Discourse on a State Subject called the Metamorphosis of Ajax;" and "An Apologie for Ajax." These are perhaps the first English specimens of that humorous but gross satire, which, in the preceding part of the century, was introduced into France by Rabelais. The indelicacy of these pieces might have been, perhaps, as easily pardoned as the former offence; but the personal satire in which he indulged, made enemies of those he ridiculed, and he had to leave court for a time to escape a star-chamber prosecution, from which the queen's favour saved him. In 1599 he accompanied Essex to Ireland, and was knighted by him there, an act which is said to have displeased the queen. On his return Harrington shared with his master the sovereign's anger, but was speedily restored to favour, and, courtier to the last, ingratiated himself with James I., who made him a knight of the bath, and corresponded with him. Harrington wrote his "Brief View of the State of the Churche of England" for Prince Henry. He died in 1612. Besides the works already mentioned, he left "The Englishman's Doctor, or school of Salerne;" "The History of Polindor and Flostella;" and the "Nugæ Antiquæ," a miscellaneous collection of original papers in prose and verse, afterwards published by Henry Harrington, a descendant of Sir John.—J. F. W.

HARRIOT, Thomas, an English mathematician and astronomer, and one of the founders of modern algebra, was born at Oxford in 1560, and died in London on the 2nd of July, 1621. He was educated at St. Mary's Hall, Oxford, where, about 1579, he took the degree of master of arts. Sir Walter Raleigh, whose friendship he had acquired at the university, appointed him to the office of geographer to the second expedition to Virginia. Harriot published an account of the expedition in 1588. Nearly all the rest of his life was passed in the household of Henry Percy, earl of Northumberland, noted for his patronage of men of science, who gave him a liberal pension. He, independently, discovered spots in the sun with a telescope in December, 1610, just one month after they had been first discovered by Galileo. In 1631, ten years after Harriot's death, his celebrated mathematical work, "Artis analyticæ Praxis ad Æquationes algebraicas resolvendas," was published in London. In that book he set forth two great improvements in algebra—one an invention, the other a discovery. The invention consisted in bringing all the terms of an algebraical equation to one side, so as to equate their sum to nothing; and the discovery (to which the invention naturally led) was, that every algebraical equation of a higher order than the first, is the product of the multiplication together of as many simple equations as there are units in the order of the higher equation, the roots of the several simple equations being also the roots of the higher equation—the most important principle in the theory of algebraical equations.—W. J. M. R.

HARRIS, George, an English civilian, was the son of the bishop of Llandaff. Educated at Oriel college, Oxford, he took his degree of bachelor of laws in 1745, that of doctor in the same faculty in 1750, and in the latter year was admitted into the college of advocates. He died in 1796, after having amassed a very large fortune, the chief part of which he bequeathed to public charities. His chief publication was D. Justiniani Institutionum, Libri quatuor; and a translation of them into English, with notes, 1756, 4to.—W. J. P.

HARRIS, George, Lord, a distinguished military officer, was the son of the Rev. George Harris of Brasted, Kent, and was born there 18th March, 1746. He obtained a commission in the royal artillery in 1759, which three years later he exchanged for an ensigncy in the 5th foot. He attained the rank of captain in 1771. When war broke out between the American colonies and Great Britain, Captain Harris was sent to America in 1774, and was present at the first conflict between the British and the American troops which took place at Lexington, April 19, 1775. He also fought with distinguished courage at the battle of Bunkers-hill, June 17, where he was severely wounded, and was in consequence obliged to return home. After the lapse of a few months, however, having recovered from his wounds, he rejoined his regiment in time to take part in the conflict on Long Island, August, 1776. He distinguished himself in various subsequent engagements with the colonists. In December, 1779, he attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and shortly after went to the East Indies as secretary to Sir William Meadows, governor and commander-in-chief of Madras. He served in the campaigns of 1790 and 1791 against Tippoo Saib, which terminated in a treaty dictated by the British army at the gates of Tippoo's capital in February, 1792. Colonel Harris now returned to England where he spent two years. He re-embarked for India in October, 1794, with the rank of major-general, and was placed on the Bengal staff. In February, 1798, he was appointed governor of Madras and commander-in-chief of the forces in that presidency; and in December following, when the earl of Mornington (afterwards marquis of Wellesley) resolved to renew the war against Tippoo, who was plotting with the French to expel the English from India, General Harris was appointed to command the army which invaded Mysore. Its operations were attended with complete success. Seringapatam was carried by assault. Tippoo himself fell in the defence of his capital, and his territories were divided between the British and their allies. As a reward for his important services, Major-General Harris was made colonel of the 73d foot, was promoted to the rank of general, and in 1815 was raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Harris of Seringapatam and Mysore in the East Indies, and of Belmont in Kent. He subsequently received a grand cross of the order of the bath, and was appointed governor of Dumbarton castle. His lordship died in 1829.—J. T.

HARRIS, James, a writer of great learning and ingenuity on philological and other subjects, born July 20, 1709, was the eldest son of James Harris, Esq., of the Close of Salisbury, by his second wife, the Lady Elizabeth Ashley Cooper, sister of Lord Shaftesbury of the Characteristics. He received his early education at the Salisbury grammar school, and at the age of sixteen was entered at Wadham college, Oxford. When twenty-four years old, his father's death gave him both an independent fortune and the power of devoting himself to his favourite pursuit, the study of the classics. In 1761 he was elected member for Christchurch, and continued to represent that borough till his death. In 1762 he became a lord of the admiralty, and the

year after of the treasury, which office he held two years. In 1774 he was appointed the queen's secretary and comptroller. He was at one time attached to a mission to St. Petersburg. His first work, three treatises—1. "On Art," 2. "On Music, Painting, and Poetry," 3. "On Happiness"—appeared in 1744. In 1751 he published the work by which he is chiefly known, "Hermes, or a Philosophical Inquiry concerning Language and Universal Grammar," in which "the chief end" he modestly proposed to himself was "to excite his readers to inquiry." The learning and philosophical discrimination displayed in this treatise, however, which Lowth, in the preface to his English grammar, called "one of the most beautiful pieces of analysis since Aristotle," justified the celebrity it acquired and long retained; although the author's want of conversance with the northern and oriental languages laid it in some part open, as the ground of philology gradually widened, to the attacks which were directed against it by Horne Tooke and others. Metaphysical and Aristotelian methods are now out of favour, and "Hermes" is comparatively neglected; but, as one proof among many of the repute it enjoyed in its day, the French translation by Thurot was among the works ordered by the French Government in 1796 to be undertaken at the national expense. His next work, "Philosophical Arrangements" (categories or predicaments), which was part of an intended larger one on Aristotelian logic, and in which he takes occasion to defend religion against the materialistic theories of the day, was published in 1775. His last treatise, "Philological Inquiries," in three parts, appeared in 1781. The third part of this work was translated into French by A. Boulard, Paris, 1789, as "L'Histoire Littéraire du Moyen age." A complete edition of his works, with an affectionate biographical sketch, was published in 1801 by his son, Lord Malmesbury. Notwithstanding his constant study and various employments, he discharged assiduously the duties of a magistrate for Wilts, and had found time for much cheerful social intercourse, and for the cultivation of music, of which art he had a practical and scientific knowledge. Two volumes of his selections of German, Italian, and other music, with words from Milton, &c., for Salisbury festivals and concerts, were published after his death by Mr. Corfe, organist of the cathedral. He died in 1780. A monument to his memory has been placed in the north aisle of Salisbury cathedral.—J. W. F.

HARRIS, John, an English clergyman, doctor of divinity, and man of letters and science, was born in 1667, and died on the 7th of September, 1719. He is said to have been the first compiler of an encyclopædia in any modern language; the work was called "Lexicon Technicum; an Universal Dictionary of Science and Art," and was published in London in 1708 in two folio volumes. He published also a compilation of voyages and travels, a collection of sermons, a treatise on algebra, and some astronomical and topographical writings. He was for a time secretary, and afterwards one of the vice-presidents, of the Royal Society.—W. J. M. R.

HARRIS, John, D.D., an English divine of the Independent connection, was born on the 8th of March, 1802, in the little village of Ugborough in South Devon, where his father was a tailor and draper. He grew up a thoughtful, contemplative boy, fond of reading and hearing legendary tales, and from his sedate manners went by the sobriquet of "Little Parson Harris." About the year 1815 he removed with his parents to Bristol, where they took apartments in the neighbourhood of "the tabernacle," and soon afterwards the whole family, who were formerly church people, joined this congregation of dissenters. In his sixteenth or seventeenth year he was admitted a member of the tabernacle church, and shortly afterwards began to preach in the villages about Bristol, in connection with the Bristol Itinerant Society, and became highly popular among his rustic auditors, by whom he was called "the boy preacher." Eventually he was placed under the charge of the Rev. Mr. Scott at Rowell, with a view to his being instructed in some preparatory studies before entering the dissenting academy at Hoxton. Having passed through the academical course at Hoxton, he was ordained minister of the congregational church at Epsom, where he resided till 1838. In 1835 he published his first work, the "Great Teacher: characteristics of our Lord's ministry," which was followed in 1836 by "Mammon; or, covetousness the sin of the christian church," a prize essay. In 1838 he was appointed theological tutor and president of Cheshunt college, and shortly afterwards received the degree of D.D. from Brown university. In 1850, when New college, London, was formed, Dr. Harris was chosen professor of systematic and pastoral theology, and was subsequently appointed principal of the college. This appointment he continued to hold until his death, 21st December, 1856. Besides the two works above mentioned, Dr. Harris was author of two prize essays, entitled "Britannia" and the "Great Commission;" also, of a volume entitled "Christian Union;" of a poem called the "Incarnate One," and some other poems and lyrics; of the "Pre-Adamite Earth;" "Man Primeval;" and "Patriarchy." He was likewise one of the editors of the *Biblical Review*, and a frequent contributor to the *Evangelical Magazine*. The "Posthumous Works" of Dr. Harris, consisting exclusively of sermons and charges, were published in two volumes under the editorship of the Rev. Philip Smith in 1857.—G. B–n.

HARRIS, Joseph, an English astronomer, died about 1764. He was a fellow of the Royal Society, and warden of the mint. He was the author of some papers in the Philosophical Transactions from 1728 to 1740, relating to astronomical and magnetic observations; and of a treatise on optics, published after his death in 1775.—W. J. M. R.

HARRIS or HARRIES, Walter, a physician, born at Gloucester about the year 1647. He obtained a perpetual fellowship at New college, Oxford; but having embraced the Roman catholic religion, he relinquished his position in the college and went to France, where he took his doctor's degree. He then returned to London and acquired a considerable practice, chiefly among his co-religionists. In 1679, after Oates' plot, he published a pamphlet entitled "A Farewell to Popery," in which he renounced the Romish faith; and on the Revolution he was appointed physician to William III. He published "Pharmacologia Antiempirica," and other medical works. He was alive in 1725, but the year of his death is not known.—G. BL.

HARRIS, William, D.D., an eminent English presbyterian minister of the eighteenth century, was born in London about the year 1675. He was first assistant to Mr. Henry Read, in Gravel Lane, Southwark, from whence, in 1698, he was removed to the pastoral charge of the important congregation of Crutched Friars. Here he continued in uninterrupted usefulness, and in the enjoyment of a high reputation as a preacher and religious writer, till his death in 1740. His publications were very numerous; and he was reckoned by his contemporaries one of the best writers of English among the dissenters. His principal work was a volume of discourses "On the principal representations of the Messiah throughout the Old Testament," which were written to meet Collins' Discourses on the Grounds and Reasons of the Christian Religion. He was one of the continuators of Matthew Henry's Commentary, for which he wrote the commentary on the epistles to the Philippians and Colossians. He bequeathed his valuable library to Dr. Williams' library in Red Cross Street.—P. L.

HARRIS, William, an historical biographer, was born at Salisbury in 1720, the son of a tradesman of that city. He was educated for the dissenting ministry, and spent most of his life in it at St. Loo in Cornwall, at Wells, and finally at Luppit, in the neighbourhood of Honiton. He published a life of Hugh Peters, 1751; of James I., 1753; of Charles I., 1758; of Cromwell, 1761; and of Charles II., 1765. He died in February 1770, before he could complete his design of writing a life of James II. His biographies avow themselves to be written "after the manner of Mr. Bayle," and the text, accordingly, is drowned by a profusion of annotation, which often, however, contains curious excerpted matter; several collections of scarce old books and pamphlets having been placed at his disposal by such collectors as Birch and Hollis.—F. E.

* HARRIS, Sir William Snow, a distinguished electrician and meteorologist, was born at Plymouth in 1792. He is a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, and was admitted a fellow of the Royal Society in 1831. His name first became known by his papers communicated to the latter body, describing some important instruments of his invention—particularly the hydrostatic balance and thermo-electrometer—by means of which he has thrown considerable light on the laws of electricity and magnetism. He is chiefly distinguished, however, as the author of an efficient system for protecting ships from lightning, which has long been successfully applied in the royal navy. His improvement consists in connecting together the masts and all the large metallic masses of the ship by a com-

plete chain of conductors terminating in the sea. The same principles have been applied to the protection of the royal palaces, the new houses of parliament, the powder magazines, and other public buildings. In 1835 the Royal Society conferred on him the highest honour it can bestow, the large Copley medal; in 1845 he received a vase from the emperor of Russia, and in 1847 he was knighted by her majesty. Besides his contributions to the Royal Society, to the British Association, and to other learned institutions, he is the author of "Effects of Lightning on Floating Bodies;" a work on the "Nature of Thunder-storms," published in 1845; and three valuable treatises on "Electricity;" "Galvanism;" and "Magnetism," published between 1849 and 1855, in Weale's series.—G. BL.

HARRIS. See MALMESBURY, EARL OF.

HARRISON, JOHN, the first maker of chronometers sufficiently accurate for the determination of the longitude at sea, was born in 1693 at Faulby, near Pontefract, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and died in London on the 24th of March, 1775. He was the son of a carpenter, and in his youth practised his father's trade, as well as that of a joiner and cabinetmaker, at Barrow in Lincolnshire. Being occasionally employed to repair clocks and watches, he turned his attention to their manufacture, in which he attained extraordinary skill. In 1726 he removed to London, where he established himself as a clock and watchmaker. In the same year he invented the "gridiron compensation pendulum," in which the downward expansion of bars of a less expansible metal is counteracted by the upward expansion of bars of a more expansible metal, so as to preserve the time of oscillation unchanged in all changes of temperature. This was the second compensation pendulum invented, the first having been Graham's mercurial pendulum. In the same year also, Harrison invented the compensation balance for watches, in which compound bars—each made of a layer of a more expansible metal and a layer of a less expansible metal soldered together—alter their curvature by changes of temperature, and thus change the positions of weights carried at their ends, in such a manner as to counteract the effect of the same changes of temperature on the lengths of the arms of the balance, from which the compound bars project. Amongst other improvements introduced by Harrison into watchmaking, was the spring which keeps up the motion while the watch is wound up. In 1714, the British government had offered a reward for a method of determining the longitude at sea, whose amount was to be regulated by the accuracy of the determination—£10,000 if the error did not exceed one degree; £15,000 if it did not exceed forty minutes; £20,000 if it did not exceed half a degree. Harrison, having resolved to compete for the highest reward, completed the *first marine chronometer* in 1735, and tested it during a trip between Portsmouth and Lisbon. It was approved of by Halley, Graham, Bradley, and Smith, and through their influence he got some temporary assistance in 1737. Thus he was enabled to complete a second chronometer in 1739, and a third in 1741. In 1749, a gold medal was awarded to him by the Royal Society for his improvements. In 1761 he completed a fourth chronometer, more accurate than any of the preceding, and submitted it to the board of longitude. It was tested under the charge of his son, William Harrison, during a series of voyages; and the error proved to be considerably less than the smallest error contemplated by the government. He received successively two instalments of £5000 each; and in 1767, having fulfilled the condition of publishing such a description of his chronometer as enabled another watchmaker (Kendall) to make one similar, he was paid the balance of £10,000 after half a century of persevering labour.—W. J. M. R.

HARRISON, THOMAS, one of Charles I.'s judges and a major-general in Cromwell's army, was born in 1606. Most probably he was the son of a grazier near Newcastle-under-Lyne. Sent to London when young, he is said to have been trained in the office of an attorney. On the breaking out of the civil war Harrison entered the parliament army, and fought at Marston Moor as a major. His zeal and military skill both contributed to advance him; and through all the transactions of those times we find him vigorously siding with the army, first against the king, and then against the parliament. He was one of the commissioners by whom Charles was condemned to death. In 1650 he had attained the rank of major-general, and he commanded a brigade of horse at Worcester. It was Harrison whom Cromwell beckoned to his side and consulted just before he rose in the house of commons and pronounced the doom of the Rump; and Harrison's apostrophe on that occasion to the reluctant speaker, Lenthall, "Sir, I will lend you a hand," is among the sayings of history. When Cromwell became protector, however, the republican Harrison repudiated his old comrade, and as a leader of the Anabaptists and Fifth Monarchy men fiercely opposed the new government. After the Restoration, on the 10th of October, 1660, he was tried for his participation in the death of Charles, and was executed a few days afterwards, dying cheerfully and fearlessly. There is a fair memoir of him in the volume of Trials of Charles I. and the Regicides, published in the Family Library.—F. E.

HARRISON, THOMAS, an eminent English architect, was born at Richmond in Yorkshire in 1744, and died at Castlefield in Cheshire, on the 29th of March, 1829. By the liberality of Lord Dundas he was enabled to go to Rome in 1765, where he not only studied architecture, but practised it with much success and credit. In 1770 he returned to England, and established himself at Chester. The Lune bridge at Lancaster, finished in 1783, was designed by him. It was the first bridge in England with a level roadway, although similar bridges had previously been built in France from the designs of Perronet. He designed many important public buildings at Chester, and the palace of Count Woronzow, on the Dnieper. His most famous work was the Dee bridge at Chester, a single arch, which, until the erection of the Ballochmyle bridge over the Ayr, was the largest stone arch in the world, being two hundred feet in span. It is in many respects a model of bridge-building.—W. J. M. R.

HARRISON, WILLIAM, an English historian, who was educated both at Oxford and Cambridge, and held the living of Radwinter in Essex from 1558 till his death, which happened about the end of 1592. He wrote a "Historical Description of the Island of Britain," published in Hollingshed's Chronicles; and translated the Description of Scotland from Hector Boethius, which is prefixed to Hollingshed's History of Scotland.—G. BL.

HARRISON, WILLIAM, a writer of talent, who under the auspices of Swift, Henley, and Bolingbroke, after Steele's withdrawal, successfully conducted the fifth volume of the Tatler, was educated at Winchester and New college, Oxford. Swift, who was fond of him, and in the journal to Stella described him as "a pretty little fellow, with a great deal of wit, good sense, and good-nature," who had written "some mighty pretty things," got him appointed secretary to Lord Raby, afterwards earl of Strafford, in the negotiation of the peace of Utrecht. In a letter to Swift from Holland, of December 18, 1712, he details his conduct since his appointment, and complains of being left in great straits for want of regular payment. He returned shortly after with the barrier treaty, fell ill in London, and died there, February 14, 1712–13. The poem of Woodstocke Park, in Dodsley's Collection, and an ode to Marlborough, 1707, printed in Duncombe's Horace, are his chief productions in verse; but several others are to be found in Nichol's select collection.—J. W. F.

HARRISON, WILLIAM HENRY, for a brief period president of the United States, was born in Virginia on the 9th of February, 1773. His father was one of the signers of the declaration of independence, and afterwards governor of Virginia. Educated for the medical profession, the future president entered the army at an early age, and rendered distinguished service in wars with the Indians. In 1801 he was appointed governor of Indiana, then a "territory;" and in the war with the Indians in 1811, and in that with England in 1812–13, he figured as a general. A member of the house of representatives in 1816, and a senator in 1824, he was elected president of the United States in 1840, but lived only a month to enjoy his new honours; dying at the White House on the 4th of April, 1841. He contributed to the Transactions of the Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio, an interesting "Essay on the Aborigines of the Ohio Valley."—F. E.

HARRY, BLIND, or HENRY THE MINSTREL, a Scottish poet, author of the well-known "Life of Sir William Wallace," flourished during the fifteenth century. Scarcely anything is known of his life, except what is given by the historian Major, who states that Henry was a man blind from his birth; that he wrote in popular rhymes—a species of composition in which he was no mean proficient—such stories as were then current among the common people; and that he earned his food and raiment by reciting these stories to the great. The "Life of Wallace," however, was by no means composed exclusively, or even mainly

of such materials, for throughout the poem there are frequent references to original authorities which form the main groundwork of the narrative; and Henry represents himself as deeply indebted to a life of the great Scottish patriot, written in Latin by John Blair, the chaplain of Wallace. It was at one time the fashion to regard this poem as wholly a work of fiction; but authentic documents, recently brought to light, have shown that though it contains a great number of mistakes, it is on the whole a valuable and trustworthy narrative. Although the language is homely, and the versification rude, the "Life of Wallace" abounds in passages of great poetical merit. Henry was pensioned by James IV.—(See *Life of Wallace*, by Blind Harry, edited by Dr. Jamieson; and *Wallace Papers*, published by the Maitland Club.)—J. T.

HARSDOERFER, Georg Philipp, a German poet and man of letters, was born at Nuremberg, November 1, 1607, and died in his native town, September 22, 1658. He was a distinguished member of the Fruitful Society, and the principal originator of the still existing Pegnitz-Orden at Nuremberg. He has left about fifty volumes of miscellaneous writings.—K. E.

HARSNET, Samuel, D.D., was born in 1561 at Colchester, the son of a baker. Educated at the school there, he was admitted into King's college, Cambridge, in 1576, passed afterwards to Pembroke hall, of which he was elected fellow in 1583, and took his degree of master of arts in 1584. In this year he preached, at St. Paul's Cross, a sermon which gave great offence to the puritans. About three years after he accepted the mastership of the free-school in his native town; but returned to Pembroke hall in November, 1588, and applied himself diligently to the study of divinity. In 1592 he was one of the proctors of the university; and about five years later became chaplain to Bancroft, bishop of London, through whose patronage his fortunes advanced very rapidly. Rectories, vicarages, prebendary stalls, followed one another in quick succession, until in 1609 he was made bishop of Chichester. Elected master of Pembroke in 1605, he was in 1616 compelled to retire from the office by the puritan party in the college. He was translated from Chichester to Norwich in 1619; and in 1628 became archbishop of York. His high church practices again brought him into trouble with the puritans, who in 1624 charged him before parliament with various misdemeanours, Sir E. Coke being one of his most active adversaries. He defended himself stoutly against the accusation of popery. On 10th November, 1629, he was sworn of the privy council; and on 25th May, 1631, he died at Morton-in-the-Marsh in Gloucestershire. He was buried in the church of Chigwell, Essex, where he had been vicar, and where he founded a free-school and some almshouses. He published two small works, written with a force and keenness of irony that are quite remarkable. The books, which are now rare, are entitled, "A discovery of the fraudulent practices of John Darrel," 1599, 4to; and "A declaration of egregious Popish Impostures," &c., 1603, 4to. From the latter work Shakspeare borrowed the fantastical names of spirits in King Lear.—R. H.

* HART, Solomon Alexander, R.A., professor of painting in the Royal Academy, was born at Plymouth, April, 1806; studied design in the schools of the Royal Academy, and for a short time practised as a miniature painter, but eventually devoted himself to oil-painting. Mr. Hart is a very versatile painter, but his pictures may be arranged in broadly-defined classes—those from the Old Testament, of which "Hannah, the Mother of Samuel, and Eli the High Priest," 1853, and "Athaliah's dismay at the coronation of Joash," 1858, may be quoted as types; Jewish ceremonials, like "The Elevation of the Law"—which was purchased from the gallery of the Society of British Artists, 1830, by Mr. R. Vernon, and presented with the rest of that gentleman's collection to the nation—and "Simchath Torah, or Festival of the Law," 1850; historical, as "Archbishop Langton exhorting the Barons," "Lady Jane Grey in the Tower," 1860; Shaksperian; biographical, as "Guttenberg, Faust, and Schœffer studying the invention of movable types," "Milton visiting Galileo in prison," &c. To these must be added cathedral interiors, scenes of domestic life, &c.; besides portraits, among which may be named those of Dr. Adler, the chief rabbi, painted for the vestry of the Jews' synagogue, London; the duke of Sussex, and Sir A. Rothschild, painted for the Jews' hospital, Sir Moses Montefiore, &c. Mr. Hart was elected A.R.A., 1835; R.A., 1840; and professor of painting, 1854. His first courses of lectures appeared in the *Athenæum*, 1855–56.—J. T–e.

HARTE, Walter, whose chief claim to remembrance is his history of Gustavus Adolphus, was the son of a very wealthy clergyman of Taunton, and seems to have been born about 1695. Educated at Marlborough school and at Oxford, he became a poet, and was patronized by Lord Peterborough. Pope repaid his admiration by correcting his verses, and admitted him to a more than usual share of intimacy. He rose to be vice-president of St. Mary's hall, Oxford, and held that position when Lord Lyttleton introduced him to Lord Chesterfield as a fit tutor and travelling companion for the young gentleman to whom the celebrated letters were addressed. Through Lord Chesterfield he was made a canon of Windsor, and died at Bath in the March of 1774. His "History of the Life of Gustavus Adolphus" was undertaken, it is said, at the suggestion of Lord Peterborough, and occupied him for many years. It embodies the results of great research of a miscellaneous kind; but, written in a harsh and uncouth style, it had not the success which the author expected for it. Harte's "Essays on Husbandry," published in 1764, have been praised by competent judges both for their manner and their matter.—F. E.

HARTLEY, David, a metaphysician of note, was the son of a clergyman of Armley in Yorkshire, where he was born on the 30th August, 1705. He received his earlier education at a private school, and at fifteen proceeded to Jesus college, Cambridge, of which he became a fellow. He had been destined for holy orders, but some scruples respecting portions of the articles prevented him from entering the church (of which, however, he always remained a well-affected member), and he studied medicine. He practised his profession with distinction at Newark, Bury St. Edmund's, London, and Bath, dying in the last-named city on the 25th of August, 1757. He was a placid, amiable, and highly-cultivated man, and enjoyed the friendship of such of the eminent among his contemporaries as Butler, Warburton, Hoadley, and Young of the Night Thoughts. His first metaphysical work is said to have been a dissertation entitled "Conjecturæ quædam de sensu, motu, et idearum generatione," published, according to Dr. Parr, the year before the appearance of his chief work, and described by Mr. S. D. Lewis as "nothing more nor less than an abstract in Latin of the first part of the Observations." These were given to the world in 1749 as "Observations on Man, his frame, his duty, and his expectations." The work was begun when the author was twenty-five, and was completed two or three years before it was published. It is divided into two parts. In part i., entitled "On the Frame of the Human Body and Mind," Hartley developes his physical hypothesis of the origin of all our sensations and ideas, and then the doctrine (to which he was the first to give prominence) of the association of ideas. His hypothesis of vibrations was suggested, according to his own accounts, by a casual remark in the Principia, where Newton, speaking of the sense of seeing, hints that it may be explained by "vibrations being propagated along the solid fibres of the optic nerves into the brain." Hartley resolved the operations of the senses into the hypothetical vibration of a hypothetical ether in connection with the nervous system. Each sense had its nerves suited to its nature, and these as they were affected by the external impulse of various bodies, conveyed the outward impressions to the brain, the great reservoir or common centre of the nervous influence. By the degrees of force with which the outward impressions were given, the various kinds of vibration, the line of direction in which they were, so to speak, impinged, and the constitution of the sets of nerves, he accounted physically for everything from the simplest sensation up to the most complex idea. His exposition of the association of ideas, as explaining the sequence of all mental phenomena, is more valuable than his vibrational hypothesis; but Hartley's speculations, ingenious and laborious as he was, have long been discarded. Perhaps their chief value in the history of philosophy has been to show distinctly the materialistic result of such thinking as Locke's, although Hartley energetically disclaimed the materialism to which his system evidently led. Part ii. of his work is entitled "Observations on the Duty and Expectations of Mankind," and deals chiefly with religion, natural and revealed, Hartley broaching in it what in the language of modern theology is called Universalism.—F. E.

HARTLEY, David, son of the eminent metaphysician, was born in 1729. At his father's death in 1757, he relinquished all views of a profession; and offering himself a candidate for

parliament, was elected member for Hull. He was an eloquent advocate of popular rights, both in parliament and in the press, being the author of numerous political pamphlets. He strongly opposed the war with the American colonies; and when the independence of the United States was acknowledged by the mother country, Hartley had the honour to be named minister plenipotentiary to negotiate with Franklin; and in 1783 he signed at Paris the definitive treaty. He further claims distinction as being one of the first public men who moved for the abolition of the African slave-trade, "as a violation of the laws of God and the rights of man." He was also a scientific investigator, and the projector of many useful inventions, one of which, for the preservation of buildings from fire, merits especial attention. In private life he was amiable and polished, while his benevolence was as great as it was secretly exercised. He died at Bath on the 19th of December, 1813.—R. H.

HARTLEY, Jesse, an English engineer, was born in 1780, and died at Bootle Marsh, near Liverpool, on the 24th of August, 1860. He was the son of the master bridge-builder of the county of York, and succeeded his father in that office. He was the engineer of the celebrated Grosvenor bridge over the Dee at Chester, of which Thomas Harrison was the architect; and in every part of that structure he left striking evidence of that practical skill and knowledge of materials and workmanship which characterized all that he executed. That bridge was, until very lately, the largest stone arch in the world, being of two hundred feet span. Its rise is forty-two feet, and its form a segment of a circle. It was completed in 1833; and soon afterwards Hartley was appointed engineer of the Liverpool docks, which post he held till his death, and in that capacity planned and executed with complete success the most extensive dock-works in the world.—W. J. M. R.

HARTLIB, Samuel, a writer chiefly on agricultural subjects, born probably about the commencement of the seventeenth century, was the son of a Polish merchant, who from religious motives emigrated to Elbing in Prussia. Hartlib's mother is supposed to have been an Englishwoman, which would account for his familiarity with our language. At any rate, two of her sisters were well married in England, whither he repaired about 1640, according to Warton. The earliest of his works printed in England, the "Conatuum Comenianorum præludia," bears the date of 1637. He appears to have at first carried on an extensive agency business in this country, at the same time employing himself with authorship; between 1641 and 1647 he published several treatises on the religious controversies of the day. It was in 1645 that he published the Discourse of Flanders Husbandry, and in 1652, the "Legacy; or an enlargement on the discourse of husbandry used in Brabant and Flanders"—both of which gave a powerful stimulus to the improvement of English agriculture. For the latter of these works Cromwell, it is said, gave Hartlib a pension of £100 a-year; but he was the author of neither of them, the Discourse having been the composition of Sir Richard Weston, and the Legacy, although revised by him, that of Robert Child. He wrote, however, several original works on agriculture and cognate subjects; he is said to have been one of the promoters of the Royal Society, and, according to his own account, he opened an academy on original principles for the education of the children of the gentry. It was this circumstance, probably, which led Milton to dedicate to Hartlib his famous Tractate on Education. At the Restoration he was neglected, and the year of his death is unknown. There is a good account of his writings in Mr. Donaldson's "Agricultural Biographies," London, 1854.—F. E.

HARTMANN, Anton Theodor, a German protestant scholar and divine, who was born in 1774, and died at Rostock in 1838. He pursued his studies at Göttingen, and in 1811 was appointed professor of theology at Rostock. He was chiefly eminent for his extensive acquaintance with the Hebrew and Arabic languages, literature, and antiquities. The works he published are very numerous, displaying remarkable learning and research, and they are specially valued by those who study the subjects of which they treat.—B. H. C.

HARTMANN, Ferdinand, a German painter, was born in 1770 at Stuttgard. He studied in the academy there, and afterwards went to Rome, where he produced his "Eros and Anteros." This picture attracted much attention, and led to his appointment as professor in the Dresden academy, of which he was a few years later named director. Hartmann was best known as a painter of classic subjects, such as "Hylas and the Nymphs," "Hercules strangling the Lion," "Hector and the Trojans," &c.; but he also painted religious and historical pictures. His "Three Marys at the Grave" in particular was much admired.—J. T–e.

* HARTMANN, Moritz, a distinguished German poet, was born in the village of Duschnik in Bohemia, October 15, 1821, and studied at Prague and Vienna. In order to publish his poems—"Kelch and Schwert"—he left Austria in 1844, where, on account of the liberal cast of the opinions they advocated, they would have cost him his liberty. After some years' travelling he returned towards the end of 1847, and was immediately put to trial, but fortunately released on the outbreak of the revolution of 1848. He was now elected a deputy to the Frankfort national assembly, where he sided with the left, and portrayed the prominent members and their debates in his "Rhymed Chronicle of Friar Mauritius." Together with R. Blum and Fröbel, he proceeded in October 1849 to Vienna, whence in due time he succeeded in making his escape. He then travelled again in England and France, and has lately settled at Geneva. Besides his poems he has published novels, sketches of travel, &c., characterized by liberal views in politics, a vivid imagination, and an energetic and elegant diction. Conjointly with Szarvady he has also translated the poems of A. Petöfi.—K. E.

HARTMANN, Von Aue, one of the three greatest German minnesingers, lived in the beginning of the thirteenth century. He appears to have received a liberal education, and to have joined in the crusade of 1228, which is nearly all that we know of his life. His poems—"Erec," "Iwein," "Gregorius," "Der arme Heinrich," &c.—though mostly imitated from French and other originals, are productions of undoubted genius, and have an imperishable charm about them. They captivate the reader by their delicate feeling and the beauties of their diction. The best editions are by the brothers Grimm, Professor Lachmann, and Professor M. Haupt.—K. E.

HARTSOEKER, Nicholas, a Dutch optician, physicist, and metaphysician, was born at Gouda in 1656, and died at Utrecht in 1725. His father intended him for the church, but he pursued the study of physical science in secret. Having accidentally discovered the art of making microscopes by melting the ends of threads of glass into globules, he applied these magnifiers to physiological researches, of which he did not till long afterwards publish the results. Having through Huyghens been introduced at Paris to Jean Dominique Cassini, he was induced by that astronomer to apply himself to the manufacture of telescopes, in which he became very skilful. In 1694 he published an essay on dioptrics, which, besides its proper subject, treats of a general theory of the molecular constitution of matter, founded on the hypothesis of small hard atoms enveloped by an elastic atmosphere; the atoms in groups forming tangible bodies, and the atmosphere serving to transmit light and other forces. This hypothesis he further explained and applied in a treatise on physics, published in 1696. The same idea, variously modified, has occurred to many physical theorists. In 1696 Hartsoeker returned to Holland, and shortly afterwards was made known to Peter the Great, who urged him to accept a professorship of mathematics in Russia, but without success. In 1699 he was appointed a foreign associate of the French Academy of Sciences. In 1704 he was induced by the elector palatine to become professor of mathematics and natural philosophy at Düsseldorf. A short time before his death he resigned this post, and returned to his native country. He was remarkable for an insatiable love of controversy, which at times, in the absence of other antagonists, even led him to assail and confute some of the opinions previously upheld by himself. He was a fierce opponent of the system of Newton, chiefly on the ground that, as he understood it, it required the supposition of empty space between the heavenly bodies.—W. J. M. R.

HARTSON, Hall, was born probably in Dublin about the year 1739, and educated in Trinity college there. He was a young man of great promise; possessed fine taste, much ability, and was highly accomplished. He travelled extensively over Europe several times. The celebrated Dr. Thomas Leland was his friend and patron; and from his romance of Longworth, Earl of Salisbury, Hartson composed a tragedy, "The Countess of Salisbury," which was produced at Crow Street theatre, Dublin, in 1765, and at the Haymarket, London, in 1767. The success

of this piece was remarkable, and it deservedly retained possession of the London boards for thirty years. His only other composition was a poem, "Youth." He died of consumption in London, March, 1773, so poor that his friend Hugh Boyd had to defray the expense of his funeral.—J. F. W.

* HARTZENBUSCH, Juan Eugenio, a Spanish dramatic writer, born 6th September, 1806; his father being a cabinet-maker in Madrid, of German extraction, a man of culture, but stern and taciturn. He was at first destined for the clerical profession, and received his education at the college of San Isidor in Madrid. His father having lost all his property by the revolution of 1823, Eugenio was obliged, with his brother, to work as a journeyman for support; but it was about this time that he first saw a theatre, and probably from an earlier period he had been busy in the study of the old Spanish dramatists, and in adapting French pieces to the stage. Some were rejected, and among them "Floresinda," since published in the Galeria Dramatica. The first public exhibition of any of his works was that of an adaptation of the Amo Criado of Francesca de Rojas, at the theatre De la Cruz, 24th April, 1829. The revolution which took place in the literary taste of Spain about the year 1834–36, was not favourable to his popularity. He lived with Alfieri and Molière; the public wanted imitations of Dumas and his school. Nevertheless, while in some instances he yielded too much to the prevailing taste, he continued to follow the bent of his own more masculine genius. In 1834 he relinquished his mechanical occupation, and entered the office of the *Madrid Gazette*, first as a shorthand writer, and afterwards in other capacities. His most celebrated, and perhaps best tragedy, "Los Amantes de Teruel," was represented in January, 1837. Another drama, "Doña Mencia, ó la Boda en la Inquisicion," obtained for him from the queen the cross of Isabel la Católica. His adaptations from the French, as well as his original works are numerous. Among the latter are some comedies. Hartzenbusch has superintended editions of Calderon, Ruiz de Alarcon, and Lope de Vega. He is also the author of various minor humorous sketches, poems, and fables, some of which were collected under the title of "Ensayos poeticos y articulos en prosa, literarios, y de costumbres" (1843). In 1844 he was appointed to an office in the royal library; and in 1847 he became a member of the Royal Academy. In 1846 and 1847 he wrote the theatrical criticisms in *El Español*, and contributed to a humorous periodical, *La Risa*.—F. M. W.

HARVARD, John, founder of Harvard college, U.S., was a puritan minister in England, who emigrated to America, and died at Charleston in 1638. He left a legacy of £779 to the school at Newton or Cambridge, which was subsequently constituted a college under the name of the founder.—G. BL.

HARVEY, Sir Eliab, a distinguished English naval officer, was born at Chigwell in 1759. One of his ancestors was the celebrated William Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood. He entered the naval service in his twelfth year as a midshipman in the yacht *William and Mary*, and afterwards served some time in the *Orpheus* frigate, and then in the *Lynx*. In 1775, during the American war, he was with Lord Howe in the *Eagle*, 74. In 1778 he was made lieutenant, and, after two years' service on the North Sea station in the *Dolphin*, he was promoted to post rank in January, 1783, by the express command, it is said, of the king. In 1794, when hostilities broke out with France, Captain Harvey was appointed to the command of the frigate *Santa Margaritta*, and assisted in the capture of Martinique and Guadaloupe. In 1796 he served in the West Indies under Sir Hyde Parker, and two years later, when measures were taken to repel a threatened invasion of the French, he was intrusted with the command of the Essex district. During the remainder of this war he commanded the *Triumph*, which was attached to the Channel fleet. When the rupture of the peace of Amiens took place in 1803 Captain Harvey obtained the command of the *Temeraire*, a 98-gun ship, in which he fought with brilliant courage at the memorable battle of Trafalgar, 21st October, 1805. The *Temeraire*, during one part of the action, was close to Lord Nelson's ship, the *Victory*, and for some time had to contend single-handed with two or three of the enemy's vessels. As an acknowledgment of his signal services, Captain Harvey was immediately promoted to the rank of rear-admiral. His next service was on board the *Tonnant* of 80 guns, in the Channel fleet, under Lord St. Vincent, and subsequently under Lord Gambier. In 1809 a serious misunderstanding arose between the latter and Admiral Harvey, in consequence of his lordship having appointed Lord Cochrane to conduct the fireships employed against the French vessels lying in the Basque roads—a step which excited great jealousy among the superior officers in the Channel fleet. Admiral Harvey was tried by court-martial, and sentenced to be dismissed the service for insubordination. His reputation, however, stood so high that his offence was virtually overlooked, and he was promoted to the rank of vice-admiral in 1810, and of a full admiral in 1819. He was also nominated a K.C.B. in 1815, and a G.C.B. in 1825. Admiral Harvey represented the borough of Maldon in 1780, and again in 1806. He died in 1830.—J. T.

HARVEY, Gabriel, an English poet, born about the year 1545. He is said to have been the son of a ropemaker, but this rests on the statement of his enemy, Thomas Nash, who calls him "the eldest son of the halter-maker." He was educated at Cambridge, and became a fellow of Trinity hall there, and also a doctor of laws at Oxford in 1585, practising as a civilian in the prerogative court. He was a man of learning, and of considerable merit as a poet, writing both in English and Latin verse. His verses, prefixed to the Fairie Queen of his friend Spenser, signed Hobbinal, are well known. He is, however, best remembered by his controversy with Nash and Robert Green, two profligate wits and rhymsters of the day, whom he castigated with much ability. Spenser, as well as the author of the epistle prefixed to the Shepherd's Calendar, bestows high praises on Harvey, the latter styling him "the most excellent and learned both orator and poet." He sought to introduce Latin versification into English poetry, and was one of the first to adopt English hexameters. His works are rare, and have much interest for bibliomaniacs. He died in 1630. His sons, John and Richard, had both literary reputations.—J. F. W.

* HARVEY, George, R.S.A., Scottish painter, was born in 1806 at St. Ninian's, Fifeshire. Whilst serving his time with a bookseller, he employed every spare moment in drawing; and when, in 1824, he was allowed to enter the Trustees' Academy as a student of art, his progress was proportionably rapid. From the first Mr. Harvey's pictures were generally popular in Scotland, but it was long before they acquired anything like equal favour in England. He has of course painted many pictures small in size and trifling in subject; but the majority have been characterized by seriousness of purpose and a thoughtful development of the conception. Especially has he laboured on the history of the Scottish covenanters and the English puritans. Among his chief works are "Covenanters Preaching," 1830; "Covenanters' Baptism," 1831; "Covenanters' Communion," 1840; "The Duke of Argyll an hour before his Execution," 1842; "Bunyan in Bedford jail," 1838; "First reading of the Bible in the Crypt of St. Paul's," 1847; "Quitting the Manse," 1848; "Highland Funeral," 1844; "Glen Enterkin," 1846; "Sabbath in the Glen," 1858. Several of these have been engraved. He is one of the oldest members of the Scottish Academy, having become associate at its foundation in 1826, and member in 1829.—J. T–e.

HARVEY, Gideon, born in Surrey about 1625, was successively physician to Charles II. in his exile, to the English army in Flanders, and to the Tower of London. He was vain and arrogant; and, under pretence of reforming the art of medicine, was constantly at war with the College of Physicians. Besides some medical treatises of little value, he wrote a pamphlet, entitled "The Conclave of Physicians, detecting their Intrigues, Frauds, and Plots against the Patients;" also "Ars curandi morbos expectatione; item de vanitatibus, dolis, et mendaciis medicorum." He died about 1700.—G. BL.

* HARVEY, William, designer, was born in 1796 at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and apprenticed in 1810 to Thomas Bewick, the famous engraver on wood, many of whose later cuts were drawn on the wood or engraved by Harvey. In 1817 he came to London and went through a careful course of study under Haydon—the Landseers and Lance being his fellow-students; and at this time he engraved Haydon's Dentatus, perhaps the largest and most elaborate wood-engraving that had been executed in this country. But he thenceforward devoted himself wholly to designing, and he has ever since continued to produce with untiring industry designs for the wood-engraver, of almost every conceivable variety of subject, and in countless profusion; and—whether historical or poetical, in architecture, landscape, or natural history—all displaying fancy, taste, accu-

racy, and technical knowledge. Among his most successful illustrations are those to Lane's translation of the Thousand and One Nights; to Mr. Charles Knight's Pictorial Shakspeare, Land we live in, &c.; Northcote's Fables; the Tower Menagerie, &c. Among his latest are those to the Pilgrim's Progress, and to Wood's Natural History.—J. T–e.

HARVEY, William, M.D., the discoverer of the function of the heart and circulation of the blood, was the eldest son of Thomas Harvey, yeoman, and Joan Halke, his wife, and born at Folkestone, Kent, in 1578. Amid the wreck of reputations which time so commonly makes, the name and fame of Harvey, after the long lapse of more than two hundred and eighty years, still meet us with undimmed lustre. His figure, indeed, is one of the imperishable beacons on the path of human progress. In relation to the physics of animal bodies, Harvey stands precisely in the same position as does Copernicus to the physics of the solar system. Each of these great men in his own sphere gave the first rude shock to prescription and authority, and kindled the torch that has since lighted science on her way in developing the system of the universe, and in eliciting the laws of life and organization. It is impossible to overestimate the influence which Harvey's induction has had on the progress of physiological knowledge, and on the science, as contrasted with the empirical practice, of medicine. Harvey received the rudiments of his liberal education at the grammar-school of Canterbury, and at sixteen years of age was a student of Caius-Gonvil college, Cambridge, where he kept the usual terms and graduated B.A. in 1597. Selecting physic as his profession, and England in those days boasting of no school of medicine, Harvey, like the rest of his countrymen who chose the same path, had to betake himself to the continent for instruction. The medical schools of France and Italy were in their palmiest days towards the end of the sixteenth century; and it was at the university of Padua, under the celebrated Fabricius of Acquapendente that the seeds of that grand induction were sown which has made the name of our English Harvey immortal. Having spent five years at Padua in the study of his profession, Harvey achieved his degree of doctor in medicine; and returning to England in the course of the same year (1602), and complying with the requisite forms, he also obtained his doctor's diploma from his old alma mater, Cambridge. In 1604, being then twenty-six years of age, he married the daughter of Dr. Lancelot Browne; and entering his name on the list of candidates for the fellowship of the College of Physicians, he settled himself for practice in London. In 1609 he was appointed physician to St. Bartholomew's hospital, and dedicating himself steadily to his professional duties, he appears to have risen rapidly to distinction; for we find him, after no very protracted servitude, in the position of physician to many of the foremost men of the age—Thomas, earl of Arundel, the Lord-chancellor Bacon, &c. The year 1615 is memorable in the life of William Harvey; he was chosen lecturer on anatomy and surgery to the College of Physicians on the foundation of Dr. Richard Caldwall; and in this new capacity he began within a year to give oral expositions of his new views of the action of the heart and the motion of the blood through all parts of the body in a continuous circle. It was not, however, till long after that he gave wider notoriety to his discoveries through the agency of the press, by publishing his "Exercitationes de motu Cordis et Sanguinis" at Frankfort-on-the-Maine in 1628. Up to this time the views of Harvey were probably unknown beyond the sphere of his own immediate influence. Till after the publication of Frankfort we perceive no stir in the anatomical world about the circulation of the blood, and no notice of Harvey as an innovator, and therefore, in the vulgar apprehension, a dangerous person. Shortly after the publication of the work on the heart and blood, however, we have evidences that the subject was attracting the notice of anatomists; for various dissertations in contravention of his views began to make their appearance on the continent of Europe. At home he had no public opponent; but the vulgar here had their revenge in another way, by questioning his skill as a practitioner; so that he complained to his contemporary, Aubrey, that "after the coming out of his book his practice had greatly declined." It is important here to observe that the conclusions of Harvey certainly took the world by surprise. Among his original opponents there is no hint at similar views already entertained by others. Differing entirely from current and long accredited notions, Harvey's inferences were at first simply rejected, and rejected by all the continental authorities with singular unanimity; his merits as a discoverer in contrast with others are never made subject of discussion. It is only by-and-by, when a possibility of Harvey being in the right was dawning on men's minds, that envy began to see things in the writings of older anatomists which had never been seen there before, and which, with the new interpretation, went to rob Harvey of almost all merit as a discoverer. The works of Columbus, Cæsalpinus, and Servetus, were now declared to contain enunciations of the circulation of the blood—of the lesser circulation at all events, if not of the greater; and strange to say, it was left for a writer of the present day, the latest of the biographers of Harvey, to show, by immediate reference to the writings of these celebrated men, that they had in no instance conceived a circulation of the blood in the sense in which Harvey demonstrated and we now understand it. (See the Life of Harvey, prefixed to his works, edited for the Sydenham Society by R. Willis, M.D., 8vo; London, 1847.) Till Harvey wrote, the liver was regarded as the origin of the veins, which were alone believed to be the proper bloodvessels; the arteries, as their name implies, were rather channels for air or vital spirits, with which a little blood was accidentally mixed. The heart, the moving power in Harvey's system, was the generator of heat and vital spirits to his predecessors, and served but as a sort of cistern, from which the blood was ejected by the act of inspiration, and to which it reverted in the act of expiration. How could there be a circulation of the blood with its immediate and necessary agent overlooked? Harvey's title gives a key to the right understanding of the state of the question when he himself appeared. It is not an exercise on the circulation of the blood, but "Exercises on the movement of the Heart and Blood:" the action of the heart has precedence, as of right, over the motion of the blood. The action of the heart once understood, the double circulation of the blood through the lungs, and through the body at large, follows as a necessity from the arrangement of the wonderful valvular apparatus of the propelling organ. Though his scientific inquiries may have interfered with his popularity, and led to the decline of his general practice, Harvey seems to have made steady way with the court and the great world. Some years after he had been made lecturer to the College of Physicians, he was chosen one of the physicians extraordinary to James I., with promise of reversion of the office of physician-in-ordinary on the first vacancy; and to this dignity he at length attained, but it was after the death of James and when his son Charles had already filled the throne for several years. The treatise on the heart and blood is dedicated to Charles, who is reported to have taken such an immediate interest in the studies of his physician as to have commanded a demonstration of the matters in question. Charles also most liberally furnished Harvey from the royal parks with the does which he required in the observations he was now pursuing upon the subject of generation. Harvey's position as physician to the court led, in the course of the year 1630, to an engagement as medical attendant on the young duke of Lennox in his travels on the continent, in the course of which Venice and the north of Italy must have been visited. In 1636 we again find Harvey in the suite of the earl of Arundel in his extraordinary embassy to the emperor; and in the city of Nuremberg seeking an interview with the celebrated anatomist, Caspar Hoffmann, for the purpose of demonstrating to him from the subject his new views of the heart's actions and the motion of the blood. Charles having in the course of 1640 brought matters to a crisis between himself and his people, the standard of despotic power on one hand, and of parliamentary and constitutional government on the other, was unfurled, and the battle of Edgehill was fought in 1641. At this conflict our Harvey was present. "During the fight," says Aubrey, "the prince and duke of York were committed to his care. He told me," continues the gossip, "that he withdrew with them under a hedge and took out a book and read. But he had not read very long before a bullet of a great gun grazed on the ground near him, which made him remove his station." Charles continuing to have his head-quarters at Oxford for several years after Edgehill, Harvey continued there with him—but not entirely occupied with his court duties, as it appears; for Aubrey informs us incidentally that, along with Dr. Bathurst, "he had a hen set upon eggs for the study of generation," a subject which seems for many years to have absorbed a large share of his attention. At Oxford Harvey had the usual complimentary honour of D.C.L. conferred on him,

and by-and-by he was made warden of Merton college, an office which he, however, did not long retain, for the court had soon after his appointment to quit Oxford. Harvey's long residence at Oxford in the train of Charles, with the inevitable neglect of his London duties—of those connected with his position at St. Bartholomew's hospital especially—could not fail to attract attention; so that we are not surprised to find a notice on the journals of the house of commons, under date February 12th, 1643–44, of "a motion made to recommend Dr. Mucklethwaite to the warden and masters of St. Bartholomew's hospital to be physician in the place of Dr. Harvey, who hath withdrawn himself from his charge, and is retired to the party in arms against the parliament." After the surrender of Oxford in 1646, Harvey appears to have followed the fortunes of Charles no longer—a measure to which he was probably led by advancing years; for all we know of Harvey leads us to conclude, that he was ever true and steadfast in loyalty as in friendship. From this time forward Harvey probably did little as a physician; indeed, he seems not to have resided constantly in London, but to have spent much of his time at the houses of more than one of his brothers in the country. Harvey, however, must have been engaged in very lucrative practice before the civil war broke out, for the fund he then accumulated grew so fast under the prudent management of his brother Eliab, the city merchant, that at his death Harvey was worth some £20,000, a very ample fortune in those days. In retiring from public life Harvey did not by any means abandon himself to idleness. He had long been engaged in the study of the difficult subject of generation, and in the course of 1651, at the especial instance of Dr. Ent, by far the most bulky of his works was given to the world. Ent's account of his interview with Harvey on the occasion of his obtaining this work for publication is extremely interesting, and brings us face to face with the great anatomist, whose language to Ent is highly imaginative as he refers to the troubles he had brought upon himself by the publication of the "Exercises on the Heart." "Would you be the man," he exclaims to Ent, who is pressing him to share with the world some farther fruits of his ingenuity—"Would you be the man to have me quit the peaceful haven where I now pass my life, and launch again upon the faithless sea? You, who know full well what a storm my former lucubrations raised! Much better is it oftentimes to grow wise at home than, by publishing what you have gathered with infinite pains, to stir up tempests that may rob you of peace and quiet for the rest of your days." Ent nevertheless succeeded in overpersuading the old philosopher, and carried off the MS., comparing himself to a second Jason laden with another golden fleece, and engaging to perform the midwife's part and usher the work into the world. The scope and character of the work on generation were of themselves guarantees that Harvey would not be disturbed by the cavils and objections of ill-informed and speculative opponents. Here he offended no accredited ideas, came in rude contact with no foregone conclusions by his observations. Almost the only assumption in the work indeed is contained in the epigraph—"Omne animal ex ovo;" the text is an account of that which is presented to sense and sight, and is simple description. In more recent times the subject of generation has been found one of the most interesting that could engage the attention of the physiologist; but to make it so he wanted the light of general and transcendental anatomy, which had not been created in Harvey's day, and above all he wanted the assistance of the microscope, which did not yet exist. Our modern interest in the wonderful processes of generation ends at a point almost before the inquiries of Harvey begin. The work on generation, then, does not appear to have made any stir in the world of science; but that it enhanced its author's reputation among his contemporaries is unquestionable. Harvey was, in fact, now looked up to by common consent as the most distinguished anatomist and physician of his age, and soon after the publication of the work in question, the College of Physicians decreed him a statue to be erected in their hall, where with a suitable inscription on its base, it stood till the great fire of 1666 desolated London. The inscription has come down to us, but the statue perished. This appears to have been the only statue of Harvey which was executed in his lifetime, and its loss is greatly to be regretted; though we are not without contemporary presentments of Harvey in the shape of portraits, which happily make us familiar with the man as he looked when in life. Aubrey, moreover, has left a few graphic word-touches that seem to bring us very near him. "In person," says Aubrey, "he was of the lowest stature, round-faced, olivaster complexion; little eye, round, very black, full of spirit; his hair black as a raven. In temper," continues our authority, "he was very choleric, and in his younger days he wore a dagger, as the fashion then was, which he would be apt to draw out upon every occasion." Harvey, however, was unquestionably of a most placable and amiable disposition; with his own family he lived on terms of entire intimacy, and he was universally beloved and honoured among his professional friends. He seems to have been entirely free from all love of ostentation and titular distinction. He built, furnished, and endowed a handsome library for the College of Physicians at his own entire cost, but his name did not even appear in connection with the gift; the inscription round the cornice merely announced that the building was erected under the auspices of Dr. Prujean, the president of the year. Harvey's mind was largely imbued with the imaginative faculty; he was one of nature's poets, though he did not write in verse; he was also strongly possessed with the sentiments that lead to true piety. With the ancient philosophers he appears to have regarded the universe and its parts as existing by the will, and actuated by the power, of a supreme and all-pervading Intelligence. He was a great admirer of Virgil, whose works were frequently in his hands, and whose religious philosophy he appears also in a great measure to have adopted, though upon the purely deistic notions of cultivated antiquity he undoubtedly engrafted a special faith in the christian dispensation. Harvey was universally inquisitive into natural things and natural phenomena, and his industry in collecting facts and recording them was unwearied. He was the first English comparative anatomist; that is, he was the first physiologist our country had produced whose superiority of mental endowment led him to perceive the relations between the meanest and the highest of organized beings, and who made the simplicity of structure and function in the one the means of explaining the complexity of structure and function in the other The great British physiologist of the nineteenth century, Hunter, had certainly a herald in the great comparative anatomist and physiologist of the seventeenth century. "Had anatomists," says Harvey, "only been as conversant with the dissection of the lower animals as they are with that of the human body, many matters that have hitherto kept them in a perplexity of doubt would in my opinion have met them freed from every kind of difficulty."—(On the Heart, cap. vi.) Aubrey mentions particularly Harvey's having often said, "that of all the losses he sustained, no grief was so crucifying to him as the loss of his papers (containing notes of his dissections of many of the lower animals), which, together with his goods in his lodgings at Whitehall, were plundered at the beginning of the rebellion." But these notes on comparative anatomy were not the only loss; the "Medical Observations," or "Medical Anatomy," perished at the same time, a great work still more to be regretted, in which Harvey himself informs us that he intended "from the many dissections he had made of the bodies of persons worn out by serious and strange affections, to relate how and in what way the internal organs were changed in their situation, size, figure, structure, consistency, and other sensible qualities, from their natural forms and appearances. For even as the dissection of healthy bodies contributes essentially to the advancement of philosophy and sound physiology, so does the inspection of diseased and cachectic subjects powerfully assist philosophical pathology." (*Second Dissert. to Riolan.*) This is precisely the system which the celebrated Morgagni pursued, and it is still the grand business which the most illustrious among modern pathologists are striving to accomplish. Harvey preserved his mental activity and vigour to the very end of his life. His letter to Slegel of Hamburg, written in his seventy-fifth year, has all the perspicuity and force of a much younger man's production. He continued his lectures till within a few years of his death, and very shortly before that event Aubrey found him reading Oughtred's Clavis Mathematica, and working the problems. Accumulating years, however, and reiterated attacks of gout, from which he had long suffered severely, at length asserted their mastery over the declining body, and Harvey, the great in intellect, the noble in nature, the fortunate in the love and affection of his friends, the favoured in his death, quitted life on the 3rd of June, 1657, in the eightieth year of his age; "the palsy," as Aubrey has it, "giving him an easy passport in the evening of the same day on which he was stricken." The funeral took place a few days afterwards,

the body being attended far beyond the walls of the city by a long train of friends, and the remains finally deposited in a vault at Hempstead in Essex.—R. W.

* HARVEY, William Henry, a distinguished botanist, professor of botany in the university of Dublin. He was born at Limerick on the 5th of February, 1811, being the eleventh and youngest child of Joseph Massey Harvey, a member of the Society of Friends, and a respectable and respected merchant for fifty years in that city. Mr. Harvey acted for some years as colonial secretary at the Cape of Good Hope, and during that time he devoted much attention to the botany of the colony. He sent large collections of dried specimens of plants to Britain. Many of these are deposited in the herbaria of the universities of Edinburgh and Dublin, and at the Royal Garden, Kew. Along with Dr. Sonder, he is now publishing the Flora Capensis, or a systematic description of the plants of Cape Colony, Caffraria, and Port Natal. He is also issuing a "Thesaurus Capensis," containing figures of many of the more interesting Cape plants. He is the most celebrated British algologist of the present day, and has published a standard work in four volumes on the sea-weeds of Britain, entitled "Phycologia Britannica." He has also examined and published works upon the algæ of North America, Australia, and Ceylon. He assisted Dr. Hooker in the determination of antarctic algæ, and has published many valuable papers in botanical journals and in the Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy, and other scientific societies. He is an honorary M.D. of Trinity college, Dublin; a fellow of the Royal and Linnæan Societies; and a member of the Royal Irish Academy.—J. H. B.

HARWOOD, Edward, D.D., a well-known English scholar, critic, and divine, was born in the county of Lancaster in 1729. His parents were dissenters, and he was educated at Darwen, Blackburn, and in the college founded by Mr. Coward. In 1765 he accepted a pastorate at Bristol, which he held for five years. He subsequently returned to London, where he continued to labour as a literary man until his death, January 14, 1794, at which time he was in reduced circumstances. He obtained his degree of D.D. from Edinburgh, and was one of the most prolific writers, as he was one of the greatest readers of his day. He is now best known by his "View of the various editions of the Greek and Roman Classics." He also wrote an "Introduction to the New Testament," published in 1767, and followed in 1768 by a "New Translation of the New Testament." He also published an edition of the Greek Testament. A list of his works will be found in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1794.—B. H. C.

HASAN. See Hassan.

HASDRUBAL, the name of several distinguished Carthaginians, of whom the most celebrated were the following:—1. A son of Mago, represented by Justin as being one of the chief founders of the military dominion of Carthage. 2. A Carthaginian general in the first Punic war, who was defeated by the Roman consul L. Cæcilius Metellus under the walls of Panormus, 250 B.C. He escaped from the action, but was put to death on his return to Carthage. 3. A son-in-law of Hamilcar Barca, at whose death he succeeded to the chief command of the army in Spain, 229 B.C. He founded the city of New Carthage, and by warlike operations against the hostile tribes, greatly extended the Carthaginian empire in Spain. He was assassinated in the eighth year of his command. 4. A son of Hamilcar Barca and brother of Hannibal, who left him in command of the army in Spain when he himself set out on his march to Italy, 218 B.C. When the news of the great victory of Cannæ reached Carthage, orders were immediately sent to Hasdrubal to join his brother. In the spring of 207 B.C. he crossed the Alps, and in a battle which was fought on the right bank of the Metaurus, Hasdrubal was defeated and slain. 5. A son of Gisco, who was sent to the assistance of Hasdrubal, the son of Hamilcar, while contending against the Romans in Spain. He was defeated by Scipio in a great battle, and having withdrawn into Africa, where he was joined by Syphax, king of the Massilians, he was again twice defeated by the Roman general. He then returned to Carthage, where he is said to have put an end to his life by poison. 6. A general who was raised to the chief command of the Carthaginians during the third Punic war. When Carthage was taken by Scipio Africanus the life of Hasdrubal was spared; but he was carried prisoner to Rome to adorn the triumph of his conqueror.—G. BL.

* HASE, Karl August, a distinguished German theologian, born in 1800 at Steinbach in Saxony. In 1829 he became extraordinary professor of philosophy at Leipsic, but was immediately called to Jena to be professor of theology, where he has since remained. His best known works are—"Hutterus Redivivus," 7th edition, 1850; "Kirchengeschichte," 7th edition, 1854; "Leben Jesu;" "Evangelische Dogmatik," 4th edition, 1850; "Gnosis," 1826–28, 3 vols. 8vo. Professor Hase is a prolific and singularly lucid writer on ecclesiastical questions and parties.—S. D.

HASE, Theodor von, was born at Bremen in 1682. In 1707 he became professor of belles-lettres at Hanau. In 1708 he was appointed professor of Hebrew at Bremen, and minister of a church. In 1723 he became theological professor at Bremen, where he died in 1731. He was a learned writer, and a laborious editor.—B. H. C.

HASLAM, John, a physician of high authority in cases of insanity, was born in 1764, and educated at Pembroke hall, Cambridge. His professional publications were highly esteemed, and he was not less distinguished as a reviewer, critic, and epigrammatist. He died July 20, 1844.—G. BL.

HASLERIG. See Heselrige.

HASLEWOOD, Joseph, bibliographer and antiquarian editor, born in London on the 5th of November, 1769, was brought up in the office of his uncle, a solicitor, whose partner he became, and whom he succeeded in business. Early accumulating a large library of Elizabethan poetry and black-letter literature, he contributed in 1807 to the Censura Literaria of Sir Egerton Brydges, whose friendship he secured, and of whom he became the coadjutor in various literary enterprises, such as the British Bibliographer, 1810–14. Mr. Haslewood was one of the founders of the Roxburgh Club, and left behind him a curious MS. record of its early history, the "Roxburgh Revels." He died at Kensington on the 22nd September, 1833.—F. E.

* HASSALL, Arthur Hill, M.D., F.L.S., a distinguished physician, chemist, and microscopist, was born in December, 1817, at Teddington, Middlesex. He is a licentiate of the London Royal College of Physicians, and physician to the London Royal Free Hospital. He published in 1845 a "History of British Fresh-water Algæ," in 1849 "The Microscopic Anatomy of the Human Body in Health and Disease," and in 1850 his "Microscopic Examination of the Water supplied to the Inhabitants of London." In the following year he commenced a series of researches regarding the adulteration of food, drink, and drugs, and contributed to the *Lancet* reports of analyses and observations, showing that disease and death resulted to a frightful extent from the fraudulent admixture, which he found to be universally prevalent. His papers on this subject were collected and published with additional matter in 1855 under the title of "Food and its Adulterations." Two years later he prepared a supplementary work entitled "Adulterations Detected; or plain instructions for the discovery of frauds in food and medicine." Dr. Hassall is the author of several valuable papers on the physiology and pathology of the urinary organs, published in the *Lancet* and the Philosophical Transactions.—G. B–y.

HASSAN or HASAN, the son of Ali and Fatima, and the grandson of Mohammed, usually denominated the fifth of the caliphs, was born at Medina in the year of the Hegira 3 (A.D. 625). He is said to have borne a remarkable resemblance to Mohammed, who was very fond of him. On the death of his father in 660, Hassan was elected his successor; but his appointment was not recognized by some of the Mussulmans, and both his reign and that of his father is omitted in probably the most ancient list of the early caliphs extant. Nevertheless, his claim appears to be now generally admitted. The title of Hassan was disputed by Mohawiya, who is usually considered his successor. Hassan was very studious of the practical part of his religion, and accounted by all a good man, but he was not eminent for his courage. He eventually, however, placed himself at the head of the troops of his father; but finding that no regard was paid to his authority he retired into Madayan castle. He shortly afterwards met his rival at Cufa, where Hasan abdicated, after a brief reign of six months. A liberal income was granted him, which he expended on works of charity. Many curious stories of his piety and benevolence are told by the Arabs. He died in 669 of poison administered to him by one of his wives.—B. H. C.

HASSAN, Gazi, capitan pacha of the Ottoman navy. By birth a Persian, when a child he was carried off by a party of

Turkish soldiers, during the troubles consequent on the death of Nadir Schah, and spent his early years as servant in a café at Rhodosto. He then joined a regiment raised for the service of the dey of Algiers, and eventually, by skill and bravery, rose to be governor of the province of Talimsan; but the dey having been prejudiced against him, Hassan was obliged to fly the country. In 1760 he returned and was thrown into prison, but through the influence of the Sicilian ambassador at the Porte he was released and brought under the notice of the sultan, who in 1768 raised him to the rank of rear-admiral. On the outbreak of the war with Russia he was second in command of the fleet; and at the battle of Tchesmé, where the Turkish fleet was destroyed, Hassan's ship was blown up and he escaped by swimming to shore. For his bravery on that occasion he received the title of Gazi, or conqueror. After gaining various successes over the Russians and quelling insurrections in Syria, he was made governor of Ismail; and when war broke out with Russia in 1788 he was appointed commander-in-chief of the Turkish forces, and shortly after grand vizier. In every engagement during the campaign the Turks were unsuccessful; and the sultan, in order to appease the popular tumult at Constantinople, ordered Hassan to be beheaded. He is represented to have been brave, but severe.—W. W. E. T.

HASSE, Johann Adolf, a musician, was born at Bergedorf, near Hamburg, March 25, 1699, and died at Venice, December 23, 1783. His father, who was his chief teacher, was the organist and choir-master of his native village. Being desirous of greater opportunity for progress than this place presented, Hasse went to Hamburg in 1717, where he made the friendship of the poet König, by whose recommendation he was engaged in the following year as tenor singer at the theatre, then under the direction of the composer Keiser. He obtained the appointment of kapellmeister to the duke of Brunswick in 1722, in which capacity he produced his opera, "Antigonus," in 1723. Neither the success of this work nor the praises of his singing, rendered him insensible to his educational deficiencies, and he went therefore to Naples in 1724, and placed himself under the tuition of Porpora. He subsequently became the pupil of Alessandro Scarlatti, whose strongest interest was excited by his natural talent and modest manners. He was at first esteemed in Italy rather as a clavicinist than as a singer, but his fame as a composer soon outshone all his celebrity in both these capacities. In 1726 Hasse brought out his first Italian opera, "Sesostrate;" and in 1727 he left Naples for Venice, where he was engaged as director of the conservatorio degli incurabili. There he first met the famous Faustina Bordoni, who returned in 1728 from her two years' triumphs in London. This distinguished vocalist was a native of Venice, where she was born in 1700, and where she made her first public appearance in 1716. She now retired for a while from a course of most brilliant success, and in her retirement she engaged the affections of the young Saxon musician, whose works were exciting the admiration of all Italy. He married her in 1730, and in the same year she returned to the stage. Hasse occupied himself while at Venice with compositions for the church, until the year of his marriage; when, besides an opera for the reappearance of his wife, he produced his "Artaserse," the work that, with Farinelli in its principal character, introduced the name of the composer to the London public, when it was given in 1734 at the theatre established in opposition to Handel. In 1731 Hasse and Faustina were engaged at the court theatre in Dresden by command of Augustus III., king of Poland and elector of Saxony, and there he wrote "Alessandro nel l'Indie," for the display of her peculiar talent. The king was so enchanted with the songstress as to require the periodical absence of the composer, and for seven years Hasse's residence at the Saxon capital was interrupted by successive visits to the chief cities of Italy, in order that he might be no obstacle to the royal admiration of his wife, who for a time was almost absolute mistress of Saxony. In 1740, however, she returned to her conjugal duties; and from this time to the close of her very long life she was devoted to her husband. It is variously stated that, in 1733 or in 1740, Hasse came to London—he never came there; but when invited, and inquiring, "Is Handel dead?" refused, notwithstanding the magnificent reception his "Artaserse" had met with there, to enter the field against his illustrious countryman. For the next twenty-three years Hasse remained permanently at Dresden; and during this period the opera, under his direction, became the wonder of Europe. In 1745 Hasse was peculiarly distinguished by Frederick the Great, who, when he entered the city after the battle of Kesseldorf, commanded a performance of his opera of "Armenio," and munificently rewarded the composer. Faustina finally quitted the stage in the winter of 1753. Two years later Hasse was attacked by a hoarseness, which not only incapacitated him for singing, but rendered him unable to speak above a whisper for the rest of his life. When Dresden was bombarded by Frederick the Great in 1760, the house of Hasse was burned; and in it his very voluminous manuscripts, which he had lately prepared for publication, were destroyed. Impoverished by the war, the electoral court was compelled in 1763 to reduce its expenditure, and Hasse and his wife were therefore dismissed; but they retired on a considerable pension. They now took up their residence at Vienna, where Hasse resumed his indefatigable labours as a composer. In 1771 he visited Milan to produce his last dramatic work "Ruggiero;" there he encountered Mozart, who, before completing his fifteenth year, had just produced his opera of Mitridate; and he said of him, how truly, "This child will make us all be forgotten." Hasse was still resident in Vienna when Burney was there in 1773. He left this capital for Venice, but, despite his very advanced age, he ceased not even now to produce. He wrote among other things a requiem for the obsequies of Augustus III., and his last work was a Te Deum, which he composed for performance before the pope when he was eighty-one years old. Faustina is said by some to have survived him, but this can have been but for a very few months. Fétis enumerates ninety compositions of Hasse for the church, for the theatre, and for the chamber; these, however, form but a very small portion of the whole, the number of which was so great that himself was unable to name them all. His genius and a long exercise of it in Germany had an important effect on the progress of dramatic music in his native country; and this would have been still greater had he written more to the German language instead of, in his operas at least, almost exclusively to the Italian. He is, however, classed with Graun as chiefly influential in the establishment of the school of the opera music in Germany.—G. A. M.

HASSELQUIST, Friedrich, a Swedish naturalist and traveller, was born at Törnevalla in East Gothland, on 14th January, 1722, and died at Bagda, near Smyrna, on 9th February, 1752. His father was vicar of Törnevalla, and on his death his family were left totally unprovided for. An uncle named Pontin took charge of young Hasselquist, and educated him with his own children at the school of Linköping. On the death of his uncle he commenced teaching, with the view of procuring the means of continuing his studies. In 1741 he went to the university of Upsal, where his taste for natural history was fostered by the great Linnæus. In 1746 he obtained a royal scholarship, and in 1747 he became a licentiate in medicine, publishing a thesis, "De Viribus Plantarum," in which he treated of the medicinal qualities of plants, and endeavoured to show that "like virtues" were associated with "like forms." He became a favourite and distinguished pupil of Linnæus, who was instrumental in procuring for him one of the scholarships which enabled students to travel. Hasselquist fixed on the Holy Land as the country for his travels, and he was assisted in his enterprise by friends at Upsal, Stockholm, and Gottenburg. After two years of preparatory study, he visited Smyrna, then traversed Egypt and Palestine, examining carefully the flora of these countries, and particularly directing his attention to plants mentioned in the Bible. On his return home he reached Smyrna, where he was taken ill and died. Two years after his death the results of his travels were published by Linnæus, under the title of "Iter Palestinum," which was translated into English in 1766. An umbelliform plant, Hasselquistia cordata, has been named after him by Jacquin. Linnæus' Flora Palestinæ is founded on the herbarium collected by Hasselquist.—J. H. B.

HASSENFRATZ, Jean Henri, born in 1753 or 1755 at Paris, commenced life on board a French man-of-war as a shipboy, and became subsequently carpenter and geographical surveyor. In 1782 he visited Austria in the capacity of a student of mining. He was amanuensis to the celebrated Lavoisier, and during the French revolution played a part in politics. In 1795 he was made professor of mineralogy in the school of mines, and died in Paris, February 26, 1827. His writings are very numerous. With Cassini, Monge, and Bertholon, he undertook the "Dictionnaire de Physique."—J. A. W.

HASTED, Edward, the historian of Kent, born in 1732, and the inheritor of lands in that county, spent forty years in the composition of his "History and Topographical Survey of the County of Kent," 4 vols. folio, Canterbury, 1778–99. He published in 1801 a "History of the City of Canterbury," detached from the original work, with additions. After some vicissitudes of fortune, losing and recovering the enjoyment of his estates in Kent, he died at Corsham in the January of 1812.—F. E.

HASTINGS, Lady Elizabeth, daughter of Theophilus, earl of Huntingdon, and celebrated for her personal accomplishments, her piety, and her acts of charity, was born April 19, 1682. She gave large allowances to many deserving families, endowed several charity schools, and erected a new church at Leeds. She founded five scholarships in Queen's college, Oxford, for students in divinity. She died December 22, 1739.—G. BL.

HASTINGS, Francis Rawdon, Marquis of. See Moira.

HASTINGS, Warren, the chief founder and organizer of the British empire in India, was born on the 6th December, 1732. There is no famous man of recent days, except perhaps Bonaparte, on whom the verdict of mankind will be so various, according to the standard which is applied. He was the descendant of an illustrious race, which, if sprung from Hastings, the celebrated sea-king of the ninth century, would naturally enough possess a few piratical tendencies. A branch—it claimed to be the eldest branch—of the Hastings family, owning the manor of Daylesford in Worcestershire, had long been wealthy and important, but was ruined by the civil commotions of which Charles I.'s execution was the tragic end. The grandfather of Warren Hastings was the clergyman of the parish in which the manor of Daylesford is situated. This clergyman's father had been compelled to sell the manor. Warren's father, Pynaston, had married when very young; he lost his wife a few days after Warren was born; he himself died at an early age; and the orphan was left to the care of the grandfather. He was sent to the village school, and is said, among other schemes and dreams, to have cherished the design of fighting by energy and success his way back to the ancestral mansion. An uncle, Howard, had a situation in the London custom-house. When Warren was eight years of age, his uncle took charge of him, and sent him to Westminster school, where he was both a diligent and brilliant student. Hastings had for companions at Westminster school Cowper, Churchill, and others whose names still live. When Howard Hastings died he intrusted his nephew to a friend and relation called Chiswick, who wished to get rid of the responsibility as soon as possible. A clerkship in the service of the East India Company was procured for Warren Hastings, who arrived at Calcutta in October, 1750. After some years of drudgery at the desk, which was perhaps irksome enough to his quick spirit, he was sent as the company's commercial agent to Cossimbazar, the busy trading suburb of Moorshedabad. The attack of Surajah Dowlah, the nabob of Bengal, on the English was the means of drawing Hastings from obscurity; for having been taken prisoner, Hastings displayed so much zeal, intrepidity, and intelligence on behalf of his countrymen, as to excite their warmest gratitude and admiration. He had already attracted the attention of Clive, when in 1757 the battle of Plassey overthrew the power of the Surajah Dowlah, whose relation, Meer Jaffier, became nabob of Bengal, which, however, was now in effect an English province. Hastings was appointed political agent at Meer Jaffier's sham court. In 1761 he left Moorshedabad, having been named a member of the council at Calcutta. Three years later he was on his way to England. As yet he was neither rich nor famous; but he had acquired sufficient influence to make his application for renewed employment to the East India Company at once successful. He returned to India in 1769 as member of council at Madras. On the voyage he became acquainted with a German called Imhoff and his wife. This lady and Hastings were attracted by each other. With truly German equanimity Imhoff agreed to surrender his rights by a divorce in the German courts; a few years later the lady appeared as Mrs. Hastings. So much to the satisfaction of the company did Hastings discharge his functions at Madras, that in 1772 he was created governor of Bengal, an office which promptly expanded into that of governor-general of India. It was unfortunate for Hastings that, in whatsoever he attempted, he had first to satisfy the cupidity of a simply commercial association. The vigour, the sagacity, the courage, the fertility displayed by Hastings in his long proconsulship of thirteen years, have never been denied. The only question has been regarding the morality of many memorable transactions. Now, as the instrument of English merchants chiefly anxious about dividends, Hastings could scarcely be expected to manifest the loftiest morality. India spread itself before him as a vast field for plunder, and he pillaged accordingly. At the outset he was hampered by the constitution of the government, of which he was nominally the head. That constitution was absurd enough. A council of four was associated with the governor in the management of affairs. Of the four councillors, Barwell generally sided with Hastings; the other three—Monson, Clavering, Francis—quite as generally opposed him. The opposition, so far as Francis was concerned, took the shape of personal antipathy. Francis, to whom the Letters of Junius are commonly attributed, and who was an able, ambitious, and determined man, differed from Hastings in having scruples and principles which Hastings must have viewed as pedantries—Hastings, who was mainly in India to make money for a great trading corporation. The governor-general was quite as resolute as Francis, and he had much more diplomatic skill. With his strong instincts as an autocrat, Hastings must have borne it impatiently enough to be thwarted in the most trifling executive details, but he knew that by perseverance and adroitness he should at last vanquish his foes. It is not of despotism that the Oriental will ever complain, but he, equally with the inhabitant of the West, has the sense of justice and of injustice. That sense Hastings contrived very speedily to offend by one of the foulest, most flagrant misdeeds, that ever a man in high position committed. The Rohillas were the descendants of Mahometan conquerors, were proud of their freedom, and had given many proofs of their valour. Sujah Dowlah, the prince of Oude, wished to subdue the Rohillas. For this purpose his own forces were inadequate. He applied to Hastings, who agreed to furnish a British brigade provided the expenses were defrayed, and £400,000 paid to the East India Company in addition. The Rohillas defended themselves with their hereditary courage; but they could not resist the science and discipline of the English, who played the part of assassins to turn the houses of brave men to desolation. Suffering from the huge shame of the Rohilla massacre and of kindred crimes, Hastings was humiliated to find his sway both in the council and out of it enormously enfeebled. He was looked upon as a fallen, a ruined man, to whom any amount of contempt might be shown. Of those among the influential natives who allied themselves with the European enemies of Hastings, the most conspicuous was Nuncomar, a man who, besides being chief bramin, had held important offices. Nuncomar's character was one of the worst: that is granted. But fortunately we have not the power of hanging men who are our enemies, merely because they happen to have a bad character. Sir Elijah Impey, the chief justice of the supreme court at Calcutta, was the servile tool of Hastings. Nuncomar was apprehended and tried before Impey for forgery, condemned, and actually hanged on the 5th August, 1775. Murder though this execution was, it had the effect which Hastings intended. It showed that however desperate might be the attempts of his foes, he would always encounter them by means still more desperate. Reports of the governor-general's bold, bad doings, had reached Europe. To disarm wrath he pretended to resign, and the resignation was accepted by the East India Company; but neither he nor they were sincere; he continued in office. The death of Monson, the death of Clavering, and finally the retirement of Francis, whom Hastings had severely wounded in a duel, left the latter uncontrolled. But it was not easy to rule India grandly and wisely, and yet minister to the insatiable rapacity of the East India Company. Not personally covetous, Hastings did not rob for the pleasure of robbing. Still money must be had for his masters, and there was for him no alternative between serving such masters and an insignificance repulsive to one so daring in his aspirations. First Cheyte Sing, rajah of Benares, was mercilessly plundered, Benares taken, and a new province added to the company's possessions. Then Asaph-Ul-Dowlah, prince of Oude, was mercilessly plundered. Finally, on the most frivolous pretences, and with circumstances so abominable that the pen shrinks from recording them, the mother and grandmother of the prince were mercilessly plundered. It would be most unjust to picture Warren Hastings in India as only a plunderer. He had displayed both in peace and in war the most wonderful faculty. In him the talent of command and the talent of organization were in a rare degree united, and he would have

been an unrivalled ruler if an overflowing treasury could always have been supplied to him without iniquitous exactions. Hastings left India for ever in 1785. On his arrival in England he was received at court and everywhere else with immense favour, and it was thought that rewards and honours—a peerage among them—would be lavishly conferred on him. But by and by, instead of recompense arose a murmur about punishment. And then that celebrated indictment was prepared, that celebrated process begun, which afforded Burke, Fox, and Sheridan an opportunity for the display of their eloquence, but which, in every other respect, was wholly fruitless. After a lingering trial of over seven years, the acquittal of Hastings in April, 1795, was pronounced by a large majority of the house of peers. One of his most innocent yearnings had been satisfied; he became owner of Daylesford, where literature, the embellishment of his mansion, agricultural, horicultural experiments varied his leisure. The prodigious expenses of every kind connected with his defence in Westminster hall made him poor; his careless and expensive habits kept him so. The East India Company, however, always acted toward him with consummate generosity. In 1813 he appeared at the bar of the house of commons to be examined on points relating to the renewal of the East India Company's charter; he was received not merely with respect, but with warmth. Subsequently the house of lords was not less ardent in its demonstrations, which perhaps he valued more than the cheering of the undergraduates at Oxford when the degree of doctor of laws was conferred on him. In 1814 he was presented by the prince regent to the allied sovereigns, and this led to a renewal of his dream about a peerage. He was, however, again disappointed. As long as Mrs. Hastings survived it would have been awkward making him a peer, as she, besides being the daughter of a gardener at Stuttgart—of French origin—named Chapuset, had been what the Germans call a freudenmädchen. Warren Hastings died on the 22nd August, 1818. The same year was fatal to his ancient opponent Francis. Hastings, whose enterprises were so gigantic, was small in stature, but vigorous in frame. His misfortune was that, born a gentleman and educated a scholar, he had to begin life as a commercial adventurer. Government was to him an audacious commercial speculation, which he strove in vain to hide by viceregal splendours.—W. M–l.

HATCHER, Thomas, became a fellow of Eton college in 1555. Little is known of him but that he was a learned antiquary, and that to his memoirs of persons educated at Eton college up to the year 1572, Harwood was much indebted in the compilation of his Alumni Etonenses. He published the Lucubrationes and Poemata of his contemporary, the eminent Latinist, Walter Hadden.—F. E.

HATFIELD, Thomas, the warlike bishop of Durham from 1345 to 1381, was the second son of Sir Walter Hatfield of Holdernesse. He was educated among the secular clergy, and a year after his consecration he appeared at the siege of Calais with eighty archers. King Edward appointed him tutor to the prince of Wales, subsequently known as the Black Prince. Hatfield also held the prebendary of Oxgate in Middlesex and the rectory of Debden in Essex. He succeeded Richard de Bury in the see of Durham. According to Froissart, Hatfield accompanied Lord Percy to Scotland as a leader of the English forces in the bloody battle of Nevill's Cross. After this victory, so important to the security of Durham, Bishop Thomas ruled the church and the palatinate of Durham in profound tranquillity for thirty-six years, appearing only once as a commissioner on the Scottish border, and engaging in no political intrigue. He built Durham Place in the Strand, London. He also founded Durham House (since Trinity college), Oxford. He ordered a "survey and record of the possessions of the see of Durham," which was printed in 1857 by the Surtees Society.—R. H.

HATSELL, John, chief clerk of the house of commons, was born about 1742, educated at Queen's college, Cambridge, and entered at the Middle temple, of which he became senior bencher. He became chief clerk in 1768, and retired in 1797. The most important of his works is "Precedents of Proceedings in the House of Commons," published in 1781, which reached a fourth edition in 1818, and was long a text-book. He died on the 15th October, 1820.—F. E.

HATTO VERCELLENSIS. See Atton.

HATTON, Sir Christopher, Lord Chancellor of England, and favourite of Queen Elizabeth, was born in 1540 at Holdenby in Northamptonshire, his father's seat. Educated at Oxford, he became a student of law at the Inner temple in 1560. It was probably at some masque that his handsome person and graceful bearing attracted the notice of Queen Elizabeth, who appointed him in June, 1564, one of her gentlemen-pensioners. In 1568 he contributed the fourth act to Tancred and Gismund, which was acted before the queen, Hatton himself playing a part. The keepership of Eltham park and grants of various kinds had been bestowed on him, and he was nominated a gentleman of the privy chamber. The affectionate terms of the queen's correspondence with him, has given rise to suspicions of a peculiar intimacy between the sovereign and her courtier. He entered the house of commons in 1571 as member for Higham Ferrers, exchanging it for Northampton in 1572, in which latter year he was appointed captain of the queen's guard. Grants, pensions, and monopolies were showered upon him. In 1577 he was appointed vice-chamberlain, sworn of the privy council, and knighted. Ministers consulted him on every important point, and the queen appears to have employed her vice-chamberlain as her organ of communication with parliament. He was one of the commissioners for the trial of Mary Queen of Scots, and in a few weeks after her execution he was appointed (April, 1587) lord chancellor. He made in some measure amends for his want of law by care and industry. He procured the assistance of masters in chancery, and his decisions are said to have been wise and impartial. He died of diabetes on the 20th November, 1591. In 1847 Sir Harris Nicolas published from original sources, Memoirs of the Life and Times of Sir Christopher Hatton, &c.—F. E.

HAUBOLD, Christian Gottlieb, an eminent German jurisconsult, was born at Dresden in 1766, and studied at Leipsic under eminent teachers. In 1786 he commenced a series of readings on the history of Roman law, which created a great sensation. In 1788 he received his doctor's diploma, and in 1789 was appointed professor extraordinary of the antiquities of law. With Hugo and Savigny, he was one of the founders of what is known as the "historical school of jurisprudence." Haubold's numerous works are chiefly on Roman law. He died in March, 1824. His library, purchased by the emperor of Russia, and by him presented to the university of Abo, was destroyed by fire in 1827.—W. J. P.

HAUFF, Wilhelm, a German novelist, was born at Stuttgart on 29th November, 1802, and died prematurely on 18th November, 1827. His novel, "Lichtenstein," and also his tales and *mährchen*, still enjoy merited popularity.—K. E.

HAUG, Johann Christoph Friedrich, a German poet, was born on 19th March, 1761, at Niederstotzingen, Wurtemberg, and died at Stuttgart on 30th January, 1829. Among his poems his epigrams, more especially his "Two Hundred Hyperboles on Mr. Wahl's Nose," are the most celebrated.—K. E.

HAUGHTON, William, a dramatist and contemporary of Shakspeare, wrote the comedy of "Englishmen for my Money, or a woman will have her will," and with Dekker and Chettle, the play of "Patient Grissell," a reprint of which was edited by Mr. J. P. Collier for the Shakspeare Society in 1841. Haughton figures in Henslowe's Diary during the closing years of the sixteenth century.—F. E.

HAUGWITZ, Christian Heinrich Karl, a Prussian statesman, born in Silesia in 1752. In 1792 he became Prussian minister for foreign affairs, and conducted the negotiations which led to the peace of Basle. He was rewarded for his services by the grant of estates in Posen. After Austerlitz, Haugwitz signed the treaty by which Prussia, in exchange for Hanover, ceded Anspach, Cleves, and Neufchâtel to France. This treaty excited much indignation. An ignominious peace was followed by an imprudent war, and in one day Napoleon destroyed the Prussian army. Haugwitz was present at Jena, and shared in the king's flight. Weary of politics, he returned to his estates, and lived there until ill health drove him to Italy. He died at Venice in 1832. In 1837 fragments of his unpublished memoirs appeared at Jena.—W. J. P.

HAUKAL, Abul Kasem Mohammed Ibn, a famous traveller and writer, was born early in the tenth century, probably at Bagdad, and in 942 he set out on commercial pursuits, which appear to have continued at least eight-and-twenty years. During his peregrinations in Mahometan countries he collected the materials for his celebrated work "Al Mesalik we al Memalik." In this work he incorporates what he had learned about the countries he had visited, including observations on geography,

mercantile matters, political and social institutions, history, and other subjects. The work has been objected to as prolix in style and defective in names and dates. In 1800 Ouseley published what he believed to be a translation of a Persian version of the "Mesalik," but Uylenbröck has shown in his dissertation on Haukal that it was a different work. Further information respecting Haukal and portions of his geography may be found in the works of Uylenbröck, Sprenger, Gildemeister, Amari, Frühn, and others. The manuscripts of the work are said to be rare.—B. H. C.

HAUKSBEE, Francis, an English physical inquirer, was born in the latter part of the seventeenth century, and died about 1713. He became fellow of the Royal Society in 1705. He made experimental researches in different branches of physical science. He proved, amongst other facts, the lateral communication of motion in air; improved the air-pump; and was the first who used glass in the electrical machine. Most of the results of his labours were collected in 1709 in a quarto volume, entitled "Physico-Mechanical Experiments."—W.J.M.R.

* HAUPT, Moritz, a distinguished German philologist, was born at Zittau on 27th July, 1808, and studied at Leipsic, where, in 1838, he was appointed professor-extraordinary. From political motives he was dismissed in 1851, but in 1853 was called to the chair vacated by the death of Lachmann at Berlin. Professor Haupt particularly excels by his intimate knowledge of MSS. and his critical acumen.—K. E.

* HAUPTMANN, Moritz, a musician, was born at Dresden in 1794. His father, an architect, intended him for his own profession, and allowed him to study music as a recreation; but his greater disposition for this than for the pursuit to which his father had destined him, induced the architect to relinquish his purpose, and to send his son in 1811 to complete his studies under Spohr, who was then concertmeister at Gotha. In 1812 Hauptmann obtained an engagement as violinist in the royal chapel at Dresden, which he resigned the following year on being persuaded to try his fortunes in Russia, where he was very successful. He returned to Germany in 1818, but had no fixed appointment, until in 1822 he was engaged as violinist in the ducal chapel at Cassel. He held this appointment for many years, during which his constant intercourse with his old master, who was then kappellmeister at Cassel, powerfully confirmed the impression Hauptmann had received from his former instructions. He produced at the theatre of Cassel an opera called "Mathilde;" and published while resident in that town some violin quartets, sonatas for pianoforte and violin, and other instrumental pieces; and some masses and other ecclesiastical works which are greatly esteemed. In one of his vacations Hauptman made an artistic tour in Italy. He finally quitted Cassel to undertake the office of organist and choir master of the Thomaskirche in Leipsic, the post formally held by Bach, which has given him great opportunity to exercise his talent for sacred composition. On the opening of the conservatorium in this city, founded by Mendelssohn, Hauptmann was appointed professor of counterpoint, and he is much respected for his intelligent discharge of the responsibilities of this situation.—G. A. M.

HAUTEFEUILLE, Jean de, a French ecclesiastic, physicist, and mechanic, was born at Orleans on the 20th of March, 1647, and died there on the 18th of October, 1724. His mechanical contrivances were very numerous and ingenious; amongst them was the application of a spiral spring to regulate the oscillations of the balance-wheel of a watch, which he communicated to the Academy of Sciences in 1674. There is no reason to suppose that Hautefeuille was acquainted with Hooke's previous invention, published in 1658. The writings of Hautefeuille are contained in a number of separate tracts, which are very scarce.—W. J. M. R.

HAUTERIVE, Alexandre Maurice Blanc de Lanautte, Comte d', a celebrated French diplomatist, was born at Aspres, in the department of the Higher Alps, in 1754. He was educated as an oratorian, but never took orders. Attracting the notice of the duc de Choiseul, he was attached to the French embassy at Constantinople, and was subsequently appointed French secretary to the hospodar of Moldavia. Returning to Paris he married a rich widow, but was utterly ruined during the French revolution. After many vicissitudes and misfortunes he rendered himself useful to Bonaparte by a memoir vindicating the *coup d'état* of 18th Brumaire, and he was subsequently employed by the emperor whenever he needed a thoughtful counsellor or an able writer. In 1807 he was named director of the national archives; and at times he held, *ad interim*, the office of minister for foreign affairs. He took a warm and fruitful interest in Greek and Roman iconography. After the fall of the emperor he lived in retirement, from which he could only be drawn by the personal desire of Louis XVIII. In 1817 he published a work on the "Elements of Political Economy;" a work on Moldavia followed in 1824; and several other publications proceeded from his pen. He died in 1830, leaving behind him some memoirs which still remain unpublished.—W. J. P.

HAUTPOUL-SALETTE, Jean Joseph d', was born in Languedoc in 1754. At fifteen he entered the army as a volunteer, and by the year 1792 had obtained the rank of lieutenant-colonel. After distinguishing himself in many actions, he was appointed inspector-general of the French cavalry. At the battle of Austerlitz D'Hautpoul led on twelve regiments of horse, in one unbroken line and with irresistible impetuosity, against the Russian forces, carrying everything before him. In the Prussian war of 1806 his valour, decision, and skill, contributed materially to the success of Napoleon at Jena. At the battle of Eylau he led, with his accustomed courage and success, three charges of cuirassiers, but in the third he was mortally wounded, and on the 15th February, 1807, he expired.—W. J. P.

HAUY, René Just, a celebrated mineralogist, born on the 28th of February, 1743, at St. Just, a small town in France. He was the son of a poor weaver; but owing to the kindness of friends he was placed under the tuition of a monk, and afterwards went to Paris to finish his education. Here, in order to add to his slender finances, he accepted the situation of singing boy in a chapel, and in progress of time he was fortunate enough to obtain a bursary in the college of Navarre, where he prosecuted his studies with such success that, after taking his degrees, he became professor at the early age of twenty-one years. He devoted his attention at first principally to botany, but soon afterwards directed it to mineralogy. His labours in this department of science were rewarded by the discovery of the law of crystallization, which he completely established. At the breaking out of the Revolution Hauy was imprisoned, but was soon released, and his blameless life secured him from any further molestation. From Napoleon he received, among other honours, a pension, of which he was deprived at the second restoration. In 1802 he became professor of mineralogy in the jardin des plantes; and so great was his fame, that students flocked to him from all parts of Europe. He died from the effects of an accident on the 3rd of June, 1822, aged seventy-nine years. Few philosophers possessed more genuine merit and true modesty than Hauy; and his discoveries entitle him to be ranked with Newton and a few other great men, who have succeeded in laying open the mysteries of the material world. Hauy found leisure to publish a number of works, and a great many detached papers on mineralogy.—W. B–d.

HAUY, Valentin, a younger brother of the celebrated mineralogist, was born at Picardy in 1745. Whilst filling a situation as translator in the ministry of foreign affairs, his attention was drawn to the subject of educating the blind by observing the performances of a blind pianist who visited Paris in 1783. He caused letters and figures to be constructed in relief, and in six months, by means of his invention, succeeded in teaching a blind mendicant to read, cypher, and understand the elementary principles of geography and music. A house in which Hauy was to develope his system was provided for him in the Rue Notre-Dame des Victoires in 1784. He was summoned to Versailles with his pupils, and the king, astonished at his success, took the new establishment under his patronage. He was incompetent, however, as a practical administrator, and his institution fell into difficulties and disrepute. Discouraged by his want of success, and also afflicted by domestic trials, he left France; and establishments were formed under his directions at Berlin, and subsequently at St. Petersburg. Despite the partial failure of the latter, Hauy's earnestness and zeal were recognized by the Emperor Alexander, who gave him the order of Saint Vladimir; but he returned to France a broken man, lived in retirement with his brother, and died in 1822. His method is explained in his "Essai sur l'Education des Aveugles."—W. J. P.

HAVELOCK, Sir Henry, K.C.B. and major-general, very eminent among the military heroes who aided in saving our

Indian empire during the mutiny of 1857, was born at Bishop Wearmouth, a suburb of Sunderland, on the 5th of April, 1795. His father, a Sunderland shipbuilder, amassed a considerable fortune, and removed to an estate which he purchased in Kent. His mother was an excellent and pious woman; and to her training was due the devoutness which marked Havelock almost throughout life. He received the elements of his education under the curate of Swanscombe; and before the age of ten he was sent to the Charter-house, where he became an excellent classical scholar. At the close of 1811 he left the Charter-house; and his father's circumstances becoming embarrassed, Havelock, in his eighteenth year, was entered of the Middle temple with a view to the bar; but some misunderstanding arose, and his father withdrew his support after a twelvemonth, forcing Havelock to relinquish the study of the law. His early love for a military life revived in the company of a younger brother, fresh from the field of Waterloo, where he had been aid-de-camp to, and secured the favour of, Baron Alten. Through his brother's influence with the baron, Havelock procured a commission at the age of twenty, and was soon attached as a lieutenant to the company commanded by Captain, afterwards Sir Harry, Smith, the hero of Aliwal. To a knowledge of military practice Havelock added, by his own diligence, an exact and varied knowledge of military theory. He obtained, in 1822, a lieutenancy in the 13th light infantry, ordered to Calcutta, and commanded by Major, afterwards Sir Robert, Sale, the hero of Jellalabad. During the voyage out his religious impressions were revived, and from the time of his arrival at Calcutta he identified himself with the cause of christianity in India. Then began the religious exercises in which all under his command, and so disposed, were joined with him. He had been a twelvemonth at Fort William when he was appointed deputy adjutant-general of the expedition in the first Burmese war of 1824. It was during this campaign that occurred the well-known incident which gave his soldiers the name of "Havelock's saints." At the close of the war, in which he distinguished himself highly, he became its historian. His first work, the "Campaigns in Ava," was published at Serampore in 1828; and its fearless strictures on the tactics of the English generals were not favourable to his professional prospects. In 1829 he married a daughter of Dr. Marshman, the eminent missionary of Serampore, and not long afterwards formally joined the Baptist community. After seventeen years in the army he was still only a junior lieutenant. At last he was made adjutant of his regiment; and during three years and a half he devoted himself with rare success to the military discipline, the religious, intellectual, and social improvement of the men of the 13th, and at forty-three the "neglected lieutenant" became a captain without purchase. This was in 1838, and on the eve of the Affghan war. The Bengal division of the army sent to Cabul was commanded by Sir Willoughby Cotton, who had recognized Havelock's merits years before in Burmah, and Havelock was appointed second aid-de-camp to this old friend. He was at the storming of Ghuznee; but after the occupation of Cabul he returned to Calcutta, to prepare a clear, vivid, and impartial "Personal Narrative of the Marches of the Bengal Troops of the Army of the Indus." It was published in London, but fell still-born from the press, and closed Havelock's career as an author. Returning to Cabul in 1841, he was appointed Persian interpreter by General Elphinstone. At the outbreak of the Affghan war Havelock obtained permission to attach himself to General Sale's brigade, and his advice and assistance were of the highest service on various important occasions. In 1843 he obtained a regimental majority, again without purchase, and was made Persian interpreter to Sir Hugh Gough, in which capacity he accompanied his chief through the Gwalior campaign, and the first Sikh war. He was rewarded by the post of deputy adjutant-general of the queen's troops at Bombay, and was not permitted, in spite of all his efforts, to take part in the second Sikh war. At the close of 1849 he came to England on sick leave, and remained in Europe, recruiting, until the close of 1851. Returning to India, he was appointed successively quarter-master general and adjutant-general of her majesty's forces in India; and 1854 saw him a full colonel. At the beginning of 1857 he accepted with eagerness the command of the second division in the Persian expedition, and planned the arrangements which terminated in the victory of Mohumra. The time was now come when Havelock's military genius was to find a field worthy of it. Leaving Mohumra on the 15th of May, he reached Bombay on the 27th, and then he heard the astounding news of the outbreak and spread of the Indian mutiny. At once he set out by sea for Calcutta. Three days after his arrival there he was selected for the command of a movable column, a suggestion of his own, to operate in the districts above Allahabad, where the British authority was all but extinct. With but a thousand bayonets Havelock started from Allahabad on the 7th of July, a month when in India scorching heat alternates with drenching rain. On the 11th they were within four miles of Futtehpore, and joined Major Renaud's little force of four hundred men, despatched by Neill some time before to endeavour to relieve the garrison at Cawnpore. On the morning of the 12th they were attacked by the enemy, some three thousand five hundred strong, and in ten minutes Havelock had won the battle of Futtehpore, the first victory which had crowned the British arms since the outbreak of the mutiny. On the 15th the insurgents were again driven from an entrenched position at the village of Arny. Tired as were the troops, Havelock called upon them to advance, as the river was flooded, and the bridge their only chance of reaching Cawnpore. Onward went the troops, and in the midst of the engagement the bridge was blown up, but awkwardly. Havelock's force was soon across it, and the insurgents in full retreat upon Cawnpore. On the 16th, by a bold and masterly movement, Havelock turned the strong position taken up by Nana Sahib in front of Cawnpore, and the battle of Cawnpore was won by a thousand British soldiers, without cavalry, against five thousand Sepoys strongly entrenched, and supported by superior artillery and numerous cavalry. Cawnpore was occupied too late to save its slaughtered garrison. The attempt was now made to march to the relief of Lucknow, and several victories were achieved; but Havelock's handful of soldiers were not equal to the emergency, and he fell back upon Cawnpore. Sir Colin Campbell, now Lord Clyde, had arrived in Calcutta to take the command of the Indian army. He appointed Sir James Outram, commander of the division which Havelock had led to so many victories. But when Sir James with reinforcements reached Havelock, he gracefully waived the chief command, until Lucknow should be relieved: and he accompanied the division as a volunteer and as chief civil commissioner of Oude. With a force of two thousand five hundred men, the second campaign for the relief of Lucknow was commenced, and the Ganges crossed again on the 19th of September. After a successful battle at Mungulwar, Havelock pushed forward. On the 22nd the battle at the Alumbagh was fought, and an army of twelve thousand men, strongly posted, was routed. On the 25th Lucknow was entered, and the residency relieved. Next day Havelock was superseded by Sir James Outram in the chief command. He had received the news that he had been made a K.C.B., when he was attacked severely by diarrhœa, and his frame was weakened by privation and fatigue. He seems to have sunk quickly, and on the morning of the 24th of November he was no more. At home his later career had been followed with almost unexampled interest, and the tidings of his death was received as befitted a national calamity. On the 27th of September he had been raised to the rank of major-general; and, two days after his death, unknown of course in England, he was created a baronet.—(*Memoirs of Major-general Sir Henry Havelock, K.C.B.*, by his brother-in-law, Mr. J. C. Marshman, 1860.)—F. E.

HAVERCAMP, Sigebert, a distinguished Dutch humanist and numismatist, was born at Utrecht in 1683, and died in his native town in 1742. After having held a small cure for some years, he was called to the chair of Greek literature at Leyden, in addition to which he obtained some years later that of history and eloquence. He was a fertile writer, and published a great number of editions—Lucretius, Josephus, Eutropius, Sallustius, &c.—in which he accumulated great treasures of grammatical and antiquarian knowledge, but often showed a want of critical acumen. Of still greater importance were his two great works on numismatics, "Thesaurus Morellianus," 2 vols., which was continued by Wesseling, Amst. 1752, 3 vols.; and "Nomophylacium Reginæ Christinæ." He also published a "Sylloge scriptorum de recta et vera pronunciatione linguæ Græcæ."—K. E.

HAVERS, Clopton, M.D., F.R.S. We have no particulars of the life of this English anatomist, who flourished in the latter half of the seventeenth century. In 1691 he published a work on osteology, which contains some original observations upon the synovial fluid.—W. B–d.

HAVILAND, John, the celebrated prison-architect of America, was born at Gundenham manor, near Taunton, Somersetshire, December 15, 1792. Having served his term as pupil under Mr. Elmes in London, and superintended the erection of a church and other public buildings designed by that gentleman, he in 1815 went to Russia, for the purpose of entering the imperial corps of engineers; but a more promising opening offering in America, he the following year proceeded thither. Here he quickly found the opportunity he sought. His first important work was the Western penitentiary of Pennsylvania at Pittsburg, a large and costly edifice, which he constructed on what is known as the radiating principle, a system more fully carried out by him in the Eastern penitentiary at Cherry hill. This principle had long before been tried on a small scale in Rome, and to a certain extent adopted in the penitentiary at Millbank, Westminster; but the credit of first fully and consistently developing its capabilities is undoubtedly due to Mr. Haviland. The results of the Pennsylvania prison form and system excited so much attention, that commissions were sent from several of the chief European governments to investigate them; and the reports were so generally favourable as to bring about a considerable modification in most subsequent erections of this class—our own "model prison" at Pentonville is an example. Mr. Haviland also erected penitentiaries for the states of New Jersey, Rhode Island, and Missouri; and state jails at Lancaster, Berks, &c. Important buildings were also erected by him in New York, Norfolk (Virginia), and Philadelphia. But he hardly acquired as much credit for artistic as for constructive design. He died at Philadelphia, March 28, 1852. He was an honorary member of the Royal Institution of British Architects.—J. T–e.

HAWEIS, Thomas, LL.B., an English clergyman of Calvinistic sentiments, who was born at Truro in Cornwall in 1734. In early life he was apprenticed to an apothecary, but he removed to Christ's college, Cambridge, and studied for the ministry. On taking orders he was appointed assistant to the Rev. Spencer Madan, chaplain of the Lock hospital in London. He was presented by Mr. Madan to the living of All-Saints, Aldwinkle, in the county of Northampton, which he retained till his death. The countess of Huntingdon was his friend, and not only made him her chaplain, but gave him the direction of her chapels and college. Mr. Haweis took a prominent part in the formation of the London Missionary Society, of which he was one of the first directors. He published "Sermons;" "Life of Romaine;" "History of the Church;" "The Evangelical Expositor;" "An Exposition of the Catechism;" "A Commentary on the Bible" (extensively circulated); and other works. He was rather useful than eminent as a writer, was a man of great zeal and piety, and greatly respected. He died in 1820.—B. H. C.

HAWES, Stephen, an English poet who lived in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. He was born in Suffolk, and after having been educated at Oxford, he spent some time in travel in France, applying himself to the study of French and Italian. On his return to England, his conversational powers and great learning, which a singularly retentive memory enabled him to use to the best advantage, brought him under the notice of Henry VII., who gave him an establishment in his household as groom of the privy chamber. He wrote many poems, of which "The Conuersion of Swerers," and "The Passetyme of Pleasure," are the best known. Warton erroneously assigns to him the Temple of Glasse, which was written by Lydgate. The dates of his birth and death are not recorded.—J. F. W.

HAWES, William, the philanthropical founder of the Royal Humane Society, was born at Islington on 28th November, 1736. He was educated at St. Paul's school, and afterwards apprenticed to a medical practitioner, to whose business he succeeded. In 1780 he obtained the degree of doctor of medicine. Previously to this he had attracted public notice by advocating the use of means for restoring persons taken out of the water apparently dead. The practicability of resuscitation, as it was called, was generally denied; but Hawes perseveringly made offers of a reward for every human body recovered from the water and taken to a place where he could examine it. He and sixteen friends held a meeting at the Chapter Coffee-house in 1774, and formed the Royal Humane Society, for which Dr. Hawes acted as treasurer to the end of his life. Dr. Hawes was the medical attendant of Oliver Goldsmith in his last illness, of which he published an account. He also published "An Address on Premature Death and Premature Interment," 1777, and in 1780 a somewhat caustic "Examination of John Wesley's Primitive Physic." In 1781 he lectured on "Suspended Animation." He died at Islington on the 5th of December, 1808.—R. H.

HAWKE, Edward, Lord, a distinguished English naval officer, was the son of a barrister, and was born in 1715. At an early age he entered the navy as a midshipman, and in 1734 was made captain of the *Wolf*. On the 11th of February, 1744, he commanded the *Berwick*, of 70 guns, under Admirals Matthews, Lestock, and Rowley, in the battle with the combined fleets of France and Spain off Toulon; and after a severe conflict captured the Spanish ship *Padre*, of 74 guns. In 1747 Captain Hawke was promoted to the rank of rear-admiral of the white, and on the 14th October of that year he attacked near the isle of Aix a French squadron consisting of nine ships of war under Commander L'Etendeur, acting as convoy to a fleet of merchant vessels; and after a fierce and protracted combat, which lasted during an entire day, captured six ships. For this gallant exploit Admiral Hawke was rewarded with the ribbon of the bath, and was returned to parliament by the borough of Portsmouth. Having been made vice-admiral of the blue, and shortly after vice-admiral of the white, he was appointed in 1756 to replace Admiral Byng as commander-in-chief of the fleet in the Mediterranean; but he arrived too late to succour Minorca. He compelled the French fleet, however, to take refuge in Toulon, and regained the mastery of the channel. In 1759 he was sent with a powerful fleet to cruise off Brest, and on the 20th of November came in sight, near Belleisle, of a French fleet under Admiral Conflans. A sanguinary encounter ensued, which terminated in the total defeat of the French, with the loss of six of their best ships. For this important service Sir Edward received the thanks of parliament, together with a pension of £2000 a-year. In 1765 he was promoted to the rank of vice-admiral of Great Britain, and was appointed first lord of the admiralty. He resigned this office at the close of the year 1770. In 1776 he was elevated to the peerage by the title of Lord Hawke. He died in 1781.—J. T.

HAWKESWORTH, John, a writer of the Johnsonian school, was born in 1715 or 1719. He succeeded Dr. Johnson as reporter of parliamentary debates for the *Gentleman's Magazine*. In 1752 he became a principal writer in the *Adventurer*, imitating closely the style of Johnson; and Herring, archbishop of Canterbury, was so pleased with his essays as to confer on him the degree of doctor of civil law. With this distinction he hoped to make his way as a pleader in the ecclesiastical courts, but was disappointed. Between 1761 and 1768 he published his tale, "Almoran and Hamet," an edition of Swift's works, and a translation of Fenelon's Telemachus. On the return of Captain Cook from his first voyage of discovery in 1771, the task of drawing up an account of the expedition was committed to Hawkesworth, the government furnishing and defraying the expense of numerous charts and engravings. The work was published in 1773, with the title—"Account of the Voyages undertaken by the order of his Majesty, George III., and performed by Commodore Byron, Captain Wallis, Captain Carteret, and Captain Cook, from 1764 to 1771." For its composition Hawkesworth received the large sum of £6000. Hostile criticisms are said to have hastened his death, which took place on the 17th of November, 1773.—F. E.

HAWKINS, Sir John, a distinguished naval officer, was born at Plymouth in 1520. His father, William Hawkins, had acquired high reputation as a seaman. At an early age young Hawkins, who had diligently studied the art of navigation, made several voyages to Spain, Portugal, and the Canaries. In connection with several other adventurers he fitted out a small squadron in 1562, with which he sailed to the coast of Guinea, and partly by force, partly by purchase, obtained a cargo of three hundred negroes, whom he disposed of on advantageous terms to the Spaniards at Hispaniola. This was the commencement of the nefarious traffic in slaves, which has been productive of so much crime and misery. Hawkins made a second voyage in 1564 with equal success. A third expedition was undertaken by him in October, 1566, with six ships, two of which belonged to Queen Elizabeth. One of his vessels was commanded by his celebrated kinsman, Sir Francis Drake. They succeeded in obtaining and disposing of a cargo of five hundred slaves; but on their return homeward they were attacked by a Spanish fleet in the bay of Mexico, and lost half their ships and many of their

men. As a compensation for his sufferings and losses the queen appointed Captain Hawkins treasurer of the navy in 1573. He twice represented Plymouth, and once another borough in parliament. He was rear-admiral on board the *Victory*, of the fleet which in 1588 defeated the Spanish armada, and he received the honour of knighthood for his gallantry and success in pursuing the flying Spaniards. In 1595 an armament was fitted out to attack the Spanish settlements in the West Indies. (See DRAKE, SIR FRANCIS.) But, in consequence partly of mismanagement, partly of disagreements among the commanders, the expedition proved a complete failure, and Hawkins died at Dominica, 21st November, of a fever occasioned by grief and chagrin. He was the founder of an hospital at Chatham for sick and disabled sailors.—J. T.

HAWKINS, SIR JOHN, the biographer of Johnson and historian of music, was born on the 30th of March, 1719, a descendant of Sir John Hawkins, the famous seaman. His father, originally a house-carpenter, had risen to be a surveyor and builder. Receiving a fair education, he was articled to an attorney, and, although hard-worked, contrived to create a leisure in which he read a great deal both of literature and law. A successful marriage in 1753 soon released him from the necessity of practising his profession, and in 1759 he devoted himself to music, literature, and amateur law. He published in 1760 a new edition of Walton's Angler, with notes, adding to it a life of the author. In 1763 he received the honour of entering, as one of the original members, the famous literary club founded by Johnson and Reynolds. In 1764, for services rendered as a county magistrate, he was appointed chairman of the Middlesex quarter sessions, and in 1772 he was knighted. In 1776 he published his "History of Music," dedicated by permission to the king, which, though full of accurate and often curious information, was but coldly received by the public. He published in 1787 an edition of Johnson's works, prefixing to it a life of their author, which, in spite of Boswell's frequent sneers, contains some invaluable information respecting Johnson's early career in London. Hawkins himself died in the May of 1789. His "History of Music," with his posthumous notes and a well-written memoir of the author, was republished in 1853 by Mr. J. Alfred Novello.—His daughter LETITIA MATILDA was a lady of considerable genius, and wrote several novels and lively biographical sketches.—F. E.

HAWKINS, JOHN SIDNEY, antiquary and illustrator of art-history, was the eldest son of Sir John Hawkins, the biographer of Johnson, and was born in 1757. Among his earliest literary performances were some elaborate essays in illustration of plates from subjects in Westminster Abbey, published in 1782–83 in Carter's Ancient Sculpture and Painting. In 1784 he published (Johnson recommending it to Nichols) an edition, with notes, of George Ruggle's curious Latin comedy Ignoramus. He edited in 1802, prefixing a life of the author, Leonardo da Vinci's treatise on painting, translated by Rigand. In 1800, on the discovery of ancient paintings on the walls of the house of commons, Hawkins undertook to write an explanatory account of them, to accompany drawings made by J. T. Smith. The enterprise grew into the large quarto known as Smith's Antiquities of Westminster, and was completed by Smith without the co-operation of Hawkins. This industrious but quarrelsome antiquary died at Brompton in August, 1842.—F. E.

HAWKINS, SIR RICHARD, was the son of Sir John Hawkins, the well-known naval commander, and was born about 1555. In 1582 he had the charge of an expedition to the West Indies; and such was his reputation, that in 1588 he was chosen to command the *Swallow*, 360 tons, in the struggle against Spain. Hawkins greatly distinguished himself at the defeat of the Armada. His next employment was a voyage to the South Seas. While coasting the western side of South America, he had the misfortune to be encountered by a Spanish squadron of superior force, to which, after making a brave resistance, and receiving some severe wounds, he was obliged to yield; and he did not succeed in regaining his freedom for some years. In 1620 the name of Hawkins again occurs as vice-admiral in Mansel's Algerine expedition. He died at the close of 1621, or in the beginning of 1622; and in the latter year was published his "Observations on his Voyage into the South Sea."—W. C. H.

HAWKINS, WILLIAM, an English navigator, and a relation of the famous Devonshire admirals, was born about 1585, and sent to sea at a very early age. In 1607 he was chosen by the East India Company to command an expedition intended to open up trade with the Great Mogul, Captain Keeling accompanying him. In August, 1608, Hawkins arrived at Surat. He met with such provoking opposition, chiefly excited against him by the Portuguese, that he proceeded in person to the court of the Great Mogul at Agra, where he was most favourably received by the Emperor Jehanghire, who not merely granted his requests, but took him into high favour. In 1612, however, he embarked with Sir Henry Middleton at Cambay, and set out upon a very profitable cruise; but as they were returning to Europe he died in the bay of Saldanha, 1613.—W J. P.

HAWKSBEE. See HAUKSBEE.

HAWKSMOOR, NICHOLAS, architect, was born in 1666. In his eighteenth year he became the pupil of Wren, and acted as his assistant. On the death of Wren, Hawksmoor succeeded to many of his official employments. As first surveyor of the metropolitan churches erected by act of parliament in the reign of Anne, he erected the churches of St. Mary Woolnoth, Lombard Street; Christchurch, Spitalfields; St. George's-in-the-East; St. Anne's, Limehouse; and St. George's, Bloomsbury. His chief work out of London was the new quadrangle of All-Souls' college, Oxford, in what was called the "mixed Gothic" style.—He died, March 25, 1736.—J. T–e.

HAWKWOOD, SIR JOHN, a famous condottiere, or soldier of fortune, in the fourteenth century. Hawkwood is said to have been a tailor's apprentice. But Edward III.'s wars in France soon found him congenial employment. He so rapidly and strenuously distinguished himself as to be created both knight and captain. When hostilities ceased, Hawkwood thought that he would do a little business on his own account. As the leader of numerous marauders he became the scourge of France, and it is supposed that Edward III. looked with no dissatisfied eye on his doings. Italy was at that time the true field for the hireling commander, without conscience and without country. Into Italy accordingly in the spring of 1361 Hawkwood passed, and there, for more than thirty years, as general of the English or White Company he sold his military skill to the highest bidder. He was not, however, more sordid, more cruel, or more unscrupulous than the other condottieri; perhaps, indeed, he was less so. What made the conduct of a condottiere so odious was, that his vengeance was generally passionless. Hawkwood massacred four thousand persons at Faenza to please himself; but he massacred five thousand at Cesena to please his employer for the time being. Commander of the Florentine troops at the brilliant epoch of the Florentine republic when under the rule of Thomas Albizzi, he died in 1393. Not many years before he had led, by a miracle of audacity and talent, the Florentine troops from a most difficult position. Besides that two rivers shut the march, the dykes of the Adige were broken by the enemy, so that the Florentine camp was surrounded by a lake. Hawkwood's retreat from this artificial island has been warmly praised by military critics. The piety and charity of Hawkwood founded at Rome an hospital for the poor and sick English.—W. M–l.

* HAWTHORNE, NATHANIEL, was born about the year 1805 in Salem, Massachusetts. The house of his birth was nearly two hundred years old, when his father was its occupant —a building blackened with the weather, and wearing the marks of its age. There the future author was a recluse, a hermit even in his youth, extremely diffident, sensitive, shy of society, retired, silent, but observant, meditative. With these qualities the boy was sent to Bowdoin college in Brunswick, Maine. He was there a classmate with the poet Longfellow and John S. C. Abbot. His shrinking sensitiveness and modesty were apparent in his very attitude and countenance, as he stood up in his recitations, half afraid of the echo of his own voice in construing a Greek or Latin sentence, or replying to a critical question. He graduated in the year 1825; but, instead of devoting himself to a profession, stole back to the retirement of his home in Salem, and pursued the bent of his own fancies, almost completely isolated from society, stealing out sometimes in the evening, but rarely to be seen or conversed with. About the year 1830 he began to contribute some articles to an annual published in Boston—a series of papers afterwards printed under the title of Twice Told Tales. This volume, collecting these articles, was published in 1837, and was hailed with great delight and enthusiastic praise by the poet Longfellow, who reviewed it in the pages of the *North American*. A second series of these

tales appeared in 1842. There was at this period an experiment of social, rural, and literary life undertaken by a community at Roxbury, joint occupants of a large farm, in the cultivation of which they all engaged, doing the whole work with their own hands, and carrying on at the same time their literary pursuits and speculations. Hawthorne joined this society for a season, but happily for himself and for his genius was drawn into an independent domestic circle of his own, through that power of individual attachment by which God setteth the solitary in families. He married a lady of his native town, and with her resided for some years in Concord, where he occupied a house, once the parsonage of the parish, which he has described in some of his papers from the magazines, to the collection of which he gave the title of "Mosses from an Old Manse." His retirement here was as close as ever his life had been in its secluded sensitive period at Salem, so that for three years he was hardly seen by a dozen of the townsmen. Here, however, he was accumulating the materials of his future works. In 1846 he was removed to Salem to fill for a year the office of surveyor in the custom-house at that place, and he afterwards wrote a graphic and most amusing account of his experiences while in that position, with sketches of the lives of some of his fellow-labourers. Here he wrote the work entitled "The Scarlet Letter," which raised the author's reputation at once to the highest point. This romance was followed in 1851 by a work of a similar character, entitled "The House of the Seven Gables," a half-allegorical story of retribution and crime, and expiatory processes and events, extending over a period of two hundred years; the scene is Salem. The work is one of great originality and power. "Grandfather's Chair," a series of Puritan stories for the young; "A Wonder Book for Boys and Girls;" and a volume of "Biographical Stories," all exquisitely wrought, added to the universal favour with which Hawthorne's productions were now received by old and young. At this time he purchased a residence in Concord, and the "Blithesdale Romance" was produced there. In 1852 Hawthorne executed a literary task of political value, to himself at least, in the life of Franklin Peirce, a candidate for the presidency. The consulship at Liverpool was bestowed upon Hawthorne, when his friend was elected president. In 1851 he published a new edition of his tales. Some of the most admirable exhibitions of his peculiar powers are to be found among his contributions to the *Democratic Review*, a periodical issued for a number of years in New York. It was in those pages that the exquisite allegory first appeared, entitled the "Celestial Rail Road," one of the most perfect pieces of satirical and supernatural romance in the language. Mr. Hawthorne's latest production was published in 1860, entitled "Transformation, or the romance of Monte Beni," a work of Italian life, scenery, and art—descriptive, suggestive, thoughtful, with all the author's admirable beauty of style, and originality, and power of conception and execution. This work is written in that exquisitely simple, easy, and graceful style, which characterizes all Mr. Hawthorne's productions, and is indeed in its perfection a marked originality, entitling his works to a high place in English literature.—G. B. C.

HAXO, François Nicolas Benoit, Baron, a French general of engineers, who served with great distinction in Italy under Bonaparte in the Peninsula and in Russia, was born at Lunéville in 1774, and died in 1838.—W. J. P

* HAY, David Ramsay, distinguished for his efforts to raise the character of decorative painting, and for his writings on form and colour, was born at Edinburgh in 1798. Intended for a printer, he gave so much more of his mind to sketching dogs and horses than to the duties of the office, as to incur the displeasure of his employers, and lead to his abandonment of the printing business. He would fain have been an artist, but he had the good fortune to attract the notice of Sir Walter Scott, who (as is told at length in chapter lx. of Lockhart's Life), kindly conversed with him on the certain prospect of success, if he applied his taste for design to decorative art. The young man followed the advice, and was fully qualified by the time Scott had completed the first part of his house at Abbotsford to take charge of all the "limning and blazoning" of the interior. The fame of this work no doubt did much to secure his early success in business, but only by unusual ability and unwearied attention could the great establishment of which he is the head have grown up. Mr. Hay published in 1828 his first work, "The Laws of Harmonious Colouring," which was translated into German by L. Hüttmann in 1834, and of which a sixth edition (with an additional section on the Practice of House-painting) appeared in 1847. His other works, which are very numerous, are devoted to the development of a numeral and geometrical theory of beauty in form and colour, as shown partly by an analysis of Greek sculpture and architecture, and partly by mathematical and general reasoning; the ultimate results being given in his "Science of Beauty, as developed in Nature and applied in Art," 8vo, 1856. Among his other works are an "Essay on Ornamental Design," 1845, and a valuable "Nomenclature of Colours," 1846. The practical and suggestive value of his writings is generally acknowledged.—J. T–e.

HAYDN, Franz Joseph, the renowned musician, was born at Rohrau, a village on the borders of Austria and Hungary, 31st March, 1732. His baptismal register of the day following led to the mistake, in which even he concurred, that this date, April 1, was his birthday; he died at Gumpendorf, a suburb of Vienna, 31st May, 1809. His father, Matthias, was a cartwright by trade, and sufficiently a musician to play the organ at church, and to accompany his wife's singing on the harp. Haydn's mother, Ann Marie, had been cook to the chief family in the village. On Sundays and saint-days this worthy pair used to divert themselves with music, and it was the delight of little Joseph, when he was five years old, to take part in their performances by pretending to play on a sham fiddle. A cousin of his father, named Frank, the schoolmaster of Hamburg, witnessed some of these family concerts, and perceived the boy's musical aptitude, from the certainty with which he beat time, and the correct intonation with which he joined in the song. He took the boy home with him, and not only instructed him in reading and writing, and the rudiments of Latin, but taught him to play on a real violin and several other instruments. In 1740 Reuter, the kapellmeister of St. Stephen's at Vienna, made an excursion to seek for voices to recruit his choir; coming to Hamburg, he heard young Hadyn, was pleased with his precocious proficiency, and gladly engaged him. Besides singing in the service in public, the choir had to practise two hours daily. Beyond the fulfilment of these duties, Haydn had no occupation; but, as it seems, with no assistance from his master, he applied himself assiduously to the general study of music. When thirteen years old, being wholly untaught in the rules of composition, he wrote a mass, which, when he showed it to Reuter, this functionary ridiculed, as probably it deserved to be. Stimulated rather than discouraged by this mockery, he spent a few florins which he begged from his father to pay for mending his clothes, in the purchase of Fuchs' Gradus ad Parnassum, and Mattheson's Volkommener Kapellmeister, and ardently sought in these treatises for the principles which he had no teacher to explain to him. Hoping to arrive quickest at his end by commencing with the most difficult exercises, he at once began writing in sixteen parts; and when he laid his attempts before Reuter, he was again laughed at, and told to learn to write in two parts before he again essayed so large a score. Accounts differ as to the date and the cause of his quitting the cathedral. The likeliest appears to be, that in 1751, his voice being broken, he played the practical joke on another member of the choir of cutting off the tail of his wig; and the subject of this trick complained of it so loudly that poor Haydn was expelled at a moment's notice, and thus found himself suddenly thrown out of board and lodging and occupation, alone in the street, on a winter's night. The most probable story of his rescue from this dilemma is that Keller, a wig-maker, who rented a single room and a loft, invited Haydn to sleep in the latter, and offered him a place at his table. In this mean abode, with neither fireplace nor window, the young musician had the luxury of a harpsichord; and, when the weather was warm enough for him to be out of bed, he pursued his darling study with more earnestness than ever. The first six sonatas of Emanuel Bach now engaged his attention; and, while he practised them to exercise his fingers, he gleaned from them, as he used afterwards to declare, the principles of musical construction, for the development of which the art owes more to his subsequent exertions than to the labours of any other composer. He obtained some pupils, and wrote for their use six trios and some other instrumental pieces, which appear to have been his first completed productions. In this year, 1751, he brought out his first opera, "Der Krumme Teufel," for which he was paid twenty-four ducats, having been engaged to write it by the manager of one of the little theatres, who had become acquainted with his ability by hearing him with others perform in the street a serenade of

his own composition. This piece was a satire on the lame Baron Affligio, official director of the court opera, who had sufficient authority to suppress it after the third representation. About this time Haydn's means of subsistence were eked out by an engagement to play the violin in one of the churches at Vienna, and by another to play the organ in the private chapel of Count Haugwitz. We next find him lodging in the same house with Metastasio, whose niece was his pupil; and he seems to have derived great advantages from his intercourse with the poet, learning from him to regard art in its highest sense, and receiving thus the noblest stimulus to his ambition. By him he was introduced to the mistress of Count Corner, the Venetian ambassador. The lady's fondness for singing had induced her admirer to bring the famous Porpora in his suite, as her instructor, and Haydn was engaged to accompany her in her practice. It was mainly with the purpose of witnessing Porpora's lessons that he undertook this duty; and he was happy to discharge any, the most menial offices for the old Italian during the three months he spent with the lady and her teacher at Manensdorf, for the sake of ingratiating himself in his esteem, and so obtaining the benefit of his instructions. With the same object of gaining information in his art, he attached himself for some time also to the composer Wagenseil; but there is no reason to believe that he ever received a lesson from either him or Porpora. It is said to have been in 1752 that he wrote his first violin quartet (one in B flat), which was composed for performance at the house of an amateur, Baron Fürnberg, who used to have frequent music parties, in which Haydn assisted. We must suppose it to have been prior to this date that the Countess Thun, who had met with some of Haydn's music, sought him out with some difficulty, and, discovering his indigent condition, made him a present of twenty-five ducats, and greatly aided him by her countenance and encouragement. In 1758, he was engaged as second kapellmeister by Count Mortzin, in whose service he wrote his first symphony (one in D), which was played at one of the count's private concerts in 1759, when Prince Antony Esterhazy was present; and this illustrious dilettante was so charmed with the work, that he asked the count to relinquish its composer to him. Haydn was accidentally absent from this performance; the transfer of his engagement was thus not ratified at the time, and the matter was accordingly forgotten by the prince. He would have lost this great advance in his fortunes, but for the kindly efforts of Friedberg, the leader of the prince's band, who advised him to compose another symphony, and caused this (one in C, op. 1, No. 5) to be played on his patron's birthday, 19th March, 1760. Esterhazy, as much pleased with this composition as he had been with the former, immediately gave Haydn the appointment of second kapellmeister, which he held until the death of Werner left the principal office open to him. It was now that, having secured a permanent competency, he married Anne, the second daughter of his early benefactor, Keller. This appears to have been an alliance of gratitude rather than of love. Haydn is said to have been attached to the poor wigmaker's elder daughter; she, in the interim, had entered a convent, and he could only fulfil a promise to become his old friend's son-in-law by taking her sister. His wife is said to have been a prude and a bigot; be this as it may, they had no happiness with each other, and soon agreed to a separation. He, however, allowed her an adequate maintenance until her death in 1800. Haydn consoled himself, for his conjugal misadventure in the society of a lady named Boselli, a singer engaged like himself by Prince Esterhazy, and to whom he was always faithful.

Prince Antony died in 1761, and his son Nicolas renewed the composer's engagement, who was now in a position, the most advantageous for an artist, of independence of the world, and with no cares but for the development of his powers. For nine months of the year he lived at Eisenstadt, the residence of his patron; and he spent the other three months at Vienna during the prince's visit to the capital. There was a theatre in the palace, at which twice a week an opera was performed; and for this establishment Haydn wrote the majority of his German, and probably some of his Italian operas. His duty was also to direct an orchestral concert every afternoon, and to furnish new compositions for these performances. Here, then, was the field for the cultivation of that extraordinary genius to which modern instrumental music is indebted, if not for its origination, certainly for the maturing of the art of form, which distinguishes all that has been written since from all that was produced before the time of Haydn. In 1774 the composer's house was burned in a conflagration that destroyed the quarter of the town of Eisenstadt in which he dwelt, and in this calamity a large number of his MSS. were lost. He was away at the time; and Pleyel, his pupil, relates a notable proof of the prince's esteem for him in the fact that he had the house rebuilt, and the furniture restored, before Haydn could return. In 1775 Haydn completed the oratorio of "Il Ritorno di Tobia," which had been commenced and laid aside in 1763. This work was produced at Vienna, and was for some time annually performed there for the benefit of the widows of musicians; he made considerable alterations in Tobia, if not entirely remodelled it, after his second return from England in 1795. The fame of the composer now extended all over Europe; but his first engagement out of his own country was to write six symphonies in 1784 for a series of concerts given in the Loge-olympique at Paris. In 1785 he produced the succession of instrumental movements called the "Seven last words of the Redeemer," for the solemn celebration of the passion at Cadiz, where this ceremony consisted in the bishop's enunciation of the words of the Divine Agony, after each of which one of these deeply pathetic pieces was performed. Michael Haydn added vocal parts with appropriate words to this work, in which form it is classed as one of the composer's oratorios; he himself also arranged it for string instruments, and in this shape it is counted among his violin quartets. Haydn was solicited in 1787 to give one of his operas for performance at Prague; he declined this proposal, preferring to write an opera expressly for the Bavarian capital, where the lyric drama at the time held a higher character than anywhere else. With a noble diffidence of his own powers, however, in comparison with those of Mozart, whose "Figaro" was then making its triumphant success in the city, he finally relinquished this intention. In 1790 the prince, his patron, died; and the musical establishment over which Haydn presided, was then broken up. The thirty years spent by this great master in the service of the Esterhazy family, may seem barren of incident; but their eminent importance to the progress of music is proved by the vast number of works he wrote during the undisturbed tranquillity of that period, the production of each one of which was an event in the history of the art, since each one was a signal advance towards the maturity, not only of Haydn's genius, but of the principles it was his great task to develop. A new field was now opened for the labours of the master, and this was the one in which he has left the most imperishable imprints of his power. Salaman the violinist, resident in London, formed the design of engaging either Haydn or Mozart to compose for the professional concerts of which he was the director, and to come hither to conduct their works; he went accordingly to Vienna to propose the matter to his immortal countrymen, and it was settled between them that Haydn should be the first to come, but that Mozart should succeed him in the following year. In the middle of 1791 Haydn set out for London; here he worked, during the remainder of the year, at the first six of the symphonies he composed for Salaman, and on the 4th of February following the series of concerts was inaugurated, by the production of the first of these great works, in which the world acknowledges the masterpieces of the author. Haydn's success here was immense, and he returned to Vienna with as much profit as glory. He took now the house at Gumpendorf, which was his residence for the rest of his life, and resumed the systematic course of daily composition which he had pursued during his long abode at Eisenstadt. At this time Beethoven became his pupil; but there appears to have been little sympathy between the young giant of instrumental music and the founder of the school in which he was to win his immortality. The death of Mozart before the production of the first of Haydn's symphonies in London prevented the completion of Salaman's design; and the great sensation Haydn had created here, induced his friend to offer him a second engagement. He came accordingly in the summer of 1793, and again spent the greater part of a year in London. During this time he wrote and brought out the latter six of the Salaman symphonies, and he composed eight pieces of an opera called "Orfeo" for performance at the king's theatre; but its production being delayed, he left the country without completing it. Here also he wrote the well-known English canzonets, and the Italian cantata "Ariana in Naxos," which last he published himself at his lodging in Great Pulteney Street. He received here the greatest honours from all ranks and all classes; the king and the prince of Wales

paid him marked attention; the public applauded him with enthusiasm, and the university of Oxford conferred on him the honorary degree of doctor of music; and he took away with him such a sum as secured his independence for the remainder of his life. The Baron van Swieten, a Viennese amateur—at whose instigation it was that Mozart wrote his additional instrumentation of Handel's Messiah—entertained the fanciful conceit that the imitation of visible forms and motions was within the province of music. In pursuance of this idea, he planned the scheme of the oratorio of the "Creation," and proposed the composition of the work to Haydn, who eagerly entered into his views. Swieten compiled the text of this work, interpolating matter of his own between the scriptural passages he selected, and writing the entire of the third part. Haydn entered upon his task with profound earnestness, laboured at it with feelings of the deepest devotion, and spent a greater time upon it than he had ever given to the same amount of composition, saying that he meant the work to live long, and must not therefore hasten its production. Accounts vary as to when he began to write this oratorio; the most natural seems to be that it was not until 1797, but he doubtless gave long preconsideration to its plan. It was completed in April, 1798. Its first performance was at the Schwarzenberg palace in Vienna, 19th March, 1799, and its success exceeded that of any musical work that had ever been produced. In England there was a rivalry between Salaman and Ashley (the director of the oratorio performances at Covent Garden theatre) as to who should first introduce the "Creation" to the public, and Ashley outwitted his competitor by the aid of a king's messenger—an official who then had more rapid means of transit than any other traveller—who privately brought him a copy of the score. This arrived on a Saturday night, and the work, being copied and studied in the interim, was performed on the Friday following, 23rd March, 1800. In every other country there was a like eagerness for the production of the new oratorio, and the artistic societies of each conferred their membership on the composer. The "Seasons" was another work in which Haydn had Swieten for a coadjutor, who compiled the text of this secular oratorio from Thomson's poem, with sundry insertions of his own. Its composition is said to have occupied eleven months, and it was first played, 24th April, 1801. Its success, though great, was not equal to that of the "Creation," nor has it ever been so popular as this work; but just criticism cannot pronounce it of less merit. The powers of the veteran now began to fail him, and he produced with a difficulty unknown to him before; the weakness from which he suffered was aggravated by his position at the pianoforte, and he was compelled to refrain from the favourite pursuit of his whole life. The quartets, Nos. 82 and 83, were written in the course of 1802; after which he laboured for nearly a year at an eighty-fourth quartet. Of this he completed but two movements, and then being forced to desist, he wrote the following pathetic words to a musical phrase, and so closed his artistic career:—"Hin ist alle meine kraft; alt und schwach bin ich"—(Gone is all my power; old and weak am I). He sent a copy of this very remarkable passage to each of his friends, and thus announced, as no other creative artist has ever done, that he voluntarily retired from a field wherein his course had been one of unchequered honour, and resolved to produce no more. Haydn was drawn from his subsequent seclusion to attend a performance that was given, 27th March, 1808, of an Italian version of the "Creation," translated by his friend and biographer, Carpani. On this occasion all the most distinguished for talent or birth in Vienna were present: the venerable master was wheeled into the front of the dense assembly, thronged to pay him homage, and Princess Esterhazy took her place beside him. Salieri, who was to direct the orchestra, came first to receive the composer's instructions; the performance began—it was interrupted by a murmur of universal admiration at the passage which presents the creation of light—and the author, exultingly rising to his feet, pointed to heaven, and exclaimed, "It comes from thence!" Exhausted by the excitement and the exertion, he was obliged to be borne away at the end of the first part of the oratorio; but stopping his chair at the entrance of the hall, he bowed a farewell to the performers and the audience, the sharers and the donors of his successes. He never left his house again. On the 10th of May, 1809, the French commenced the bombardment of Vienna, and though Napoleon—noblest of all his deeds of greatness—placed a guard to protect the dwelling of Haydn, some shells burst so near it, that the terrified domestics deemed it necessary to bear him to a place of more security. He stayed them however, demanding, as though inspired with assurance of divine protection, "Where Haydn is, what is there to fear?" His strength failed him under this trying excitement, and he was carried to his bed never thence to rise. On the 26th of the month he broke, as if by a preternatural effort from his long torpor, and sang thrice, with clear and emphatic voice, his own hymn, "God preserve the Emperor," his feeble efforts to articulate which had been the solace of his illness; the act of devoted loyalty overpowered him, and he sank senseless; five days later he breathed his last.

The remarkable career of Haydn furnishes a grand proof that the inborn power to accomplish great works finds its own means to achieve them. Two lessons from Reuter were all the instruction in composition he ever received, but he carved out for himself a path of such unerring certitude that his successors could but follow in his track; their modifications of his perfect design being but to adorn it with flowers of their own imagination, not to divert its course. Who then shall say that such or such a man might have become great had his genius been duly cultivated? The prodigious amount of Haydn's compositions is scarcely credible; the number of his quartets has been named —there are a hundred and eighteen published symphonies, and twenty-two are mentioned that are unprinted; he wrote nearly as many pieces of the same extent for the baritone, an instrument now obsolete, on which Prince Nicolas used to play in concert with his orchestra; his other instrumental works are almost countless; his oratorios have been enumerated; nineteen of his masses are published; his "Stabat Mater" and several other pieces of church music (but it is unknown how much of his labours in this department of the art is hidden from us in MS.); and finally, he produced eight German and fifteen Italian operas, besides some smaller dramatic pieces and a large number of detached vocal compositions. His works, regarded as a successive series, constitute a remarkable illustration of the progress of modern instrumental music, the almost childish infancy of which is to be observed in his first quartets, and its most vigorous manhood in his last compositions for the chamber and the concert-room. It must be remembered, however, while we make due acknowledgment of his everlasting services to music; firstly, that the art of design which he matured, and the constructive forms of which his works have furnished models to all after writers, were anticipated by Bach and less honoured composers; secondly, that the class of works in which he especially advanced the art exercised the mean abilities of many small writers, his early contemporaries, whose names like their compositions are forgotten, but whose labours prove that Haydn had not the merit of first appropriating the principles of construction in the manner he has taught his successors to apply them; lastly, that he lived both before and after Mozart, and the immense discrepancy between his first productions and his latest shows how vastly much he gained from his experience of the workings of this wonderful genius; nay, further, that he knew the first thirty publications of Beethoven, and wrote subsequently to this knowledge. There has, perhaps, never been so great an artist who was so little of a poet as Haydn. This is proved, if not by his acceptance of the text of the "Creation" as a subject for musical treatment, certainly by his rendering of many portions of it—those, for example, which describe the several atmospheric and zoological phenomena. A great humorist he was, or he would never have written his "Farewell Symphony," in which each player has successively to leave the orchestra until one remains alone; nor his "Toy Symphony," in which all the instruments of the nursery are brought into requirement: and this quality of humour constantly evinces itself thoughout his works, even where its exercise is less positively defined. His highest artistic trait was his sincere religious feeling; this was equally distinct from the ostentatious formularity of the Italian, and the severe simplicity of that of the German church; it was an ample sense of the beauty of all things, and a conviction that the Author of this beauty was the source of all happiness; when ideas failed him he would count his rosary, and his implicit faith was equivalent to inspiration. Thus, when in his sacred music his own emotions are best embodied, it is in the expression, most generally paramount, of joyous, grateful exultation.—G. A. M.

HAYDN, Johann Michael, a musician, brother of the

illustrious Joseph, was also born at Rohrau on either the 11th or 14th of September, 1737; he died at Salzburg, August 10, 1806. Like his brother, he had his first musical impulses awakened by the singing and harp-playing of his mother and father. He sang as a boy in the choir of the imperial chapel at Vienna. Accounts vary between 1756 and 1763 as to the date of his being appointed music director to the bishop of Groswardein; in 1768 he was engaged as music director and concert master at Salzburg; and in 1801, when on a visit to Vienna, being introduced to Prince Esterhazy, this nobleman made him his kapellmeister, but with permission to reside at Salzburg in fulfilment of the offices he still held there. His name as a composer is so greatly eclipsed by that of his brother, that the world scarcely does justice to his merit. One symphony of his, "Die Schlittenfahrt" (The Sledge-journey), has even been published as Joseph's, and great ambiguity has in like manner been thrown over some other of his veritable productions. His ecclesiastical music, however, is esteemed by intelligent critics as of a very high order; and a jubilee mass, a Salve Regina, and Salve Redemptor, are regarded as admirable specimens of his ability.—G. A. M.

HAYDON, Benjamin Robert, an English historical painter of great powers and ability, but more remarkable for the vicissitudes of his life than distinguished for the excellence of his works. He was the son of a bookseller at Plymouth, where he was born, January 23, 1786, and he was educated at Plympton grammar-school. He adopted the profession of a painter contrary to the wishes of his father, who nevertheless allowed his son to visit London and enter as a student in the Royal Academy. Haydon arrived in London in 1804, and in the following year entered the Academy, where he at once formed an intimacy with his fellow-pupils, Wilkie, and Jackson the portrait-painter; his instructors and advisers were Fuseli, Northcote, and Opie. In 1807 he exhibited a picture of "The Flight into Egypt," which procured the painter a commission from Lord Mulgrave for his celebrated picture of "The Murder of Dentatus," the immediate cause of nearly all the troubles of Haydon's future life, from the dissatisfaction which he felt at the way it was hung in the Academy exhibition of 1809. Though many thought the picture well enough hung, the painter took such a different view of the matter, that he considered it a sufficient cause for a quarrel with and hostility to the Academy, which amounted almost to a monomania, and endured the whole of his life. This picture, which shows great power, is admirably engraved in wood by W. Harvey, Haydon's pupil; the painter described his subject, which is taken from Hooke's Roman History, as "the celebrated old Roman tribune Dentatus making his last desperate effort against his own soldiers, who attacked and murdered him in a narrow pass." This was the last picture he exhibited at the Academy; henceforth he established independent exhibitions of his own, and the list shows a considerable series of great and laborious works, but which secured the painter but a very variable success in his speculations, though on the whole he had quite his share of both public and private patronage. His works all suffer from imperfect execution. Haydon was aware of this at one time, and for a period devoted himself to the study of the Elgin marbles, then recently brought to England, and to portraiture, in order to overcome these defects, wholly without success however. The following are his principal works—In 1812, "Macbeth;" in 1814, "The Judgment of Solomon;" in 1820, "Christ's entry into Jerusalem;" in 1821, "Christ's agony in the Garden;" in 1823, "The Raising of Lazarus;" in 1826, "Pharaoh Dismissing the Israelites," and "Venus and Anchises;" in 1827, "Alexander and Bucephalus," and "Eucles;" in 1828, "The Mock Election in the King's Bench;" in 1830, "Napoleon at St. Helena;" in 1832, "Xenophon's first sight of the Sea, in the retreat with the Ten Thousand;" in 1834, "The Reform Banquet;" in 1835, "Achilles at the Court of Lycomedes discovering his Sex;" in 1836, "Samson and Delilah;" in 1838, "Christ blessing Little Children," for the Liverpool Blind Asylum; in 1839, "The Duke at Waterloo;" in 1841, "The Antislavery Convention," and "The Maid of Saragossa;" in 1842, "Curtius leaping into the Gulf;" in 1843, "The Entry of the Black Prince into London with King John of France as Prisoner" (a cartoon sent to the competition at Westminster hall); in 1844, "Alexander killing the Lion;" in 1845, "Uriel and Satan;" and lastly, in 1846, "The Banishment of Aristides," and "Nero watching the burning of Rome," illustrating the evils both of democracy and despotism. These two were Haydon's last works, and the disappointment he felt at the failure of their exhibition at the Egyptian hall was the final weight which crushed him. One of the last entries in his diary is—"Tom Thumb had 12,000 people last week, B. R. Haydon 133½ (the half a little girl). Exquisite taste of the English people." He was greatly involved in debt, and at last even his energy sunk under his accumulated difficulties, and on the 22nd of June of this year, 1846, he shot himself. One disappointment, from which he is said never to have recovered, was his failure in getting a premium in the Westminster Hall cartoon competition for the decoration of the new houses of parliament, an employment he had greatly desired. He was also almost always suffering under pecuniary difficulties, although his receipts were really very large compared with the average income of painters, and he had much liberal help from friends. He passed twice through the insolvent court; in 1823, only two years after his marriage, and in 1836. It is true he sometimes lost by his exhibitions, but he sometimes also gained large sums; as in 1820, when he made nearly £3000 by his picture of "Christ's entry into Jerusalem." Latterly he combined literature with painting; in 1840 he gave some gratuitous lectures on his art at the Ashmolean museum, Oxford, and from this time frequently delivered these lectures; they have been published, "Lectures on Painting and Design," 2 vols. 8vo, London, 1844–46. He published also in 1842, "Thoughts on the relative value of Fresco and Oil Painting, as applied to the Architectural Decorations of the Houses of Parliament." As regards Haydon's suicide, he seems to have contemplated on this matter some years before he destroyed himself. In his diary for July 9, 1841, is the following entry—"It may be laid down that self-destruction is the physical mode of relieving a diseased brain, because the first impression on a brain diseased, or diseased for a time, is the necessity for this horrid crime. There is no doubt of it." His own brain was diseased in the opinion of Dr. Elliotson and Mr. W. J. Bryant, who made a post-mortem examination of his head. Some have assumed Haydon to have been a martyr to the cause of high art; but his life is a contradiction of this. He had no enemy but himself; he was the victim of the impetuosity and inordinate vanity of his own mind. As a painter also he was impulsive and desultory, and neglected all the most essential and common elements of excellence in his execution. He was extremely mannered and disproportioned in his forms, and with the exception of a grand style of design, and a warm and powerful colouring, we miss in his works every requisite of a fine picture. Though he numbered at one time some of our most distinguished painters among his pupils, as Sir Charles Eastlake, Sir Edwin Landseer, and George Lance the fruit painter, he served rather as a warning to them than otherwise, showing them what to avoid rather than what to imitate, and his efforts have remained wholly without influence on the art of his time, though he considered nearly all progress to have proceeded from himself, and identified the fate of British art with that of his own efforts. —(See the *Life of B. R. Haydon, Historical Painter, from his Autobiography and Journals*, edited and compiled by Tom Taylor, &c., 2nd edit., 3 vols. 8vo, Longman, 1853.)—R. N. W.

HAYE, John. See La Haye.

HAYLEY, William, was born at Chichester in 1745. After studying at Eton he graduated at Trinity college, Cambridge. He had already evinced poetic talents, and acquired some distinction by college exercises and occasional pieces both in English and Latin. In 1766 he entered the Middle temple, but abandoned legal studies for literary retirement at his paternal estate of Eastham in Surrey. His first attempt at public authorship was a drama, "The Afflicted Father," which Garrick received for performance, but finally rejected. In 1792 occurred an event which, perhaps, has done more to preserve his memory than any of his compositions—his intimacy with Cowper. Hayley was at the time preparing an edition of Milton's works, for which Cowper had also an engagement. Hayley wrote to Cowper inclosing a highly complimentary sonnet; a correspondence ensued, resulting in a lasting friendship, and, finally, in the publication by Hayley of the "Life, Works, and Letters of Cowper," in 1803. Hayley's name is also connected with that of the historian Gibbon, to whom he addressed three epistles, and his intimacy with whom subjected him unjustly to the suspicion of free-thinking. Hayley's works are numerous—dramatic, miscellaneous, on subjects of art, and poetical. Of the latter, "The Triumphs of Music," and "The Triumphs of Temper," will be remembered through the caustic, though not

very just criticism of Byron in his English Bards, for which, however, he subsequently made amends. He died at Feltham in 1820. Hayley was a follower of Pope, but at a vast interval; his popularity was the result rather of his personal amiability, fine tastes, and associations with other literary men, than of a genius that did not raise him much above mediocrity.—J. F. W.

HAYMAN, Francis, a historical painter of some repute in his time, was born at Exeter in 1708, and learnt painting under Robert Brown. He first attracted notice in London as a scene-painter, and was employed in 1756 by Jonathan Tyers in the decorations of Vauxhall Gardens; he earned his income, however, chiefly by book illustration. Hayman painted same pictures from Shakspeare and from Don Quixote, and some works on a large scale of Lord Clive's victories in India. He was the second president of the Incorporated Society of Artists, an office he held until 1768, when he was chosen one of the original thirty-six members of the then newly-founded Royal Academy, and he was its first librarian. He died in 1776. He had several scholars, of whom the celebrated Gainsborough was one.—R. N. W.

HAYNAU, Julius Jacob, Baron von, born at Cassel in 1786, was an illegitimate son of William I., elector of Hesse, by Madame von Lindenthal. Entering the Austrian army, he served in the campaigns against Napoleon, and rose through the various military grades, until in 1844 he became field-marshal lieutenant. In the Italian wars of 1848–49 he was remarkable alike for military talent and for merciless severity. When the inhabitants of Brescia rose in arms to second Charles Albert in his final struggle, Haynau marched rapidly from Perugia, and invested the town, March 30, 1849. The defence was gallant; the punishment was terrible. The whole place was given up to fire and sword; nor did Haynau shrink from owning, in his official report, that the atrocities which shocked all Europe had been committed by his order. Soon afterwards the emperor recalled him to take command of the Austrian forces in Hungary. Haynau entered Raab on June 28; marching southward, he was at Szegedin on August 2nd, and in another week he entered Temeswar, after defeating the Hungarian forces on the banks of the Theiss. The Russian army did the rest. Until July, 1850, Haynau exercised an almost absolute sway in Hungary, and his rule was a veritable "Reign of Terror." He visited London; the workmen at Barclay & Perkins' brewery rose at him, mobbed him, chased him away, September 4, 1850. Few men blamed them very severely. He wandered over the continent, and narrowly escaped another beating at Brussels. At Paris the police protected him; but he was still hated and shunned as a man apart. Returning to Germany, he died in the autumn of 1853.—W. J. P.

HAYNE, Thomas, a learned classical scholar and theological writer, born in 1581 at Thrussington in Leicestershire, and educated at Lincoln college, Oxford. In 1604 he became one of the ushers in Merchant Taylors' school, London, and was afterwards usher at Christ's hospital. He died in 1645, leaving funds to found a charity-school in Thrussington and two scholarships in Lincoln college.—G. BL.

* HAYTER, Sir George, portrait and historical painter, was born in St. James' Street, London, in 1792. His father, Mr. Charles Hayter, painter and professor of perspective to the Princess Charlotte, was known in his day as a highly successful teacher, and the author of two or three very useful and widely circulated works on drawing and perspective. Under his guidance Mr. George Hayter learned the rudiments of art, and then studied for some years in Italy. At first he practised miniature painting, and executed numerous portraits in chalk and crayons; but subsequently confined himself to painting in oil. In 1815 he was appointed miniature and portrait painter to Princess Charlotte and Prince Leopold. Mr. Hayter had given lessons in art to the Princess Victoria, on whose accession to the throne in 1837 he was named portrait and historical painter to the queen; and in 1841, on the death of Sir David Wilkie, he was appointed serjeant painter, or painter in ordinary, to her majesty. He was knighted in 1842. Besides such pictures as the "Marriage of the Queen and Prince Albert," and "Her Majesty taking the Coronation Oath," Sir George Hayter has painted numerous official and other portraits of her majesty, with many members of the court and higher circles; and he has also painted several historical pictures, some of them being of large size. Of these it will suffice to name his great work, "The First Reformed House of Commons," and "Latimer Preaching at St. Paul's Cross." Though his merits have received no academical recognition in this country, Sir George has been elected a member of the academies of St. Luke, Rome, Florence, Bologna, Parma, and Venice.—J. T–e.

HAYWARD, Sir John, one of the earliest of our historians, as distinguished from mere chroniclers, was born apparently about 1560, at or near Felixstow, on the coast of Suffolk. In that locality he received his early education, which was completed at Cambridge, where he took the degree of LL.D. His first work was the commencement of a Life of Henry IV., published just after the return of the earl of Essex from his Irish government, and dedicated to that nobleman. Some expressions in his book, taken in conjunction with his devotion to Essex, drew on him the hostility of the government, and he suffered a long imprisonment, which probably did not terminate until the death of the queen. With the accession of James, Hayward paid court to royalty, and published a reply to the jesuit Parsons on the succession. In 1610 he was appointed one of the historiographers, Camden being the other, of King James' abortive Chelsea college. He was patronized by Prince Henry, at whose instigation he completed his "Lives of the three Norman kings of England—William I., William II., Henry I.," published in 1613, and dedicated to Prince Charles, as was his disquisition, "Of Supremacie in matters of Religion," published in 1624. In 1616 he was admitted an advocate of doctors' commons, and was knighted, probably for his professional eminence, in 1619. Between 1615 and 1624, he published some devotional works, which seem to have been popular. He died in the June of 1627, leaving behind him a history of Edward IV., and some annals of the early years of Queen Elizabeth's reign. The "Complete History of Edward IV." was published in 1630, with a portion of that of Elizabeth. This work is reprinted in Kennet, and the "Lives of the Norman Kings" in the Harleian Miscellany. In 1840 Mr. John Bruce published, under the auspices of the Camden Society, the whole of the "Certain Yeeres of Queen Elizabeth's Reign," prefixing an excellent introduction on the life and writings of the author.—F. E.

HAYWOOD, sometimes spelt HEYWOOD, Eliza, described in the Biographia Dramatica as "perhaps the most voluminous female writer this kingdom ever produced," was born about 1693, and is said to have been the daughter of a London tradesman named Fowler. An unfortunate marriage, it is alleged, forced her into authorship by profession, to support herself and two children. It seems to have been before this that she appeared, in 1715, on the stage at Dublin, but met with as little success as that which subsequently attended her dramas. She made her début in literature by the publication of such works as the "New Utopia" (on the model of Mrs. Manley's New Atalantis), and the "Court of Caramania." As the authoress of these and very many other similar productions, she is classed, in the notes to the Dunciad, among "those shameless scribblers who, in libellous memoirs and novels, reveal the faults or misfortunes of both sexes, to the ruin of public fame or disturbance of private happiness." In the text of the satire, and with an obvious allusion to the irregularities of her life, she figures as one of the prizes for which Curll and Osborne contend:—

> "See in the circle next Eliza placed,
> Two babes of love close clinging to her waist."

Her biographers state that her later life and works were moral. Of these later works the chief is the "Female Spectator," 1744; but in it the voluptuous, if not the licentious element, is decidedly predominant. She died in February, 1756.—F. E.

HAZLITT, William, youngest son of the Rev. William Hazlitt, an able and accomplished Unitarian minister, was born at Maidstone, April 10, 1778. In 1787 he was put to a day-school at Wem in Shropshire, where he displayed unusual aptitude for learning. His letters to his family at this period exhibit an acuteness of observation, a ripeness of judgment, and a precocity of intellect, truly marvellous in a child of ten or twelve. In 1791 Hazlitt, now thirteen, addressed a letter to the *Shrewsbury Chronicle*, which the editor inserted, on occasion of the outrages offered to his idol Dr. Priestley at Birmingham. The composition, which the years of the writer render a marvel, is exceedingly interesting and curious: it is preserved entire in the "Literary Remains," published by Mason. At the age of fifteen (1793) Hazlitt, with a view to his profession as a dissenting minister, became a student at the Unitarian college, Hackney.

At that establishment he neglected many of the routine duties, and spent his time chiefly in those pursuits for which in later life he was so distinguished, the prosecution of philosophical inquiry, and the search after abstract truth. At a very early period Hazlitt manifested an extreme distaste for the profession for which he was destined, and leaving college, returned home in 1795. He determined upon devoting himself to the study of painting as a profession. In the intervals of his work he prosecuted his study of the great metaphysical writers; and it was at the age of eighteen that he began the first rough sketch of his "Principles of Human Action." In 1802 Hazlitt took advantage of the peace of Amiens to visit Paris, where he painted copies (some upon commission) of the masterpieces at the Louvre. He remained abroad till the following spring. On his return he made the circuit of the Midland counties, and was highly successful in obtaining sitters. But unhappily he failed to satisfy his own fastidious taste, or to overcome a diffidence of his own powers; and it was not long before he determined to relinquish his new vocation, and by substituting the pen for the pencil to throw himself upon literature as a livelihood. In the same autumn he consequently came to London, and in 1805 he published anonymously an "Essay on the Principles of Human Action," of which he had sketched the first outline so far back as 1796. From that time till 1830 Hazlitt continued to be a large and conspicuous contributor to the leading serials and newspapers. His writings consisted of essays on miscellaneous subjects, but principally on art, poetry, and the drama; and they gained their author a wide and merited celebrity. The predominance of the personal over the abstract in Hazlitt's mind, had the effect of lessening the influence of his writings on his contemporaries; and this fact is exemplified in a striking manner by his attack on Southey and his "Letter to Gifford." "The faults of Hazlitt," says Bulwer, "have been harshly judged, because they have not been fairly analyzed; they arose mostly from an arrogant and lordly sense of superiority. It is into this that I resolve his frequent paradoxes, his bold assertions, his desire to startle. . . . I suspect that half which the unobservant have taken literally, he meant secretly in sarcasm. As Johnson in conversation, so Hazlitt in books, pushed his own theories to the extreme, partly to show his power, partly perhaps from contempt of the logic of his readers. He wrote rather for himself than others. He had a keen sense of the beautiful and the subtle; and what is more, he was deeply imbued with sympathies for the humane. . . . His intellectual honesty makes him the Dumont of letters, even where his fiery eloquence approaches him to the Mirabeau." Hazlitt died at London of a species of cholera on the 18th September, 1830, in his fifty-second year. "I confess," remarks the author of Eugene Aram, "that few deaths of the great writers of my time ever affected me more painfully than his. . . Hazlitt went down to dust, without having wore the crown for which he had so nobly struggled. Men with meagre talents and little souls could command the ear of thousands; but to the wisdom of the teacher it was deafened. Vague and unexamined prejudices, aided only by some trivial faults or some haughty mannerism of his own, had steeled the public—who eagerly received the doctrines filched from him second-hand—to the wisdom and eloquence of the originator." Of his publications, the following is a correct list arranged in chronological order—"Essay on the Principles of Human Action," 1805–35; "Free Thoughts on Public Affairs," 1806; "Reply to Malthus," 1807; "Abridgment of Tucker's Light of Nature Pursued," 1807; "The Eloquence of the British Senate," 1807, 2 vols.; "A New Grammar of the English Tongue," 1810; "Memoirs of Thomas Holcroft," 1816, 3 vols.; "Characters of Shakspeare's Plays," 1817, 1818, 1838, 1848, 1854, and Boston, U.S., 1818; "The Round Table," 1817, 2 vols. (in conjunction with Leigh Hunt), third edition, 1841; "A View of the English Stage," 1818, 1821, 1851; "Lectures on the English Poets," 1818, 1819, 1841; "Lectures on the English Comic Writers," 1819, &c.; "Political Essays," 1819, 1822; "Table Talk, or Original Essays," 2 vols., 1821–22, 1824, 1845–46; "Lectures on the Dramatic Literature of the Age of Elizabeth," 1821, 3rd ed., 1841; "Characteristics in the Manner of Rochefoucault's Maxims," 1823, n. d., 1837; "Liber Amoris, or the New Pygmalion," 1823; "Sketches of the Principal Picture Galleries of England, with a Criticism on Marriage a la Mode," 1824; "Notes of a Journey through France and Italy," 1825; "Spirit of the Age, or Contemporary Portraits," 1825, 3rd ed., 1858; "Select Poets of Great Britain," 1825; "Plain Speaker, or Opinions on Books, Men, and Things," 2 vols., 1826, 1851, 1852; "Life of Napoleon Bonaparte," 4 vols., 1828–30, 1852; "Conversations with James Northcote," 1830; "Life of Titian" (attributed wrongly to Northcote), 1830. Of his abridgment of Tucker, Dr. Parr, a thorough master of the original in seven volumes, used to say that he never could tell what had been omitted.—W. C. H.

* HEAD, Sir Edmund Walker, Bart., governor-general of Canada, was born in 1805 at Wiarton Place, near Maidstone, Kent. Educated at Oriel college, Oxford, he took a first class in classics at the university examination in 1827, was elected fellow of Merton college, and in 1834 university examiner in classics. In 1836 he married, and in 1838 succeeded his father, the Rev. Sir John Head, as eighth baronet. In 1841 he was appointed commissioner of the poor-laws. The administrative ability shown in this office prepared the way for his appointment in 1847 as lieutenant-governor of New Brunswick; whence he was promoted, in 1854, to succeed the earl of Elgin as governor-general of Canada. In this important position he has secured very generally the good-will of all classes. Before leaving England, Sir Edmund had obtained some notice as a writer on art. He wrote the article "Painting," and some of the artistic biographies in the Penny Cyclopædia. He also edited and annotated the translation of Kugler's Hand-Book of Painting—the German and Dutch Schools; and wrote a companion volume, the "Spanish and French Schools," 8vo, 1848; second edition, 1854. Sir Edmund is likewise the author of a small volume entitled "Shall and Will, or two chapters on future auxiliary verbs," of which a second edition has appeared.—J. T–e.

* HEAD, Sir Francis Bond, Bart., ex-lieutenant-governor of Upper Canada, a versatile and popular writer, was born on the 1st of January, 1793, at the Hermitage, near Rochester. He entered the royal engineers, and was on duty in Edinburgh as a captain of that corps, when, in 1825, he accepted an invitation to manage the working of gold and silver mines in Rio de la Plata. The enterprise was an unsuccessful one; but to his share in it the reading public was indebted for his "Rough Notes taken during some rapid journeys across the Pampas," &c., which appeared in 1826. In 1830 Major Head (as he now was) contributed to the Family Library a "Life of Bruce the African Traveller;" and in 1833 he published anonymously, "Bubbles from the Brunnen of Nassau, by an Old Man." In the November of 1835 he was offered the lieutenant-governorship of Upper Canada—then in a state of discontented excitement—with the further promise of a baronetcy, and consented to accept the post. His rule of Upper Canada was marked by an insurrection; and his own feelings being in favour of the loyalist party in that colony, he resigned in the autumn of 1837. Created a baronet, and returning to England in 1838, he published in the same year a "Narrative (followed by a supplementary chapter) in defence of his Canadian administration." "The Emigrant," published in 1846, combines with his views of Canadian politics sketches of Transatlantic life and scenery. His "Defenceless State of Great Britain" was published in 1850, and his "Faggot of French Sticks" in 1851. In 1852 appeared his "Fortnight in Ireland;" and in 1857 his "Descriptive Essays," contributed to the *Quarterly Review*. In 1860 he published "The Horse and his Rider." Sir Francis Head enjoys a pension of £100 a year "for his services to literature;" and married in 1816 a daughter of the Hon. Hugh Somerville.—F. E.

HEAD, Sir George, brother of the foregoing, was born in 1782, and educated at the Charter-house. In 1808, as a captain in the West Kent militia, he paid a visit to Portugal, to become a commissariat clerk in the British army in the Peninsula; and in this department he rose to be intrusted with the charge of the commissariat of Picton's division. In 1814 he was despatched to Lake Huron to manage the commissariat department of a naval establishment to be formed on the Canadian lakes, in consequence of the war with the United States. On the speedy restoration of peace he returned to England, but was soon sent again to Halifax, Nova Scotia, where he remained several years. His Nova Scotian and Canadian experiences were recorded in an interesting and successful volume, "Forest Scenes and Incidents in the Wilds of North America," published in 1829. Knighted in 1831, he published in 1836 his "Home Tour through the Manufacturing Districts of England;" which was

followed in 1837 by a "Home Tour through various parts of the United Kingdom," to the later volume being appended his autobiographical "Memoirs of an Assistant Commissary-general." In 1849 appeared his "Rome, a Tour of many Days," which is valuable for its minute topographical details. He was the author of an English translation of the Memoirs of Cardinal Pacca, 1850; and of the Metamorphoses of Apuleius, 1851. He died in the May of 1855.—F. E.

HEARNE, Samuel, an enterprising English explorer, was born at London in 1745. At the age of eleven he entered as midshipman in the royal navy, and afterwards passed into the service of the Hudson Bay Company, as quartermaster. Hearne speedily attracted notice by the ability with which he executed the task intrusted to him in 1768 of examining portions of the coasts of Hudson Bay to the northward of Fort Churchill (then Fort Prince of Wales), with a view to the improvement of the fishery. It was determined to employ him in a more arduous undertaking, the objects of which were twofold—to reach the copper mines reported by the Indians to occur on the banks of a river in the distant interior, and to ascertain the existence of the sea upon the northern shores of the American continent, with a view to the often-mooted question of a north-west passage between the two great oceans. Hearne ultimately accomplished both purposes. He set out from Fort Churchill, accompanied by two Europeans and some Indians, on November 6, 1769; but after fifteen days' march to the north-westward the Indians abandoned him, and he was obliged to return. After another unsuccessful attempt he set forth for the third time on December 7, 1770, and following a more westerly course—his party of guides increased, as they advanced, by numerous bodies of natives—Hearne at length reached, on July 13, the desired banks of the Copper-mine river, which he descended for about thirty miles, until it reached the sea. He re-entered Fort Churchill after an interval of eighteen months and twenty-three days. Hearne was subsequently appointed to the government of Fort Churchill. In 1782 this establishment was destroyed by a French squadron under La Perouse, who generously restored to Hearne the manuscript journals of his travels to the Copper-mine. Hearne superintended the rebuilding of the fort in the following year, but in 1787 finally returned to his native country, where he died of dropsy in 1792. The record of his principal achievement was published in 1795.—W. H.

HEARNE, Thomas, an eminent literary antiquary was born in 1678 at Littlefield Green, in the parish of White Waltham, Berks, of which his father was clerk and schoolmaster. By the kindness of Mr. Cherry, a neighbouring squire, the boy was sent to the Free school of Bray, where he made himself remarkable by his assiduity and capacity for study. In 1695 Mr. Cherry took him into his own house for a time, then sent him to Oxford, and had him entered a batteler of Edmund Hall. To the university he became so attached that, spite of many provocations and temptations, he never left it till his death, forty years afterwards. He was employed by Dr. Mill, the editor of the Greek Testament, to collate some MSS., and on a subsequent occasion was sent to Eton college to compare a MS. of Tatian and Athenagoras. His friend, Mr. Cherry, also gave him a commission to transcribe Spelman's History of Sacrilege, for the purpose of publication. He took the degree of B.A. in 1699, and soon received the offer of a colonial appointment as a missionary, which he declined. He seems to have had an invincible repugnance to two things especially, namely, entering into holy orders, and quitting Oxford. The talisman which bound him to the place was doubtless the Bodleian library. There he spent as much of every day as the regulations would permit. His diligence and knowledge attracted the notice of Mr. Hudson, the principal librarian, who in 1701 appointed him to the office of assistant keeper. The library derived great benefit from his orderly mind and his zealous assiduity. In 1703 he took the degree of M.A., again refused preferment, and in 1712 succeeded to the office of second keeper of the library, having made a condition that he should be janitor also for the sake of holding the keys of the great storehouse. Hudson's opposition to this arrangement was very strong, and he took steps to eject Hearne altogether from the library. The explanation of this hostility is to be found partly in the antiquary's staunch jacobitism, a curious feature in the character of a secluded scholar. So sturdy and uncompromising, however, was he on this subject that, when in 1716 an act was passed requiring all office-holders to take the oaths of allegiance to the new sovereign under a penalty of £500, Hearne declined performing the duties of his office, and remained a non-juror the rest of his life. He declined many further proposals made to draw him away from Oxford, where he died after a short illness on 10th June, 1735. His MSS., including his diaries, which alone make one hundred and forty-five small volumes, were left to Mr. Bedford, who sold them to Mr. Rawlinson, who again bequeathed them to the Bodleian.—R. H.

HEATH, Benjamin, recorder of Exeter, and an eminent scholar and critic, author of an "Essay towards a demonstrative proof of the Divine Existence," &c., and of Latin notes on the Greek dramatic poets, died in 1766.—G. BL.

HEATH, Charles, son of James Heath, was born about 1785, and died on the 18th of November, 1848. Like his father, he was a very skilful engraver, but most successful in his book plates, some of which are extremely delicate and graceful. In his later years he was best known as the most prolific and popular engraver of plates for the annuals. These extensive publishing engagements led to the employment of so many pupils and assistants, his own work being confined to superintendence, that his establishment became in fact a sort of manufactory, to the necessary deterioration of the art.—J. T–e.

HEATH, James, line engraver, was born in 1765. He was an artist of great ability, but his plates are very unequal. Many of his book plates, especially those after Stothard, are very charmingly engraved. He died November 15, 1834. James Heath was an associate engraver of the Royal Academy.—J. T–e.

HEATH, Nicholas, was born about the year 1500 in the city of London. He received his early education at St. Anthony's school, of which Sir Thomas More had been a pupil; and in 1519 graduated B.A. of Christ's college, Cambridge. Taking holy orders, he was instituted to the church of Hever in Kent; and after receiving other preferments became archdeacon of Stafford, almoner to the king, Henry VIII., who made him successively bishop of Rochester and of Worcester. In the reign of Edward, although he had opposed the measure, he was appointed one of the commissioners for carrying out the act for the use of the new book of Common Prayer. Refusing to sign the new ordination form, he was imprisoned and deprived of his bishopric. On the accession of Mary he was restored, translated to York, and the great seal was committed to him. Though the persecution of the protestants continued under his nominal auspices after the death of Gardiner, Mr. Foss, in his Lives of the Judges, hints that there is no evidence to connect him with the continuance of the Smithfield fires. On the death of Mary the archbishop announced the event to parliament and ordered the proclamation of Elizabeth, who, however, did not restore to him the great seal, although she retained him as a member of the privy council. He was one of the prelates who refused to "assist" at the coronation of the new sovereign, and in his place in the house of peers he vigorously opposed the act for the royal supremacy in a speech which has been preserved, and is an interesting memorial of the parliamentary oratory of the olden time. After the passing of the act he declined to take the oath, was once more deprived and committed to the Tower, from which he was released after a long imprisonment. He withdrew to his property at Chobham in Surrey, where he remained in studious tranquillity till his death in 1579.—F. E.

HEATHCOAT, John, was born in 1784 at Long Whatton in Leicestershire. His father, a small farmer, apprenticed him at an early age to a framesmith, with whom he acquired a practical knowledge of the mechanism of the stocking frame and warp machines. By the application of a clever apparatus to one of these machines, mitts of a lace-like appearance were produced, which first suggested to the ingenious inventor the idea of making lace by machinery. Having completed the term of his apprenticeship, he commenced business on his own account as a "setter up" of hosiery and warp frames in Nottingham, where in his leisure hours he pursued with untiring energy the design of constructing a machine that should simultaneously do the work of the pillow, of the multitudinous pins, threads, &c. This great conception, after wondrous efforts, was at length successfully perfected. Reward followed quickly on success: the first square yard of plain net was sold at £5. For the last twenty-five years the average price has been 5d. per yard. In 1816 the factory in which Mr. Heathcoat's business was carried on at Loughborough was attacked by the Luddites and the lace frames destroyed. This disaster led to the removal of the

manufacture to Tiverton. On the passing of the reform bill, Mr. Heathcoat was returned as member for that borough, and continued until within two years of his death in the regular discharge of his parliamentary duties. At the age of seventy-seven, January 18, 1861, after repeated attacks of paralysis, he died at his seat, Bolham House, Tiverton.—E. B.-L.

HEATHCOTE, Ralph, D.D., a miscellaneous writer and controversialist of some note, was born on 19th December, 1721, at Barrow-upon-Soar, Leicestershire, where his father was curate. In 1741 he was admitted a member of Jesus college, Cambridge, where he published, in 1746, a small work, "Historia Astronomiæ." Having obtained public notice by his pamphlets in the controversy raised by Dr. Middleton regarding miracles, he was, in 1753, appointed assistant preacher at Lincoln's inn chapel. In the following year he combated, in a pamphlet, Lord Bolingbroke's opinions. On becoming a magistrate he published the "Irenarch, or justice of the peace's manual," 1771, to which he prefixed a memoir of himself. In 1785 he left London altogether, to pass the remainder of his life at the vicarage of Sileby and at Southwell, where he held the important office of vicar-general. In 1786 he published a "Sylva, or collection of anecdotes," &c. He died 28th May, 1795.—R. H.

HEBEDJESU. See Ebedjesu.

HEBEL, Johann Peter, a distinguished German poet, was born at Basle on 11th May, 1760, and died at Schwetzingen on 22d September, 1826. He studied theology at Erlangen, and in 1791 obtained a mastership in the gymnasium at Karlsruhe, where he was successively raised to the highest ecclesiastical dignities. His poems, unrivalled for naiveté and loveliness, are written in the Allemañic dialect, but have been repeatedly translated into high German. Hebel is, however, no less esteemed for his collection of popular tales and sketches.—K. E.

HEBENSTREIT, Johann Ernst, a German writer, anatomist, naturalist, and traveller, born in 1703. He studied at Leipsic, and took part in a scientific mission to Africa. He was subsequently professor at Leipsic, where he died in 1757. He wrote a Latin poem, "De Homine," which won for him the title of the German Lucretius.—B. H. C.

HEBER, Reginald, second bishop of Calcutta, and one of the most pleasing of our modern minor poets, was born on the 21st April, 1783, and died on the 3rd of the same month, 1826. The Hebers are a Yorkshire family, considerable in respect both of its influence and antiquity. Reginald, the most famous of the name, was the son, by a second marriage, of the Rev. Reginald Heber of Marton in Yorkshire, and was born at Malpas in Cheshire, a living at that time held by his father. He early gave signs of a most amiable disposition, and of an eager, insatiable love of knowledge—characteristics that peculiarly distinguished him through life. From a child he was fond of reading and reciting poetry, and it is said that even at the age of seven his own poetical talents had budded in a translation of Phædrus into English verse. But the greatest of all the delights of his boyhood was in reading the Bible—a circumstance that explains much of that fondness for all things oriental which afterwards exercised so great an influence on his studies, and was among the reasons that determined his choice in the most important event in his life. At eight years of age he went to the grammar-school of Whitchurch; and in 1796 was placed under the care of Mr. Bristow, a clergyman who took a limited number of pupils at Neasdon, in the neighbourhood of London. Four years afterwards he was entered of Brazennose college, Oxford, and commenced an academical career that proved extraordinarily brilliant and successful. The University prizes for Latin verse, for the English poem, and for the English prize-essay were successively awarded him. His "Palestine," which was written when he was only nineteen, is without doubt the best prize poem in the language, and is now incorporated for ever with the poetry of England. It is, however, the most considerable of his poetical productions; he wrote only a few fugitive pieces after the publication of his small but well-known miscellaneous volume of poems in 1812. Perhaps, however, we ought to except a series of hymns (part of which he composed, but did not publish), which he intended to be in relation to the gospels for the several Sundays throughout the year. The few which he did write are so incomparably excellent, that it is matter of regret that he did not live to complete this series.

In 1804 Heber was elected a fellow of All Souls, and in the following year set out on a continental tour in company with Mr. John Thornton, son of the member for Surrey. The two friends proceeded through Russia, the Crimea, Hungary, Austria, and Prussia, the rest of the continent being at that time shut by war against Englishmen. They returned to England in October, 1806. Heber's journal of his tour has been published in his Life by his widow, and certainly more extraordinary powers of observation and remark were never exhibited by one so young in years. Some of his observations upon Russia and the Crimea were published as notes to Dr. Clarke's well-known volume. Having in 1807 been instituted by his brother to the valuable family living of Hodnet, which had been reserved for him, he married Amelia, daughter of Dr. Shipley, dean of St. Asaph, and settled himself in his rectory. He was the very model of a parish minister. He was daily among his parishioners, advising them in difficulties, comforting them in distress, and kneeling, often to the hazard of his own life, by their sick-beds. In no scene of his life, has it been said, did his character appear in greater beauty than whilst he was living at Hodnet, "seeing God's blessings spring out of his mother earth, and eating his own bread in peace and privacy." Heber still devoted his leisure hours to his favourite literary pursuits, publishing at this period an edition of the works of Bishop Jeremy Taylor, to which he prefixed an eloquently-written life. He contributed frequently to the *Quarterly Review*, and busied himself in making collections for a new edition of Calmet with notes. In 1815 he was appointed Bampton lecturer, and chose for his subject "The Personality and Office of the Christian Comforter." Two years afterwards the bishop of St. Asaph appointed him to a stall in that cathedral; and in April, 1822, he was elected preacher of Lincoln's inn. Heber was now in great repute as a zealous churchman and accomplished divine, and there was every likelihood that he would be soon raised to a bishopric in England. The see of Calcutta, however, had lately fallen vacant by the death of the excellent and learned Dr. Middleton, first English bishop of India, and an offer of the appointment to this vast diocese—which at that time embraced not only India and Ceylon, but also the Mauritius and Australasia—was made to Heber by his friend the Right Hon. W. Williams Wynn. Twice he declined the offer; not, however, without some misgiving of heart. He could not look forward to an Indian climate but with apprehension; not indeed for himself—for none was ever more ready for every kind of self-sacrifice—but for his wife and child. Still a splendid opportunity of usefulness was offered him; and it at length appeared to him that the superintending hand of Providence was clearly discernible in it. Accordingly, he had no sooner given than he withdrew his second refusal; nor did he ever regret his altered resolution. He preached his last sermon at Hodnet—one of the finest of his discourses—on Sunday, 20th April, 1823; and, on the 16th of June of the same year, embarked with his family a little below Gravesend, and, accompanied to the ship by many sorrowing friends, bade adieu to England.

When Heber arrived at Calcutta he found himself confronted by an enormous amount of work—enough to have filled even the strongest with confusion; but, nothing daunted, the brave man took the yoke upon him, and toiled on till his strength was spent, "when suddenly there shined round about him a light from heaven, and he fell to the earth." It was at Trichonopoly on the 3rd April, 1826, that he was cut off by an apoplexy, while using the bath. So died one of the most exemplary christian bishops. He went forth from England in the flower and vigour of his manhood; but the ardours of an Indian sun, combined with the incessant labours and journeyings of little more than two years, brought him to an untimely grave. During the brief period of his episcopate he had visited nearly all the important stations in India and Ceylon. He was instant in season, out of season; regulating, preaching, catechising, baptizing, confirming. And it is the best testimony of his worth, that when he fell at last, in the heat and burden of the day, no such lamentation has been ever raised in India, except that which followed the death of Henry Havelock.

Reginald Heber, it is true, did not belong to the highest order of intellects. But to much strength, eagerness, and versatility of mind, he united a force and beauty of character that distinguished him above most men. He was indeed one of the most happily constituted of men; possessing, as he did, a character almost perfect in the development and harmony of its parts, and exemplifying the refinement and civilization of England in their highest glory and perfection. Besides the works of Heber

already mentioned, the public are now in possession of several volumes of his sermons, and of his Indian journal. The excellent Life of him by his widow was given to the world in 1830. The Last Days of Heber, a small but most interesting volume, by Thomas Robinson, chaplain to the bishop, contains much information respecting Heber's labours in India.—R. M., A.

HEBER, Richard, an eminent bibliomaniac, elder half-brother of the preceding, was born at Westminster on the 5th of January, 1773. Educated privately, he proceeded to Brasennose college, Oxford, where he began the accumulation of a library, chiefly classical. At nineteen he published an edition of Silius Italicus and printed one of Claudian. He began his career, in the heyday of the school for the illustration of Shakspeare, by the study of even the obscurest contemporaries of the great poet; and in the society of such men as Stevens and Malone, he became a collector of the works of our old dramatists and poets. From this to bibliomania there was but a step, and Heber became the *facile princeps* of bibliomaniacs; the death of his father in 1804 leaving him heir to considerable estates, and allowing him ample means for the indulgence of his favourite tastes. He was through life in constant communication with all the old booksellers of the United Kingdom; and on hearing of the attainability of a rare or curious book, has been known "to put himself into the mail-coach and travel three, four, or five hundred miles to obtain it, fearful to intrust the commission to a letter." He travelled extensively on the continent in pursuit of such treasures; and when he died he left full of books, his residence at Pimlico, a house in York Street, and extensive libraries at Oxford, Paris, Antwerp, Brussels, and Ghent. Sir Walter Scott has immortalized him in the introduction to the sixth canto of Marmion; and it was Heber who unearthed John Leyden in Archibald Constable's old book shop and introduced him to Scott. Heber silently represented Oxford university in the house of commons during the years 1821–25. He died at Pimlico on the 4th of October, 1833.—F. E.

HEBERDEN, William, an eminent physician and medical writer, born in London in the year 1710, was sent at an early age to St. John's college, Cambridge, and became M.D. in 1739. He remained at Cambridge about ten years longer as a practitioner of physic. In 1746 he became a member of the Royal College of Physicians; and two years afterwards he left Cambridge and established himself in London, where he was employed in a very extensive medical practice during more than thirty years. He died on the 17th of May, 1801. Dr. Heberden was the author of several papers communicated to the Royal Society, of which he was elected a fellow in 1769. He was also the projector of the Medical Transactions, and contributed to the first three volumes. But far the most important production of his pen is a work which appeared in 1802 under the title "Commentarii de Morborum Historia et Curatione." Two editions of this admirable work were published in Germany. Dr. Heberden was a man of deep religious convictions, and paid £200 to the widow of Dr. Conyers Middleton for a sceptical treatise left in manuscript by her husband, in order to destroy it.—His son, Dr. William Heberden, was likewise the author of a valuable work "On the Increase and Decrease of different Diseases," London, 1801.—G. BL.

HEBERT. See Herbert.

HÉBERT, Jacques René, was born at Alençon, of obscure parents, in 1755. Coming to Paris, he lost two situations by his embezzlements, and he was living in the most abject poverty when the Revolution broke out. He then became editor of *Le Père Duchesne*, which Mr. Carlyle calls the "brutallest newspaper yet published on earth." In 1792 he was made substitute to the procureur-syndic, Chaumette; and when a moderate majority in the convention had him arrested in May, 1793, the people rose and released him. During the trial of Marie Antoinette, he brought a charge against her too revolting to be here repeated—a charge which she spurned with touching dignity, and which made Robespierre himself lose all patience with Hebert's brutality. On the 13th March, 1794, Saint-Just denounced him from the tribune; he was arrested that very night, and guillotined on the 22nd. He died like a coward. He was married but a year, and his widow was executed on the same day as the widow of Camille Desmoulins.—W. J. P.

HECKEWELDER, John, distinguished as a Moravian missionary to the American Indians, was born in England, of a German family, in 1743. Proceeding to America as a preacher, he lived and laboured for about forty years amongst the Indians of Pennsylvania, and made himself a perfect master of their various dialects. After many romantic adventures he established himself at Bethlehem, and thence communicated to the Philosophical Society of Pennsylvania the results of his observation and research. His work, which is exceedingly interesting, was published at Philadelphia in 1819 as part of the Transactions of the American Philosophical Society. He endeavoured to prove that all the Indian languages, despite apparent differences, spring from a single stock, and that stock analogous to none known upon the older continents. During the War of Independence he was protected from all violence by his Indian disciples. His blameless and useful life terminated in 1826.—W. J. P.

HECQUET, Philippe, a French physician, born at Abbeville in 1661. He finished his philosophical course at Paris, and afterwards studied for the church, but at last he embraced the medical profession. In 1688 he succeeded Hamon as physician to the brotherhood of Port-Royal; and taking his predecessor as his model, he lived the life of an ascetic, and daily visited the sick within a circuit of four or five leagues, always travelling on foot. His strength failing, he returned to Paris, where he was appointed about 1697 to lecture on the Materia Medica. In 1726, being physician to the Carmelites of Rue Saint Jacques, he chose a small lodging in their outer court, where he passed the last ten years of his life devoted to penance and study, and liberally dispensing pecuniary assistance and medical advice to the poor who came to him for relief. His death, which was in strict harmony with his life, occurred on the 11th April, 1737. One of Hecquet's first works was a "Treatise on Bleeding," which was vigorously attacked by Andri. The work of Hecquet best known was his "Medicine, Surgery, and Pharmacy for the Poor," which was long very popular.—G. BL.

HEDELIN. See Aubignac.

HEDERICH, Benjamin, a German humanist, was born at Geithayn, Saxony, 12th December, 1675, and died at Grossenhayn, July 18, 1748. He is the author of the celebrated "Lexicon Manuale Græcum," which has often been reprinted and edited, both in Germany, by Ernesti, Wendell, and Pinzger; and in England, by Sam. Patrick, 1727, by Morell, 1778, and Taylor, 1803. He published also a Lexicon Manuale Latino-Germanicum, a Mythological Lexicon, and some other valuable dictionaries.—K. E.

HEDIO, Caspar, a German reformer, was born in 1494 at Ettlingen in Baden, and studied at the universities of Freiburg and Basle. He succeeded Capito in the service of the archbishop of Mainz, and was for some time his court preacher and spiritual vicar. He espoused the doctrines of Luther, but found it impossible to obtain any recognition of them at the court of the ecclesiastical elector. He removed in consequence to Strasburg, where in 1529 he was appointed preacher in the cathedral and professor of theology, and became closely associated with Capito and Bucer in carrying on the work of the Reformation in the south of Germany. When the Interim was forced upon Strasburg by Charles V. he manifested great decision, and preferred to resign his position rather than comply with principles and practices which he disapproved. He died 17th October, 1552.—P. L.

HEDLINGER, Jean Charles, a celebrated Swiss medallist, was born at Schwytz, the capital of the canton of the same name, March 28, 1691. While yet a boy he devoted all his thoughts to medal engraving. Without any knowledge of the processes he began to engrave; he forged his own tools as he felt need arise for them; and he produced engravings which, however deficient in technical qualities, foreshadowed the eminence he ultimately attained. He was placed under G. Crauer, the director of the mint of Vallais, where his progress was so rapid that he was soon commissioned to engrave the dies for the coins of the republics of Montbeliard and Porentrui. Eagerness to excel now led him to enter the studio of Saint-Urbain at Nancy, and to accompany that master in 1717 to Rome. At Rome he diligently occupied himself in studying the antique. At the invitation of Charles XII. he went to Stockholm, and was appointed director of the Mint. For many years Hedlinger continued to hold this post, and the coins and royal medals designed by him have never been approached by those of any other period in the history of Sweden. He was also much employed in preparing medals for great state occasions for the kings of Denmark. In 1726-28 he went to Rome and there engraved a medal for

Benedict XIII.; and, after many refusals, he went in 1735 to St. Petersburg to engrave some medals for the Empress Anne of Russia. In 1737 he returned to Stockholm, but some years later he was compelled by the rigour of the climate to leave Sweden altogether. His later years were spent at his native place, where he died March 14, 1771. A handsome folio volume with engravings of about one hundred and seventy of his chief medals, and a life by C. Mechel, was published at Basle in 1778.—J. T–e.

HEDWIG, Johann, a distinguished German botanist, was born at Cronstadt in Transylvania in 1730, and died at Leipsic in 1799. He showed an early passion for botany, and with the view of indulging it he prosecuted the study of medicine at Leipsic. He went afterwards to Chemnitz in Saxony, where he devoted attention to the grasses and cryptogamic plants. In 1781 he returned to Leipsic, when he was appointed first professor of medicine, and subsequently, in 1789, professor of botany and director of the botanic garden. These offices he continued to fill until his death. He was an excellent observer, and did much to advance the cause of botany, more especially in the muscological department. His work entitled "Fundamentum Historiæ Naturalis Muscorum frondosorum," &c., was published at Leipsic in 1782, and is a pattern of microscopical observation and physiological research. He wrote much on botany, and at the time of his death was engaged in a work entitled "Species Muscorum frondosorum," &c., which was published subsequently as a posthumous work by Schwægrichen. A genus of mosses was named Hedwigia after him.—J. H. B.

HEEM, Jan David de, a celebrated Dutch fruit and flower painter, and also of all such objects as are called still-life, glass, metal, &c., was the son of a painter of the same name, and was born at Utrecht in 1600. He died at Antwerp in 1674.—His son, Cornelius de Heem, born in 1630, was also an excellent painter in the same department of the art.—R. N. W.

HEEMSKERK, Martin, a celebrated old Dutch painter, born at Heemskerk in 1498. His family name was Van Veen, and his father, who was a farmer, employed young Martin in ordinary farm labour; but the son having a strong desire to be a painter, fled from home and placed himself with an obscure painter of Delft. He afterwards studied under Schoorel at Haarlem, and in 1532 he visited Rome, where he remained three years, and became known as an imitator of Michelangelo, under the name of Martin Tedesco. To judge from his works in the gallery at Munich, the principal now remaining, he was but an inferior follower of the great Flemish painters. He died rich at Haarlem in 1574. There is a "Last Judgment" by him at Hampton Court. Though his pictures are now scarce, prints after him are numerous.—R. N. W.

HEEMSKIRCK. See Hemskerck.

HEERBRAND, James, an eminent Lutheran theologian of the sixteenth century, was a native of Giengen in Swabia, where he was born in 1521. He studied at Wittenberg under Luther and Melancthon, 1538–43. On his return home he was immediately ordained deacon in Tübingen, and afterwards became pastor and superintendent at Herrenberg. In 1551 he was one of the deputies sent by Duke Christopher of Wurtemburg to the council of Trent, and in 1556 he assisted in introducing the Reformation into the dominions of the margrave of Baden. He was soon after made professor of theology at Tübingen, an office which he continued to fill with great diligence and usefulness for forty years. In 1598 he succeeded Andreä in the chancellorship, which he held for eight years; and in 1600 he died in his seventy-ninth year. His writings were very numerous, but the most famous of his works was his "Compendium Theologiæ," first published in 1573, and frequently reprinted not only in Tübingen, but also in Leipsic, Wittemberg, and Magdeburg. It was even translated into Greek for the use of the Greek and Oriental churches.—P. L.

HEERE, Lucas de, a celebrated Flemish painter, born at Ghent in 1534; both his parents were artists—his father a sculptor, and his mother a miniature painter. After he had acquired the first rudiments from his father, he became the pupil of Frans Floris. He subsequently visited France and England, and was patronized by our Queen Elizabeth, of whom there is a very flattering allegory by De Heere at Hampton Court—Juno, Minerva, and Venus, are all put to confusion by the sudden appearance of our queen amongst them. De Heere was poet as well as painter, as we are informed by Van Mander. In 1570 he painted a gallery for Edward, earl of Lincoln, then lord high-admiral, in which he represented the costumes of different nations; but because the Englishman was always changing his dress, he represented him naked with a pair of sheers in his hand surrounded by materials—a device he borrowed, says Walpole, from Andrew Borde's Introduction to Knowledge. He died at Ghent in 1584. Of his poetical works the principal is "The Garden of Poetry" (Boomgaard der Poësyë). He was Van Mander's master.—R. N. W.

HEEREN, Arnold Hermann Ludwig, an eminent German historian, was born 25th October, 1760, at Arbergen, near Bremen, where his father was pastor. He received a careful education at home and at the Bremen cathedral school, and devoted himself to the study of philosophy and history at Göttingen under Heyne (whose daughter he afterwards married) and Spittler. Soon after he began lecturing, and published an edition of "Menander de Encomiis," which made him favourably known in the learned world of Germany. He then took great pains in preparing an edition of Stobæus' Eclogæ Physicæ et Ethicæ, 4 vols., 1792–1801, with a view to which he ransacked the principal libraries of Italy, Paris, and the Netherlands. After his return to Göttingen he was appointed professor extraordinary in 1787, and some years later professor ordinary of philology, in addition to which chair he also obtained that of history in 1801. At the same time he became an active member of the Royal Göttingen Society, and in 1827 succeeded Eichhorn as editor of the Göttingen *Gelehrten Anzeigen*, which he conducted till his death on the 7th March, 1842. From philology Heeren turned by degrees to the exclusive study of history, in which field he has indeed reaped his fairest laurels. This transition was chiefly effected by the study of Polybius, to which we owe Heeren's "opus magnum," his "Ideas on the Politics, the Intercourse, and Commerce of the Principal Nations of the Ancient World," which in every respect must be considered as a standard work. The "Ideas" was followed by the "History of Classical Literature," a work highly eulogized by Hallam. Heeren's "Histories of the Ancient States, and of the European States and their Colonies," were the fruits of his lectures, and abound in original suggestions. For his "Investigations into the History of the Crusades" he was awarded a prize by the National Institute of France. Among his many minor works are the biographies of Johannes von Müller, and his own father-in-law, Chr. G. Heyne. A collective edition of his historical works was published in 15 vols., 1821–26.—K. E.

HEERKENS, Gerard Nicholas, was born at Groningen in 1728. He adopted the medical profession, but is only known as a man of letters. His reputation rests on his poems in Latin and Italian. While in Italy he visited Rome in 1760, where he was elected a member of "Gli Arcadi." The discovery of Horace's villa is due to him. He visited Venice, where he published his "Iter Venetum." He died in 1801.—J. F. W.

HEERMANN, otherwise HERMANN, John, a German poet and divine, born in Silesia in 1585. He was a protestant, and during the Thirty Years' war suffered much in consequence of his religion. He at length took refuge at Lissa in Poland, where he died in 1647, leaving numerous works in verse and prose, particularly "The Music of the House and Heart."—B H. C.

HEGEL, Georg Wilhelm Friedrich, the profoundest of German metaphysicians, was born at Stuttgart on the 27th August, 1770. He could trace his descent through a long line of Carinthian and Swabian ancestors who had filled respectable places in the middle ranks of society, and some of whom, in the time of the Thirty Years' war, had suffered persecution and expatriation on account of their attachment to the protestant cause. His father was superintendent of the ducal finances—a post, it may be supposed, of much trust and responsibility. The Swabian temperament—its gravity, straightforwardness, and perseverance—is said to have declared itself at an early period in the life and conversation of the future philosopher. While still in his teens he went by the nickname of "the old man." His school and college diaries, extracts from which have been published by his biographer Rosenkranz, attest the extent and variety of his studies. They afford evidence of indefatigable industry, of pains and thoroughness, rather than of precocity of genius. Method and persistency were the characteristics of the youthful scholar, as they were of the mature metaphysician. At the university of Tübingen, to which he proceeded in 1788, he was a fellow-student with Schelling—a kindred spirit, who presented, too, some very decided points of contrast. For a time

they lived together in the same room; and the intimacy thus commenced, exercised from first to last a marked influence, partly through sympathy and partly through rivalry, on the destinies of these two great thinkers. In later life they had their differences. "They stood aloof, the scars remaining;" and so wide, indeed, was the breach that, after Hegel's death, Schelling was summoned to Berlin to preach down the doctrines of his early friend, which were supposed to have become too dominant and exclusive—an enterprise which he attempted without much success. But in those early days at Tübingen, in the springtime of their youth, the identity of their aspirations (it was the era of the French revolution, when politics were more engrossing even than philosophy) seems to have knit them together, as it afterwards did at Jena, in the closest intellectual fellowship. After completing his university course, Hegel accepted the office of tutor in a family in Switzerland, which he exchanged, some years afterwards, for a more agreeable appointment of the same kind at Frankfort. On the death of his father in 1799, the small patrimony which he inherited enabled him to proceed to Jena, and to establish himself there on a more independent footing. He gave lectures on philosophy as a private teacher (privat-docent) in the university. His friend Schelling, although some years his junior, had got the start of him, and was settled as a professor (extraordinary) in the same place. Göthe, Schiller, and Wieland lived at Weimar, which was not far off, so that he was in contact with the most brilliant intellectual society which Germany at that time afforded. The genius of Schelling, as prolific as it was precocious, had by this time given to the world a series of profound philosophical disquisitions. At the age of nineteen he had shown a wonderful insight into the philosophy of Fichte, and had even carried it forward into a new development; and when Hegel now joined him he had just published his System of Transcendental Idealism. Hegel had no pretentions to such pliancy of intellect and rapid power of composition; but he, too, was laying the foundations of a system which, although identical in its groundwork, or nearly so, with that of Schelling, was intended to be far more rigorous and logical in its procedure. It was, indeed, in their method that the main difference between the two philosophers lay. Schelling was of opinion that the citadel of truth was to be carried by a *coup de main*, by a genial, "intellectual intuition." Hegel conceived that it was to be won only by slow sap and regular logical approaches.

Hegel remained at Jena until 1807, during which period he published a dissertation on "The Difference between the Systems of Fichte and of Schelling;" edited, along with Schelling, a journal of philosophy; and delivered lectures on the history of philosophy, and on the phenomenology of the mind. In 1803 Schelling migrated to Würzburg, and after some interval Hegel was promoted to the chair which he had vacated. But the emoluments of an extraordinary professorship being inadequate to support him, he resigned the appointment and removed to Bamberg, where he acted for a short time as the editor of a political journal. In 1808 Hegel was appointed to the office of rector in the gymnasium at Nürnberg. Here he married, and here he remained, giving elementary courses of instruction in philosophy and religion, until 1816, when he received a call to a philosophical professorship (ordinary) at Heidelberg. Two years afterwards he was summoned to fill the chair of philosophy in the university of Berlin, which had been vacant since the death of Fichte in 1814. Thus, although the events of Hegel's life were simple and monotonous, the scene of his labours was not a little varied. Stuttgart, Tübingen, Jena, Bamberg, Nürnberg, Heidelberg, and Berlin, these were the stages in his pilgrimage, and they are here recorded for the behoof of those who may care to know where a great philosopher has been domiciled. His appearance and demeanour as a lecturer are thus described by Rosenkranz—"Utterly careless about the graces of rhetoric, thoroughly real and absorbed in the business of the moment, ever pressing forwards, and often extremely dogmatic in his assertions, Hegel enchained his students by the intensity of his speculative power. His voice was in harmony with his eye. It was a great eye, but it looked inwards; and the momentary glances which it threw outwards seemed to issue from the very depths of idealism, and arrested the beholder like a spell. His accent was rather broad, and without sonorous ring; but through its apparent commonness there broke that lofty animation which the might of knowledge inspires, and which, in moments when the genius of humanity was adjuring the audience through his lips, left no hearer unmoved. In the sternness of his noble features there was something almost calculated to strike terror, had not the beholder been again propitiated by the gentleness and cordiality of the expression. A peculiar smile bore witness to the purest benevolence, but it was blended with something harsh, cutting, sorrowful, or rather ironical. His, in short, were the tragic lineaments of the philosopher, of the hero whose destiny it is to struggle with the riddle of the universe."

Hegel died at Berlin in 1831. He was cut off suddenly by cholera. The disease seems to have attacked his brain principally, and to have run a milder course than is usual with that formidable malady. The regulation which declared that all persons dying of cholera should be buried in a separate churchyard was relaxed, by high authority, in his favour. He was interred beside the grave of Fichte, in a churchyard near one of the principal gates of the city.

Soon after Hegel's death, an edition of his collected works was published by an association of his friends. This collection comprises his early philosophical treatises; the phenomenology of the mind; logic (metaphysic); the encyclopedia of science (embracing logic, the philosophy of nature, the philosophy of mind); the philosophy of law; the philosophy of history; æsthetics; the philosophy of religion; the history of philosophy; and miscellaneous writings—in all, eighteen, or rather twenty-one volumes, for some of them are divided into parts, each of which is again equal to a volume. To give any account of writings so multifarious is here quite out of the question. It is not even possible, within the limits of this article, to go into any details respecting the Hegelian philosophy, strictly so called. A slight sketch of its groundwork and general scope is all that can be attempted. This, however, may be sufficient. To show clearly what the principle and aim of the system is, particularly as contrasted with the philosophy of this country, is what is now proposed, and this may, perhaps, afford some insight into the system itself, and form a better introduction to its study than could be obtained from any literal repetition of its peculiar forms of expression, or of its peculiar method of procedure.

This philosophy gives itself out as the philosophy of the "absolute." The meaning of this word "absolute," then, is what must, first of all, be determined. It is nowhere explained by the system, or by any of its opponents or defenders. It may, indeed, be said that Hegel's whole philosophy is nothing but an explanation of the "absolute." But a definition of one word extending over a score of volumes is very apt to evaporate before it can be apprehended. The following is shorter. "The absolute," truth absolute, is whatever is true for intellect considered *simply as intellect*, and not considered as this or as that *particular* intellect; it is truth for *all* intellect, and not merely truth for *some* intellect; in other words, "the absolute" is truth for *pure* intellect, and not truth for *modified* intellect. An illustration will help to make plain this somewhat abstract definition. Suppose five intellects, each of them modified by the possession of one, and only one, of our five senses. One man merely sees, another merely tastes, another merely smells, another merely hears, and another merely touches; and suppose an apple presented to these five individuals. Each of them would apprehend only *one sensation*; but while the *sensation* in each case would be different, the *one* in each case would not be different. The man who saw the apple would see *one* sight, the man who tasted it would experience *one* taste, the man who heard it (when struck) would hear *one* sound, and so in regard to the others. The sensations would be peculiar to each intellect; each would have its own; but the "one" would be common to them all: it would be the same for all. Here, then, in this "one" we have an absolute truth, or at any rate a truth which may be accepted as an illustration of such. If there were no other intellects in the universe except these five, it would, in the strictest sense, be an absolute truth. Here the "one" presenting nothing but what is common and intelligible to all, is to be regarded as a truth of intellect simply—of *pure* intellect: the "one sensation" again presenting, in each case, something which is peculiar to each intellect, is to be regarded as a truth of *modified* intellect. Looking at the five cases, we say that, in each case, the "one sensation," in so far as it is *one*, is an absolute and universal truth; while, in so far as it is *sensation*, it is a relative and particular truth. Such is the explanation of "the absolute;" and it seems not unintelligible if one will keep in view the illustration by which it is enforced. As a farther

illustration, this remark may be subjoined. Again consider these five sensations. Each of them is a *peculiar* sensation; but at the same time each of them *is*. In so far as each of them *is*, a truth for pure intellect, an absolute and universal truth, emerges. In so far as each of them is *peculiar*, a relative and particular truth is presented. Here then we have "number" and "being," two important categories, set forth as specimens of the "absolute."

The analysis thus briefly illustrated is the main principle of the German philosophy in general, and of the system of Hegel in particular. It is true that he nowhere expressly supplies this analysis, but it is implied in the whole tenor of his speculations. He rather proceeds prematurely to build up into a synthesis the elements of pure thought, which are the result of the analysis. Hence arises, in a great measure, his obscurity, which seems, in many places, to be absolutely impenetrable. Nevertheless, in spite of all its defects, his exposition of the dialectual movement by which the categories of reason evolve themselves, from lowest to highest, through a self-conversion into their opposites, is a work replete at once with the profoundest truth, and the most marvellous speculative sagacity. Retrospectively it affords a solution of the *antinomies* by which Kant succeeded in bewildering the reason of his contemporaries, and it extinguishes, by anticipation, the resurrection of these same sceptical perplexities which certain philosophers in this country have of late endeavoured to bring about.

But it is in the analysis referred to that the philosophy of Hegel, and of Germany in general, finds its most signal contrast in the philosophy of Great Britain. Of the analysis in question our philosophers have formed no just or adequate conception. Hence they have misconceived the nature of "the absolute," and have failed altogether in their attempts to refute the philosophy which expounds it. They have supposed that the question concerning "the absolute" was a question which referred to the *quantity* or amount, and not one which referred merely to the *quality* or nature of knowledge and truth. They have thought that unless *all* knowledge was ours, a knowledge of "the absolute" could not be ours; in short, that a claim to a knowledge of "the absolute" was a claim to the possession of omniscience. This is a great misapprehension. "The absolute" has nothing to do with the extent, but only with the constitution of cognition. Wherever knowledge or thought is, even in its narrowest manifestation, there "the absolute" is known; because there something is apprehended by intellect simply, something which is intelligible, not merely to this or to that particular mind, but to reason universally. In any review of the question of "the absolute," our philosophers would do well to bear in mind, that not the range or compass, but only the nature or character of our thought has to be taken into account. That there are very serious difficulties to be contended with in establishing "a philosophy of the absolute" is not to be doubted, and it must also be admitted that the tendency of such a philosophy is towards the conclusion (whether satisfactory or not) that rational self-consciousness is the only ultimate and all-comprehensive reality—is the truth above all truth—is the primary groundwork as well as the crowning perfection of the universe. But this conclusion can neither be established nor gainsaid by any inquiry into the limitations of the human faculties. It can only be disposed of (whether *pro* or *con*) by a thorough-going analysis, of which a faint indication has been given, which shall distinguish between the absolute and the relative elements in our cognitions. This Kant attempted, but this Kant did not achieve; because in his system the absolute elements are given out as merely relative, which is equivalent to the assertion that there is no common nature in all intelligence; which again is equivalent to the paradoxical averment that intelligence has no nature or essence whatsoever. Hegel made the attempt in a far better and truer spirit. In his conception he is unquestionably right; but in its execution he has involved himself in labyrinthine mazes, to many of which no reader has ever found, or ever will find the clue. The life of Hegel has been written at large by his disciple Rosenkranz of Königsberg. He and Erdmann of Halle are, in the opinion of the present writer, the most intelligent expositors of Hegelianism. Of the heterodox deductions which some philosophers and theologians have perversely sought to deduce from the Hegelian doctrines, it is unnecessary to speak. For these neither the system itself nor its author are in any way responsible.—J. F. F.

HEGESIPPUS, a Greek, a contemporary of Demosthenes, and of the same political opinions. Two of the orations which bear the name of Demosthenes have been ascribed to him. Others of the same name are—HEGESIPPUS the historian, who wrote an account of the peninsula of Pallene; HEGESIPPUS, who wrote an account of the Jewish war, and the fall of Jerusalem; and HEGESIPPUS, a church historian of the second century, whose work, except some fragments, is lost.—B. H. C.

HEGIUS, ALEXANDER, one of the restorers of ancient learning in Germany, was born in Westphalia, in 1433. He received his first lessons in classical learning from Thomas à Kempis, and was early associated with Rudolph Agricola. For thirty years he was rector of the school of Deventer in Holland, where he was the first to introduce into that country the study of Greek. Erasmus and many other eminent men were educated under him. He died in 1498. He published nothing, though he wrote much; but several of his pieces were brought out after his death, including "De Utilitate Linguæ Græcæ;" "De Aurea Mediocritate;" "Elegia;" "Hymni;" "Carmina;" and "Dialogi."—P. L.

HEIBERG, JOHAN LUDWIG, one of the most celebrated of modern Danish authors, was born at Copenhagen on the 14th December, 1791. He was the son of Peter Andreas Heiberg by his wife, Thomasine Christine Buntsen—herself distinguished in literature as the writer of "a series of novels which are justly considered the most graphic portraiture of Danish society that has ever appeared. When Johan Ludwig was only eight years old, his father's banishment deprived him of paternal care. His mother, who remained in Denmark, after being formally separated from her expatriated husband, contracted a second marriage with a Swedish exile, Baron Ehrenswärd, who was living in Copenhagen under the assumed name of Gyllenborg. At the age of thirteen young Heiberg went to reside with his mother, now Fru Gyllenborg; whose house was the centre of the best literary society then to be found in the Danish capital. In 1809 he took his university degree, and in 1811 published his first drama, "Tycho Brahe's Prophecy." At the age of twenty-seven he obtained a travelling pension from the Danish government, which enabled him to visit Paris, where he resided with his father, and entered the most intellectual circles. On his return home in 1822 he was appointed to the professorship of the Danish language and literature in the university of Kiel; but resigned the chair, after having held it for only three years. Meanwhile, he had studied with ardour the philosophy of Hegel, and was the first to infuse Hegelian ideas into the literature of Denmark. But the turning point in his career was the attempt he made in 1825, to introduce an imitation of the French vaudevilles upon the Danish stage. This attempt was crowned with complete and brilliant success; and in 1829 he was appointed royal dramatic poet and translator, an important office connected with the theatre. In 1830 he was also appointed preceptor of logic, æsthetics, and Danish literature at the royal military academy. From that time until the period of his decease he occupied a very high position in the ranks of Danish authorship. He died on the 31st August, 1860. After Oehlenschläger and Grundtvig, no modern author has exercised such a marked influence on the intellectual development of Denmark. His works are in themselves a literature.—J. J.

HEIBERG, PETER ANDREAS, a Danish dramatic and miscellaneous writer of note, was born at Vordingborg in Sjælland on the 16th November, 1758. He resided as an official translator at Copenhagen from 1788 to 1799, when the freedom with which he expressed his political opinions rendered him amenable to the Danish tribunals. A judicial sentence banished him from his native country; and he went to France, where his knowledge of languages procured him a post in the department of foreign affairs under Napoleon. His acquaintance with all northern matters was of special use to Talleyrand, whom he frequently accompanied in his negotiations in Germany. When Napoleon fell, Heiberg lost his situation; but he continued to receive a pension until his decease, which occurred at Paris in 1841. Heiberg was a man of firm character and clear understanding, and amply endowed with trenchant satire: but he was too liable to the influence of one-sided views and peculiar prejudices. He was a prolific and able dramatist. A complete edition of his dramatic works was edited by Rahbek in 1806–19.—J. J.

HEIDANUS, ABRAHAM, a distinguished Cartesian divine, a native of the Palatinate, born in 1597, but educated in Amsterdam, to which his father had been called as a preacher in 1608.

Having completed his studies at Leyden, he was settled there as a preacher in 1627, and distinguished himself by his pulpit gifts. In his fiftieth year he was appointed to one of the theological chairs of that university, and was soon involved in disputes with his colleagues on the respective merits of Aristotle and Des Cartes. The Dutch theologians of the orthodox school were all strict Aristotelians. Heidanus preferred the method of Des Cartes as more favourable to free inquiry. In 1656 the States interfered with an edict forbidding the mixture of theology and philosophy. But the Cartesians still increased, and in 1675 Spanheim and Hulsius came forth with a condemnation of "twenty-one godless propositions of the Cocceian and Cartesian doctrine." Heidanus was then eighty years old, but none the less opposed himself manfully to the attempt which was made by the university curators and the magistrates of Leyden to impose this manifesto upon him. In 1676 appeared his "Considerations on some matters which have lately fallen out in the University of Leyden." This piece produced a great sensation throughout the country, and cost the author his place in the university. But he continued to preach till his death, which took place in 1678. His funeral oration was pronounced by Wittich, the successor of Cocceius.—P. L.

* HEIDECK, Karl Wilhelm von, Bavarian general and painter, was born in 1788, at Sarrealbe in Lorraine. His father was a Swiss officer in the French service, named Heidegger, a name long retained by the son, and by which he is still frequently designated. Young Heidegger entered the military school of Munich in 1801, and there, besides his military studies, paid special attention to the arts of design. In 1805 he was nominated lieutenant in the Bavarian army, and served in the campaigns of 1805–10 against Austria and Prussia. In 1810 he joined as a volunteer the French army in Spain. On his return to Bavaria in 1813 he was created major; and later accompanied the crown-prince to England. His reputation as a scientific officer being established, he was in 1816 sent to Salzburg as one of the commission to define the boundaries between Austria and Bavaria; and whilst there occupied his leisure hours in sketching the wild scenery of that picturesque neighbourhood. Here he painted his first picture in oil; but so zealously did he follow his new pursuit that, according to his German biographers, he had in the next eight years, without neglecting his military duties, completed nearly seventy oil-paintings. When the attention of all Europe was fixed on the gallant struggle of the Greeks for independence, Heideck shared in the general enthusiasm, and obtained the consent of the king of Bavaria, to join the Greek army, in which he was appointed to a command, and carried through with great *éclat* several important affairs. In 1828 he was created governor of Nauplia and Argos. But when the success of the Greek cause was assured, Heideck returned to Bavaria. Having received the rank of colonel, and spent two years in Italy, he was made quartermaster-general of the Bavarian army; but his time was spent in assisting his congenially-minded sovereign (Ludwig) in his various artistic enterprises. Besides painting in oil-colours Heideck directed his attention to fresco, and assisted in decorating several public buildings in Munich. When Prince Otho was elected king of Greece in 1832, Heideck was made one of three regents appointed to govern the kingdom during Otho's minority. As a general of the Greek army he immediately took measures for placing the defences of the country in a more satisfactory condition. He did not, however, secure the goodwill of the country, and as soon as the king was declared of age, Heideck returned to Bavaria. There he was raised to the grade of lieutenant-general, created Baron, and placed in the ministry of war. He has continued to give the benefit of his military knowledge to the successor of Ludwig, and holds the post of chamberlain to the king; but he has long led a life of dignified repose, indulging to the full his love of art. Von Heideck will be remembered for the part he has played in the affairs of modern Greece. By his countrymen, however, his artistic efforts are also regarded with great admiration; by foreigners they will be looked at rather as the productions of an enthusiastic amateur. Many of his pictures are in the royal collections.—J. T–e.

HEIDEGGER, John Henry, an eminent Swiss divine of the seventeenth century, was born 1st July, 1633, in the canton of Zurich, and studied in the universities of Zurich, Marburg, and Heidelberg. From 1659 to 1665 he occupied a theological chair at Steinfurt, and in 1667 he succeeded John Henry Hottinger in Zurich. When the divines of Switzerland published in 1680 the famous Consensus Helveticus, Heidegger took a leading and influential part in the preparation of that document; and his most recent biographer, A. Schweizer of Zurich, has been able to show that but for his influence and great efforts the Consensus would have been drawn in much more severe terms than those actually employed. His writings were very numerous. To Maimburg's Historia Calvinismi he opposed a "Historia Papatus," which was translated into French and excited much attention; not to mention many other pieces on the Romish controversy. He was favourable to a union of the Lutheran and Reformed churches, to promote which he wrote in 1686 his "Manuductio in viam Concordiæ Protestantium Ecclesiasticæ." He published also several valuable biographical pieces on Hottinger, Hospinian, and J. Lud. Fabricius. But the most important of his works was the "Corpus theologiæ Christianæ," published in two folios after his death. His correspondence was immense, thirty volumes of which are still preserved in the city library of Zurich. He died in 1698.—P. L.

HEIDEGGER, John James, who figures in the Tatler as "the Swiss count," came to seek his fortune in England about the year 1708. He obtained a commission in the guards; and although the ugliest man in London, he was well received in fashionable society. An opera which he produced, entitled "Thomyris," obtained great success. He became a celebrated conductor of operas and masquerades, was patronized by George II., and accumulated a considerable fortune. His good nature and his ill looks made him a constant butt of the wits and bucks about town. The duke of Montagu on one occasion made use of a waxen cast of his face, taken during sleep at a tavern supper, to tease him with the apparition of an *alter ego* at one of the royal concerts. When the real Heidegger ordered God save the King to be played, the false one interrupted by commanding Over the Water to Charlie. The musicians being doubtless in the secret obeyed the latter order to the intense amusement of the king, who was of course informed beforehand of the trick intended. A scene of absurd altercation and vindication ensued in the royal box, and Heidegger's rage and distress became so painful that the king ordered the duke to take off his mask. He died in 1749 at the age of ninety.—R. H.

HEINE, Heinrich, an eminent German poet, was born at Dusseldorf, January 1, 1800 (wherefore he wittily styled himself "the first man of this century"), of respectable Jewish parents. At sixteen he began to learn business at Hamburg, where the memory of his uncle, Solomon Heine, the celebrated banker (1767–1844) is still greatly venerated. Heinrich, however, soon found trade repugnant to his aspiring genius, and successively proceeded to Bonn, Göttingen, and Berlin, where he devoted himself to the study of law. At Göttingen he took his degree as doctor of laws, and in 1825 embraced christianity. He embarked in literature while quite a young man, the first collection of his poems being published as early as 1822. In the following year he appeared before the public with two tragedies, "Almansor" and "Ratcliff," both of them signal failures. He then travelled in Italy, and it was the narrative of this journey (the "Reisebilder") which first drew the attention of the public upon him. Written in an easy, off-hand, but graceful style, it sparkled with wit and humour, such as suited the taste of the day. A still greater hold of the German mind he took by his "Book of Songs" (Buch der Lieder), 1827, which undeniably signalizes an epoch in the history of German poetry. It would indeed be absurd, in the face of such a living well of poesy, not to acknowledge that Heine was one of the most gifted poets. There are songs of his in which he has clad with imperishable beauty, the highest ecstacy, and the deepest sorrow that ever moved a human breast. But the germs of that cynic wit and impious satire which afterwards burst out into brazen shamefulness are already discernible even in the "Book of Songs" and the "Reisebilder." Though without any steady principles in either morals or politics, yet Heine took pleasure in playing the part of champion for liberalism. Attracted by the French revolution of 1830, he took up his final residence at Paris. Here he not only led for years a shameful life, but even openly boasted of its enormities. His writings pleased, however, the young and the thoughtless, and Heine soon saw himself followed by a band of imitators both in prose and verse, all proclaiming the "emancipation of the flesh." Being justly considered as the head of this Young Germany, his past and future

writings were interdicted by a decree of the federal assembly in 1835. But the heyday of youth passed away; Heine accepted a pension from the French government (1836–48), grew tired of libertinism, and at last married one of his many mistresses. In 1844 he published another collection of poems (Neue Gedichte) which, under the title "Deutschland, ein Wintermährchen," contained a half satirical half sentimental account of a journey to Hamburg, undertaken in the same year. The "Neue Gedichte" was followed by "Atta Troll" in 1847, and by the "Romanzero" in 1851, the latter of which shows only the "disjecta membra poetæ." The divine spark of poetry is hidden under dust and dirt, and is rarely kindled into a last poor flickering. In 1848 Heine became paralyzed in the spine, and from that time till his death on 17th February, 1856, never left his chamber again, and seldom his couch. It is a remarkable fact that in this pitiable state his poetic powers deserted him by degrees, whilst his wit and satire remained to the last, as brilliant and as wicked as ever. Once upon being asked if he did not stand in fear of God's judgment—"Oh non!" replied he, "il me pardonnera, c'est son metier." His mischievous and impure spirit was especially manifested in his literary feuds; and he has infamously slandered some of the noblest characters in German literature, such as Platen and Börne. After all, we are much afraid that posterity will recognize the poet in him, but despise the man.—(See the Poems of Heine, &c., by E. A. Bowring, 1859.)—K. E.

HEINECCIUS, Johann Gottlieb (his real name was Heinecke), a celebrated German jurist, was born at Eisenberg, Saxe-Altenburg, September 21, 1681. He studied for the church at Leipsic, but went to Halle, where he began the study of law with such unparallelled success that from a student he soon became a professor of it. Though an excellent and popular teacher yet his income was so small, that in 1723 he accepted a chair at Franeker, whence in 1727 he was called in the same capacity to Frankfort-on-the-Oder. From this town he returned in 1733 to Halle, where he died 31st August, 1741. He was well versed not only in theology and philosophy, but also in classical learning and universal history. His works are particularly distinguished by logical strictness, and by their author's command over the Latin language. We note only the following—"Antiquitatum Romanarum Jurisprudentiam Illustrantium Syntagma," 1718; "Elementa Juris Civilis secundum ordinem Institutionum," 1725; "Elementa Juris Civilis secundum ordinem Pandectarum;" "Elementa Juris Naturæ et Gentium;" and "Historia Juris Romani et Germanici."—K. E.

HEINECKEN, Christian Heinrich, a wonderfully precocious child, was born at Lubeck, 6th February, 1721. His father, Paul Heinecken, was a painter; his elder brother, Karl Heinrich, also an artist, acquired some distinction by his writings on the fine arts. When but ten months old Christian Heinrich could speak, and repeat whatever was said to him; two months afterwards he knew by heart the chief events recorded in the Pentateuch; in his second year he was well versed in Bible history, both of the Old and New Testaments; in his third he acquired considerable knowledge of history and geography, and learned to speak Latin and French; and in his fourth he studied religion and the history of the church—displaying, it is asserted, not merely a parrot-like faculty of repetition, but also remarkable acuteness and comprehension. The king of Denmark expressed a desire to see him, and he was taken to Copenhagen. On his return to Lubeck he learnt to write; but his unnaturally-developed brain soon wore out his weakly body, and on the 22nd June, 1725, the poor child died. A memoir of him was published in the following year by his teacher, Christian von Schöneich, and its statements were fully corroborated.—W. J. P.

HEINICKE, Samuel, a German philanthropist, was born in 1729. He began life as a farmer, but entered military service about 1753, and some time after went to study at Jena. He then took to education, and eventually rose to eminence as a teacher of the deaf and dumb. He wrote a number of works, among which may be mentioned, "A History of the Old Testament for the Deaf and Dumb;" "Letters upon the Dumb and upon Human Language;" "On Modes of Thought among the Dumb, and on improper methods of teaching them;" "Important Discoveries in Psychology and Human Language." He also wrote to prove that the dumb might be taught, not only to write, but to speak. He died at Leipsic in 1795.—B. H. C.

HEINRICH, Karl Friedrich, a German philologist, was born at Molschleben, near Gotha, in 1774. He was successively professor at Breslau, Kiel, and Bonn, at which latter place he died in 1837. Besides some valuable editions he published a work on "Epimenides of Creta," 1801.—K. E.

HEINROTH, Johann Christian Friedrich August, a distinguished German physician and medical writer, was born at Leipsic, where since 1812 till his death on the 26th October, 1843, he honourably filled the chair of "mental therapeutics," which had been expressly founded for him. His numerous works and hand-books, chiefly on psychology and mental diseases, are generally esteemed.—K. E.

HEINSE, Johann Jakob Wilhelm, a distinguished German author, was born at Langewiesen in the principality of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen on the 16th February, 1746, and studied the law at Jena, but left without taking a degree. In 1774 he proceeded to Dusseldorf where he assisted F. H. Jacobi in editing the *Iris*. In 1780 he went to Italy, where he remained for three years, during which time he diligently pursued his art-studies, but at the same time seems to have given himself up to a sensual life. After his return he was appointed reader, private secretary, and librarian to the Elector of Mayence. He died at Mayence on the 22nd of July 1803. Heinse's novels—"Laidion," "Ardinghello," and "Hildegard von Hohenthal"—are singular medleys of the highest enthusiasm for art and of the grossest sensuality; in respect of which latter quality of his works, Heinse incurred the reproach of Wieland, his master and model. His interesting correspondence with Gleim and Johannes von Müller was edited after his death by Körte. Complete works, edited by Laube, 10 vols.—K. E.

HEINSIUS, Anthony, one of the most valued friends of William III. of England, was born in the Netherlands in 1641. Heinsius entered public life as a staunch opponent of the house of Orange; but in 1681 a diplomatic visit to the court of Versailles having enabled him to estimate more correctly the character of Louis, he changed his views, and went over to the other side. In 1689, a few weeks after the Revolution, he was made grand pensionary of Holland. No one enjoyed more thoroughly than Heinsius the confidence of William, and the pensionary proved himself the most faithful of servants. When William died Heinsius succeeded to absolute power, which he retained till his death in 1720. One of the last letters which the king wrote was written to Heinsius, and it was dated on the 20th February, 1702, the very day on which he was thrown from his horse. The correspondence between the pensionary and his royal master is still preserved, and, says Macaulay, is most honourable to both. The same historian bears significant testimony to the enormous weight and influence which Heinsius possessed, when he states that "had the politics of Heinsius been still what they once were, all the great designs of William might have been frustrated."—W. C. H.

HEINSIUS, Daniel, an eminent Dutch humanist, was born at Ghent in 1580. The part which his father had taken in the political troubles of his country, compelled him to seek safety at various places; but everywhere he bestowed the greatest care on the education of his son. When ten years of age he was sent to Franeker to study the law, which proved so repugnant to his genius that soon after he proceeded to Leyden, where he ardently devoted himself to classical learning. In his eighteenth year he began lecturing, and in his twenty-fifth obtained the chair of history and politics at Leyden. Afterwards he was nominated librarian to the university, and historiographer to the states general. His fame spread rapidly over all Europe; he not only attracted numbers of pupils, but was offered offices of the highest importance and honour in Germany, France, and Italy. Heinsius, however, remained true to his country, where, besides his other offices, he accepted in 1618 that of political secretary to the synod of Dort. In his old age he almost entirely lost his memory, and died at Leyden, 23rd February, 1665. Heinsius was a man of the highest mental powers, of vast erudition, and of an upright, blameless, and amiable character. His whole life was devoted to study, and notwithstanding his unsurpassed acquirements his device was, "Quantum est quod nescimus!" Heinsius published a great number of excellent critical editions, among which we may mention those of Theocritus, Hesiod, Maximus Tyrius, Seneca, Horace, Terence, Ovid, and Livy. He also wrote "Exercitationes Sacræ in Novum Testamentum." Perhaps a still higher rank may be claimed for him as a Latin poet. His tragedies of "Auriacus" (on the death of William of Orange) and of "Herodes

Infanticida" are classic in style, replete with poetical beauties, and surpassed only by his own poem "De Contemptu Mortis," in which the doctrine of Plato is completed and crowned by christian faith. He has also left several books of odes and elegies, Latin speeches, Dutch poems, and miscellaneous pieces in poetry and prose.—K. E.

HEINSIUS, Nicolaus, son of the learned Daniel Heinsius, born at Leyden, August 29, 1620, and educated under his father's care. He was appointed resident at the Swedish court, where he was a great favourite with Queen Christina, who sent him into Italy to collect rare books and coins. In 1656 he accepted the post of secretary of the city of Amsterdam, but resigned two years later, and went to pursue his studies at the Hague. He was sent as ambassador to Sweden, Russia, and Germany, but withdrew from public business in 1671. Notwithstanding his many public duties, he acquired very extensive learning, corresponded with many eminent scholars, wrote Latin poems and other books, and edited several of the Latin classics. He died in 1681.—B. H. C.

HEINSIUS, Otto Friedrich Theodor, a prolific German grammarian and scholastic writer, was born at Tschernow, near Kustrin, in 1770, and died May 18, 1849, at Berlin, where he had held for many years a mastership in one of the gymnasia. His "German Grammar;" his "Popular Dictionary of the German Language," 4 vols.; his "History of German Literature," and other works—enjoy well-merited popularity.—K. E.

HEINTZ, Joseph, a Swiss painter, born in Bern about 1560, and became one of the principal Italianizers of German art. He was the pupil of John van Aachen at Prague, and attracted the notice of the Emperor Rudolph II., who sent him to Italy to perfect his studies, and make some copies of celebrated pictures there. Heintz studied the works of Paul Veronese, but adopted Correggio as his model; but he sometimes painted also in the Roman taste, as a picture of the "Rape of Proserpine," in one of the Dresden collections, was purchased and exhibited as a work by Giulio Romano, until discovered from the print of it by Lucas Kiliau, executed in 1608, to be by Heintz. The date of the death is equally unknown as that of the birth of Heintz.—A younger Joseph Heintz, a son of the above, likewise distinguished himself as a painter, and obtained considerable notoriety at Venice, and at Rome in the pontificate of Urban VIII. He was living in 1655.—(Füssly, Zanetti.)—R. N. W.

* HEINZMAN, Karl Friedrich, a celebrated German landscape painter, was born at Stuttgart in 1795; studied in the art-school of that city, afterwards in the academy at Munich, and latterly under Professor F. Kobell, and then at once took rank among the best landscape painters of Germany. In 1822 he accepted an engagement in the royal porcelain manufactory at Munich, and was one of the artists employed in painting the costly series of copies on porcelain of the chief pictures by the old masters in the Munich gallery. These works, commissioned by Ludwig, crown-prince, and afterwards king, of Bavaria, now form one of the attractions of the Pinacothek. Herr Heinzman paints with equal ability both in oil and water-colours, and is a skilful lithographic draftsman.—J. T–e.

HEISTER, Lorenz, a German surgeon and botanist, was born at Frankfort-on-the-Maine on 16th September, 1683, and died at Helmstädt on 18th April, 1758. He prosecuted the study of medicine at Giessen, Amsterdam, and Leyden. In 1708 he became professor of anatomy and surgery in the university of Amsterdam. In 1710 he occupied the chair of anatomy in the university of Altorf, and in 1719 that of anatomy and surgery in the university of Helmstädt. In 1730 he undertook also the duties of the chair of botany. He has published many surgical and botanical works. He was considered as having done much to put the surgery of Germany on a proper footing by the publication of his treatise on surgery.—J. H. B.

HELENA, daughter of Constantine the Great and Fausta, was married to her cousin, Julian the Apostate, when he was nominated Cæsar at Milan in 355. She accompanied him to his government of Gaul, and died at Vienne in 359.—G. BL.

HELENA, Saint, the mother of Constantine the Great, was, according to Procopius, born about the year 247, of humble parentage, in a village of Bithynia. Her beauty attracted the notice of Constantius Chlorus, who, although of noble birth, was then a simple officer in the prætorian guard, and he married her. On being raised to the rank of Cæsar, this successful soldier repudiated his wife in order to marry Theodora, the daughter of his patron the Emperor Maximilian. Helena retired to a distant province, where she dwelt in obscurity until her son Constantine, on the death of his father at York in 306, became emperor. She was then brought to court. The title of Augusta was conferred upon her, and medals were struck in her honour. Receiving from her affectionate son large sums of money, she devoted them to charitable purposes. In 311 Constantine made open profession of christianity. His example was followed by his mother In 325 she set out on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land. At Jerusalem she found buried under ground what she supposed to be the remains of the cross on which Christ suffered, and built churches on the supposed site of the holy sepulchre, on the Mount of Olives and at Bethlehem. In 327 she rejoined her son at Nicomedia in Bithynia, when she expired shortly afterwards. She is enrolled as a saint in the Roman catholic calendar.—G. B–y.

* HELIADE, John, a distinguished Roumelian poet, was born in 1801. He distinguished himself in various departments of study, and has become still more eminent by his numerous poetical compositions. In 1831 he founded a public journal, and was for a number of years a decided but moderate advocate of reform. The troubles of 1848 led to his proscription, and he went to Paris and elsewhere, but in 1850 was recalled. As a writer his ideas are noble and elevated.—B. H. C.

HELIODORUS of Larissa, a writer on optics, flourished during the second century B.C.—W. J. M. R.

HELIODORUS, the author of the oldest Greek romance, was born at Emesa in Syria about the middle of the fourth century, and became bishop of Tricca in Thessaly. His romance, which is in ten books and is entitled "Æthiopica," was written by him in early life. It relates to the loves of Theagenes, a noble Thessalian, and Charicleia, daughter of Hydaspes, king of Æthiopia. Though deficient in many of the higher characteristics of modern novels, the work is considered much superior to any of the later Greek romances, and has been translated into nearly all modern languages. An edition was published at Paris by the Greek Coraës in 1804.—G. BL.

HELIOGABALUS. See Elagabalus.

HELL, Maximilian, an astronomer of considerable celebrity, was born on the 15th of May, 1720, at Schemnitz in Lower Hungary, where his father, Matthias Cornelius Hell, was superintendent of the hydraulic machines belonging to the neighbouring mines. He was educated at the gymnasium at Neusohl, on leaving which, in 1738, he entered the Society of the Jesuits, and was sent two years later to Vienna, where he studied philosophy under Joseph Karl, and mathematics and astronomy under Erasmus Fröhlich. Having spent some time as assistant astronomer at Vienna, and as professor of mathematics at Leutschaw, he returned to study at Vienna, where also he taught mathematics and assaying. He there became priest, and in 1752 took the degree of doctor. Having spent the next four years as professor of mathematics at Clausenburg in Transylvania, he was invited to take charge of the valuable set of astronomical instruments which had been presented to the university by the Emperor Joseph II., and to erect a suitable observatory for their use. This observatory became under his care one of the first in Europe, both as to construction and apparatus; and the series of "Ephemerides," containing the results of the observations which he made there from 1757 till his death, remains a lasting monument of his talent and industry. In 1767 he accepted the invitation of Christian VII., king of Denmark, to proceed to Wardoehuus, an island at the north-eastern extremity of Europe, to observe the important transit of Venus which was to take place on the 3rd of June, 1769. The difficulties were enormous, but they were overcome, and the transit was observed with considerable success. On the 27th of June, Hell set out on his return, proceeding to Drontheim and thence to Copenhagen, where he remained seven months, and published his account of the transit. He then returned to Vienna, where he spent the remainder of his life in the discharge of his duties as astronomer to the university, and died on the 11th of April, 1792. A complete list of his works is inserted in the Bibliothèque des écrivains de la compagnie de Jésus, par les PP. Aug. et Ade Backer.—E. A. R.

HELL, Theodore. See Winkler.

* HELLER, Stephan, a musician, was born at Pesth, 15th May, 1813. When but nine years old he was brought out as a pianist at the theatre of his native city. After this he spent

some time in Vienna studying under the tuition of Halm. From 1829 to 1832 he was travelling and giving concerts throughout Hungary, Poland, and Germany. He then resided for a time at Augsburg, and finally went to Paris, which city has since been his home. He came to London in 1849, remained here for nearly a twelvemonth, and charmed an intelligent circle by his thoughtful playing. Heller's numerous compositions for the pianoforte are important on account of the ingenious and original development of the powers of the instrument which they embody. They are eminently meritorious, too, for their very individual musical interest; but their peculiarity, of being each formed upon a single and often fragmentary idea, prevents their ever rising to real artistic dignity, while still they cannot fail to captivate our admiration.—G. A. M.

HELMERS, Jan Frederik, born at Amsterdam in 1767; died in 1813. In 1787 he published some lyrical poems, and in 1790 appeared a work, which assumed to be an epic, entitled "Socrates," and attracted much attention. He then wrote a tragedy which was coldly received. A poem entitled "The Dutch Nation," was printed in the year of his death. Helmers takes a high place amongst the Dutch poets, was a good linguist, and a man of erudition.—J. A., D.

* HELMHOLTZ, Hermann Ludwig Ferdinand, one of the most distinguished natural philosophers and physiologists of the present century, was born at Potsdam on the 31st August, 1821. After obtaining the degree of doctor of medicine, and serving for a time as a military surgeon, he became, in 1849, extraordinary professor, and in 1852 ordinary professor of physiology in the university of Königsberg; in 1855 professor of physiology in that of Bonn; and in 1858 professor of physiology in the university of Heidelberg. Between 1847 and 1854 he published a most remarkable and original series of papers on the relations amongst the physical forces, in which he laid the foundation of that branch of the general theory of physical energy which shows how electricity and magnetism, as well as heat and motion, can be brought under that theory. In 1852 he contrived a new method of experimenting on the combinations of the colours of the spectrum, by which all the possible combinations of those colours by pairs were exhibited, and various unexpected facts and laws were discovered. He has also investigated experimentally the velocity with which sensation and volition are transmitted by the nerves of different animals, the laws of the sensibility of the retina, the development of heat and waste of substance by muscular action, and the mode of vibration of the strings of violins and other musical instruments, making in each case most interesting and valuable additions to our knowledge. The whole of the researches of Dr. Helmholtz are marked by rare exactness and care in the observation of details, combined with still more rare comprehensiveness and soundness in generalization.—R.

HELMICH, Werner, a native of Utrecht, was born in 1551. In 1579 he became pastor at Utrecht. He was one of a deputation to Queen Elizabeth in reference to a clause in the Spanish treaty on freedom of worship. He was professor of theology at Leyden, and in 1602 pastor at Amsterdam, where he died in 1608. He is regarded as one of the promoters of the Reformation in Holland.—B. H. C.

HELMOLDUS, an old German historian, who was born at Holstein about 1108. He was an ecclesiastic, but he is best known as the author of the "Chronicon Slavicum," a history of events from the time of Charlemagne to the year 1170. This work, which abounds in curious and interesting details, was continued by Arnold of Lubeck. It has been printed a number of times. Helmoldus died about 1177.—B. H. C.

HELMONT, Francis Mercurius van, Baron Merode, a son of J. B. van Helmont, was born at Vilvorde in 1618. Like his father, he possessed a powerful and original mind, along with profound learning. He travelled in most parts of Europe in pursuit of knowledge, and even joined caravans of gipsies in order to learn their medical secrets. He professed to have discovered a universal language, intelligible to all mankind, even the deaf and dumb. He endeavoured to form a system of philosophy by combining the Platonic and cabalistic doctrines with Christianity. He also anticipated much of what has latterly been written on "animal magnetism." He died in 1699. His chief works are—"Paradoxical Discourses," Lond., 1690; and "Seder Olam, sive ordo sæculorum," 1693.—J. W. S.

HELMONT, Johann Baptista van, Lord of Merode, Royenborch, Oorschot, and Pellines, the greatest chemical philosopher prior to the age of Lavoisier, was born at Brussels in 1577. He studied scholastic philosophy and medicine at the university of Louvain, and was initiated by the jesuit, Martin del Rio, into the mysteries of the cabala. On completing his education he accepted the medical chair at Louvain, to the great disgust of his haughty relatives, and filled it creditably for two years. But deeper study convinced him of the falsity of the medical and philosophical doctrines then in favour, and he threw up his professorship. Having met with the writings of Paracelsus, he resolved to work out the ideas indicated by that great but ill-understood reformer, and to devote himself exclusively to natural philosophy and chemistry. For several years he travelled in France and Italy, visiting the universities. On his return he married Margaret van Ranst, a noble lady of Brabant, and settling down at his estate of Vilvorde, spent the remainder of his life in philosophic research. Toward the close the scene darkened. He had become obnoxious both to clerical and medical bigotry, and was persecuted, as is the lot of original thinkers. The loss of his wife and of four of his children preyed upon his spirits, and he died on the 13th of December, 1644. To give a full view of his scientific labours would require a volume. As a chemist he first recognized the existence of elastic or aeriform fluids as a class, and gave them the name Gases, still in use. Of these he more or less completely distinguished several kinds. Carbonic acid he calls *gas sylvestre*. He speaks of an "inflammable gas"—probably hydrogen—which had been obtained by his predecessor Paracelsus. He prepared also sulphurous and hydrochloric acid gases, nitrous and nitric oxides, and ammonia. From the want of proper apparatus he did not, however, succeed in clearly distinguishing all these bodies. He points out that flame is gaseous matter burning. Explosion he shows to result from a solid or liquid suddenly becoming aeriform. He was aware that bodies burnt in a certain quantity of air cause its bulk to diminish. He first, in studying the measurement of temperature, took the melting-point of ice and the boiling-point of water as standards. He contrived a differential thermometer very like in principle to the one subsequently invented by Leslie. He speaks of the mutual saturation of acids and alkalies, and notes that the quantities required for this purpose are in each case unchanging. In his writings we first meet with the notion and the very phrase *elective affinity*. He established the indestructibility of matter amidst chemical changes, showing that a salt dissolved in water, silver after solution in aquafortis, and silica after combination with an alkali, could be each recovered, unchanged in quantity. In these researches he made use of the balance, and thus first gave to chemistry its quantitative, numerical aspect. Nor was this all. He studied the nutrition of vegetables, the action of air upon the blood, the nature of the bile and gastric juice. Yet whilst discovering so many and so important truths, he admitted only two elements, air and water. Whilst conducting trains of experimental research with boldness and success, whilst combating the Galenists and the school divines with a logical power worthy of Bacon, Descartes, or Galileo, he takes on mere testimony assertions which a single trial would have refuted, and receives revelations in a dream. After him we no longer find in the laboratory philosophers, but mere apothecaries and metallurgists, painstaking and useful within the bounds of their narrow speciality; no longer enthusiastic alchemists, but quack gold-makers. But chemistry could not be constituted and received by the world as a science independent either of gold-making or pharmacy, till mechanics and astronomy had received their elaboration—which accordingly engaged the best intellects of the ensuing age. Three editions of the works of Helmont were published at Amsterdam by his son, F. M. van Helmont. Another edition, in three vols. folio, appeared at Frankfurt in 1659. Students will find the Paracelsian Dictionary of Dornæus useful in explaining the obscurities in his writings.—J. W. S.

* HELMSDORF, Friedrich, German landscape painter, was born at Magdeburg in 1784; went to Strasburg in 1809, and completed his studies in Italy. Herr Helmsdorf is one of the most accomplished landscape painters in Germany. His works are painted with scrupulous fidelity of representation, from coloured studies made on the spot, and finishes with great care. One of the most celebrated of his larger pictures is a view of Rome and the Campagna, with the cloisters of S. Onofrio in the foreground.—J. T–e.

HELOISE, heroine of the mediæval tragedy of real life, in which Abelard is the hero, was born probably about 1101, and was the niece of Fulbert, canon of Notre Dame. Educated carefully at the convent of Argenteuil, Heloise learned not only Latin, but a little Greek and Hebrew, and her combination of female learning—prodigious for those days—with beauty and amiability, led to her fall. Her uncle wished her to be taught; Abelard offered to be her teacher, and becoming a resident in Fulbert's house, he forgot the tutor in the lover. When the fruits of their intercourse became visible, he sent her in her uncle's absence to his native Brittany, and on Fulbert's discovery of her seduction and abduction, he was terrified into bringing her back to Paris and offering to make her his wife. Merging the feelings of the woman in the transcendant desire for her lover's success, Heloise, strange to say, opposed a marriage which was, she thought, to rob the church of Abelard. When the marriage was performed, with the condition insisted on by Abelard, that it should be kept secret, Fulbert proclaimed it, and Heloise, in the supposed interest of her lover, resolutely denied its existence. Then came Abelard's removal of her to Argenteuil, under circumstances which made Fulbert suspect that he meant to deny the marriage and make her a nun. It was under the influence of this suspicion that the uncle perpetrated the memorable outrage on the husband of his niece. Heloise took the veil at Argenteuil, of which she rose in a few years to be the prioress. On the acquisition of Argenteuil by the abbot of St. Denis, the nuns were dispersed, and Abelard made over to her as a refuge his once flourishing oratory of the Paraclete, and paid her here the few formal visits which alone befitted their vocations and circumstances. It was the perusal of his autobiographical "Historia Calamitatum," addressed to a friend, which led her to commence the correspondence with him, still extant, although some doubts have been raised as to its genuineness. The letters of Heloise breathe rather than express a deep mournfulness, tempered by a devout resignation, through which is apparent an unextinguishable and unselfish affection. Divided in life, they were united in the grave. After Abelard's death his remains were re-interred by her at the Paraclete; and at her own death she was laid beside him in the same coffin. In 1164, thirty-two years after him, she died, venerated by pope and people, and abbess of the Paraclete, which had prospered under her wise government.—F. E.

* HELPS, Arthur, essayist and historian, was born in 1817, and studied at Trinity college, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1835. As private secretary to Lord Monteagle, Mr. Helps early enjoyed an opportunity of familiarizing himself with the official arena, from which, however, he withdrew to rural seclusion and studious leisure on a little estate of his own in Hampshire. From a passage in "A Letter on Uncle Tom's Cabin," published in 1852, we gather that Mr. Helps has established in his house a free lending library for the use of readers in his vicinity. Mr. Helps' earliest work was published in 1835, when he quitted Cambridge, and was entitled "Thoughts in the Cloister and the Crowd." This, like all his works, with one exception, was published anonymously. In 1841 appeared a little volume with the title, "Essays written in the Intervals of Business," in which knowledge of the world was displayed not only without worldliness, but with indications of a careful self-culture both of head and heart. The work was very successful. In 1843 appeared two dramas by Mr. Helps, "Catherine Douglas, a tragedy," and "King Henry the Second, a historical drama." Two years afterwards Mr. Helps grappled genially yet earnestly with a delicate and difficult social problem in "The Claims of Labour, an essay on the duties of the employer to the employed; to which is added an essay on the means of improving the health, &c., of the labouring classes," published in 1845. The volume was practical and suggestive. In "Friends in Council," published in 1847–49, Mr. Helps took a wider range than before, and by the use of the dialogue-form gave a dramatic liveliness to the expression of his meditations on men and things. "Companions of my Solitude," published in 1851, may be considered a sequel to "Friends in Council," of which a second series, chiefly collected from *Fraser's Magazine*, appeared in 1859. The question of slavery is one which has had a great interest for Mr. Helps. "The Conquerors of the New World and their Bondsmen" was published in 1848. Recast and expanded, this reappeared in 1855 as "The Spanish Conquest in America, and its relations to the history of slavery and to the government of colonies;" volume fourth of which, completing the work, was published in 1861. This is the only work by Mr. Helps on the title-page of which his name appears. Besides the "Letter on Uncle Tom's Cabin," another result of Mr. Helps' interest in slavery is the drama of "Oulita the Serf," published in 1858. In 1860 Mr. Helps was appointed clerk of (the privy) council.—F. E.

HELSHAM, Richard, M.D., professor of physic and natural philosophy in Trinity college, Dublin. He was on terms of intimacy with Swift, Sheridan, Delany, Arbuthnot, and the other wits of his time. Swift, whose medical adviser he was, entertained a high regard for Helsham, and speaks of him as a man "à son aise at home and abroad." He wrote a course of "Lectures on Natural Philosophy," which was published the year after his death, and was for near a century a class book in college. He died in 1738.—J. F. W.

HELST, Bartholomeus Vander, a Dutch portrait-painter, born at Haarlem in 1613. He acquired a great reputation at Amsterdam by his portraits, which are among the best of the Dutch school. In the museum there, is the great picture he painted in commemoration of the peace of Münster in 1648, representing a life-size group of the captain, C. J. Wits of Witsen, and three-and-twenty of his company of the civil guard of Amsterdam. This picture Sir Joshua Reynolds has pronounced "perhaps the first picture of portraits in the world." His style is elaborate and yet large in manner, but at the same time somewhat hard. The National gallery possesses one good specimen by him. He died rich at Amsterdam in 1670.—R. N. W.

HELVETIUS, Claude Adrien, born at Paris in January, 1715. He occupies a foremost place among those French philosophers of the last century who were the preachers of materialism. His father, his grandfather, and his great-grandfather, were all distinguished physicians. The father devoted much care to the education of his gifted son, whose mind, however, was not of rapid or brilliant growth. While at college, Claude Adrien read Locke's Essay on the Understanding, which made a deep impression on his mind. On leaving college he was sent to reside with a maternal uncle, who was controller of the taxes at Caen; and there having learned something of the details of that complicated and ruinous system of finance which then reigned in France, he was at the age of twenty-three appointed a farmer-general. From this office—partly a sinecure, and partly something worse—Helvétius derived an income equal in English money to about £12,000 a year. He was indebted for the appointment to Louis XV.'s ill-used and neglected queen, Marie Leczinska, to whom his father was principal physician. Handsome, vain, inclined to licentiousness, unboundedly generous, Helvétius was likewise unboundedly popular. At first he wished only to be the patron of literary men; but he made some attempts in poetry, which were unhappy enough. Emboldened by the example of Condillac, then rising to eminence; inspired by contact with Diderot, D'Alembert, and others, who are known to us by the name of encyclopædists—Helvétius resolved to take an active share in the universal philosophical movement. That he might have the more leisure for his labours, he resigned the office of farmer-general after holding it for thirteen years. In July, 1751, he married the daughter of Count De Ligneville, a beautiful, amiable, accomplished woman, with a warm and instinctive benevolence equal to his own. Voltaire accepted the homage of Helvétius, and was not grudging of incense in return, calling his friend Atticus. This modern Atticus published in 1758 his famous work "De L'Esprit," which went much further than Voltaire, who was a diplomatist, deemed advisable. The good or the evil of every metaphysical system must be sought in its moral fruits. What is to be condemned in the book "De L'Esprit" and that "On Man," its continuation and commentary, which appeared after the death of Helvétius, is the enthronement of selfishness as the grand moral principle. To this principle Helvétius proved faithful in the hour of peril; for when his work "De L'Esprit" was condemned by political and ecclesiastical courts, and when it was solemnly and publicly burned along with other obnoxious productions, Helvétius wrote a series of cowardly and hypocritical retractations. He did not live to see the full political, social, and spiritual results of the doctrines which he had preached. On the 26th December, 1771, he died, his strong constitution having been gradually undermined by gout. He left two daughters, who were married to French noblemen. His widow, born in 1719, survived till August, 1800.—W. M–l.

HELVETIUS, Jan Adrien, a distinguished physician, was born in Holland about the year 1661. He was the son of Jan Friderich Helvetius, also a physician. On completing his studies at Leyden, he proceeded to Paris to dispose of medicines invented by his father. In the French capital he experimented with the ipecacuanha root, which had just then been imported from Brazil, as a valuable drug. He discovered it to be a specific against dysentery, and first used it for the cure of that complaint. He carefully guarded his secret. Curing several persons of distinction, and among others the dauphin, Louis XIV. ordered him to make his discovery public, bestowing on him at the same time a reward of 1000 louis d'or, and several important offices at the French court. Jan Adrien Helvetius is the author of several works, the most important of which are his "Lettres à M. Regis sur la Nature et la Guérison du Cancer," Paris, 1691, and his "Traité des maladies les plus fréquentes et des remèdes specifique," Paris, 1703. He died at Paris on the 20th February, 1727.—G. B–y.

HELVETIUS, Jean Claude Adrien, a distinguished French physician, was born at Paris on the 18th July, 1685. The son of Jean Adrien Helvetius—the subject of the preceding memoir—he studied medicine at Paris, and passed as doctor in 1708. Rapidly, under his father's guidance, acquiring extensive practice, he was present at the consultation which took place at the death of Louis XIV. As physician to Louis XV., with a splendid pension, he was induced to settle at Versailles, where he succeeded to some of his father's offices at court. He is the author of several works, the most important of which are his "Idée générale de l'economie animale," Paris, 1722, 12mo, and his "Principia Physico-medica in tyronum medicinæ gratiam conscripta," Paris, 1752, 2 vols. 8vo.—G. B–y.

HELVICUS, Christopherus, or Christoph Helwig, an able German scholar, who was born in 1581, and died in 1617. He became a first-rate linguist, and was professor of Greek and Hebrew at Giessen. Although he died at the early age of thirty-six, he wrote several learned works, some of which have been reprinted, especially his "Theatrum Chronologicum et Historicum," which is even now not forgotten.—B. H. C.

HELYOT, Pierre, a celebrated Franciscan historian, who was born in 1660, and died in 1716. He is said to have been of English descent. He travelled in Italy, and collected the materials from which he compiled his great History of the Monastic Orders, upon which he was engaged a quarter of a century. He also wrote "The Dying Christian," and some other pieces.—B. H. C.

HEMANS, Felicia Dorothea, was born in Duke Street, Liverpool, on the 25th September, 1793. Her father, Mr. Browne, was a merchant of that city, and an Irishman by birth; her mother had been a Miss Wagner, daughter of the imperial and Tuscan consul at Liverpool. The future poetess was not more than seven when Mr. Browne experienced reverses, which led him to quit Liverpool, and to retire to Gwrych, near Abergeley, in Denbighshire; but shortly afterwards he emigrated to America, where he died. The education of Felicia thus devolved exclusively on her mother, a woman excellently qualified for such a duty; and under maternal encouragement the young girl's mind precociously expanded to a keen sense of the beautiful, and a warm appreciation of nature and poetry. Mrs. Browne traced her descent from a Venetian family, and her daughter used to account in that manner for the strong tinge of romance in her own character. It is averred that some of the verses to be found in her works date their composition so far back as 1803 and 1804; but it was not till 1808 that her first volume, a quarto, was ushered into the world. The book was severely handled in one or two quarters by reviewers probably ignorant of the years of the authoress. The writer of her memoir describes her at this period of her life as in the full glow of that radiant beauty, which was destined to fade so early. "The mantling bloom of her cheeks was shaded by a profusion of natural ringlets of a rich golden brown; and the ever-varying expression of her brilliant eyes gave a changeful play to her countenance, which would have made it impossible for any painter to do justice to it." In 1809 the family left Gwrych, and went to reside at Bronwylfa, near St. Asaph. Here the work of intellectual development steadily progressed; and Miss Browne, already mistress of French and Italian, acquired the Spanish and Portuguese languages, with the rudiments of German. Her memory had now grown so astonishingly retentive, that on one occasion she learned by heart the four hundred and twenty-four lines of Heber's Europe in little more than an hour, and then repeated them on the spot without a single mistake. Miss Browne did not appear in print again till 1812, when she gave to the press the "Domestic Affections." In the same year she was married to Captain Hemans of the 4th regiment, lately returned from Spanish service; and removed to Daventry with her husband, who was appointed adjutant to the Northamptonshire militia. On the disembodiment of the corps the captain and his wife returned to Bronwylfa, where they continued to live during a few years in close domestic privacy. But the union was not happy; there was a certain incompatibility of temper, and perhaps other secret causes of disagreement; and in 1818, after the birth of five children, all sons, a separation took place, ostensibly because the captain, whose health was declining, was advised to try the effect of a warmer climate. He went to Italy; and they never saw each other afterwards. Subsequently to a step which virtually amounted to a divorce, Mrs. Hemans and her children remained under Mrs. Browne's roof at Bronwylfa till the decease of the latter, when she removed to Wavertree, near Liverpool, where she resided for the next three years. Finally, in 1831, she settled in Dublin, where she had connections, and died there on the 16th May, 1835, in her forty-second year. Her remains were interred in St. Anne's church, Dawson Street, Dublin; and a tablet was erected by her brothers in St. Asaph's cathedral—"In memory of Felicia Hemans, whose character is best pourtrayed in her writings." The incidents of Mrs. Hemans' later life were not very varied. To the last she retained the same ardent love of knowledge and the same wide taste for literature, especially of the romantic and poetical cast, which had characterized her from her childhood. Among those who enjoyed her friendship and esteem were Bishop Heber, Scott, Wordsworth, Miss Jewsbury, Miss Mitford, and Mr. Jacob, the author of Travels in Spain and in Germany. She had special reverence for the Welsh bards, and Froissart and the old Spanish romances of chivalry were also favourites. With the early English writers she does not seem to have been much acquainted. In the summer of 1819 Mrs. Hemans spent a few days at Abbotsford; and in 1830 she paid a fortnight's visit to Wordsworth at Rydal Mount, previously to taking up her temporary residence at Dove Nest, near Ambleside. Besides the volumes already noticed in an incidental manner, Mrs. Hemans published "Tales and Historic Scenes;" "Modern Greece;" "Songs of the Affections;" "Records of Woman;" various translations from Camoens, Manzoni, and others, and a drama called "The Vespers of Palermo," written at Bishop Heber's suggestion, and performed at Covent Garden theatre in 1823. The piece was a failure. It afterwards appeared with better success at Edinburgh, Sir Walter Scott writing the epilogue. Mrs. Hemans was also a contributor to the *New Monthly* and *Edinburgh Magazines*. In 1834 she published three collections of poems entitled respectively "Hymns for Childhood," "National Lyrics and Songs for Music," and "Scenes and Hymns of Life." A volume of Poetical Remains appeared after her death. "Tender and enthusiastic," observes a critic in the *Dublin University Magazine*, "she fed her heart upon all things noble, and would tolerate no others as the aliment of imagination."—W. C. H.

HEMELAR, John, canon of Antwerp, and a native of the Hague, was a diligent student of numismatics and polite literature. He delivered a panegyric of Clement VIII. at Rome, which was much admired. He corresponded with Justus Lipsius, was the friend of Grotius, and of Golius the orientalist, to whom he was related. He wrote "Expositio numismatum Imperatorum Romanorum" from Julius Cæsar to Heraclius, and had some reputation as a Latin poet and orator; but although a very good catholic, he does not appear to have troubled himself much about religion. He was living in 1638.—B. H. C.

HEMINGFORD, Walter de, a chronicler of the fourteenth century, was a canon of Gisborough abbey, near Cleveland in Yorkshire, and died there in 1347. He wrote a history of England from the Norman conquest to the year 1308. Gale published it in his Veteres Scriptores, and Hearne again (with a quantity of other and different matter, after the manner of that editor) at Oxford in 1731, prefixing all the extant notices of its author.—F. E.

HEMLING, Hans. See Memling, Hans.

HEMMING, Nicolaus, an eminent Danish divine of the

sixteenth century, was born in 1513 in the island of Caaland, and studied at Wittemburg under Melancthon, by whom he was highly esteemed, and of whose spirit and teaching he afterwards became a distinguished representative. On returning to Denmark, he was first appointed a preacher in Copenhagen, and then made successively professor of Greek, of Hebrew, and of theology in the university. He rose to be vice-chancellor of the university, and continued to discharge his high functions till 1579, when, having fallen under suspicion of a leaning to Crypto-Calvinism, he was removed from his academic offices at the earnest solicitation of Elector August of Saxony, the brother-in-law of Frederick II. of Denmark. The suspicion, however, was unjust. In 1576 he had drawn up a confession of his faith on the subject of the sacrament, which is pronounced *gut Lutherish* —good, sound Lutheranism. But he had written against the dogma of the ubiquity of Christ's body, and the Lutheran zealots insisted that he was no true Lutheran. To compensate in some measure for his removal from the university, he was appointed to a canonry in the cathedral of Roeskilde, and here he was suffered to remain in peace till his death in 1600, in the eighty-seventh year of his age. His writings were very numerous, and are still highly valued by some, though generally neglected and forgotten.—P. L.

HEMMINGA, Sixtus de, was born of an old family in Western Friesland. He had the merit of denouncing judicial astrology, at a period when it was generally believed that future events might be foretold by the aspect of the stars. His work on this subject was printed at Antwerp in 1783. Three years after its publication the author died.—G. B–y.

HEMMINGFORD, Walter de. See Hemingford.

HEMSTERHUYS, François, son of Tiberius, was born at Groningen in 1720, and died at the Hague in 1790. He inherited much of his father's talent and was carefully educated. For many years he held the rather subordinate office of a clerk to the council of state, which allowed him to pursue uninterruptedly his philosophical studies and meditations. The fruits of these meditative hours were given to the world in a series of letters and dialogues written in French, viz.—"Lettre sur la sculpture;" "Lettre sur les desirs;" "Lettre sur l'homme et ses rapports;" "Sophyle, ou la philosophie;" "Ariste, ou de la Divinité;" "Alexis, ou de l'âge d'or;" "Simon, ou des facultés de l'âme;" "Lettre de Dioclès à Diotime sur l'athéisme," &c. All these dissertations are pervaded by the true Socratic spirit, and show some affinity to the doctrine of Locke. His works have been several times collectively edited; the best edition is that by Sylvain van de Weyer, Louvain, 1825–27, 2 vols.—K. E.

HEMSTERHUYS, Tiberius, the eminent Dutch humanist, was born at Groningen, February 1, 1685. He was a child of so great promise, and made such rapid progress, that at the age of fourteen he was entered at the university of his native town, where he particularly devoted himself to mathematics, and soon was declared by Jean Bernouilli the most proficient of his pupils. He then proceeded to Leyden, where he distinguished himself so much, that he was commissioned to arrange and catalogue the MSS. of the Leyden library. In 1705 he was appointed professor in the Athenæum at Amsterdam, whence in 1717 he was called to the Greek chair at Franeker, and in 1740 to that at Leyden. Here he died April 7, 1766. When at Amsterdam Hemsterhuys had, at the instance of Grævius, undertaken to continue the edition of Pollux, which had been begun by Lederlin. The editor's satisfaction in the completion of this laborious task was, however, completely marred by those famous letters of Bentley in which that prince of critics showed him his faults, particularly his ignorance of the ancient metres. Hemsterhuys felt crushed; for two months he did not open a Greek volume. He set to work again and, pen in hand, read all Greek authors in chronological order. It was Hemsterhuys who revived the enthusiasm for the Greek language and literature. His disciples, among whom Valckenaer, Ruhnken, and Lennep rose to high eminence, soon spread his method over France and Germany, where, however, it met only with partial applause. Hemsterhuys has left comparatively few works. Besides the edition of Pollux we have only to mention his select dialogues of Lucian, his edition of the Plutus of Aristophanes, and his Latin speeches.—K. E.

HÉNAULT, Charles Jean François, was born at Paris in 1685, and was educated in his native city. At the age of fifteen he entered the Oratoire, but two years later returned to the world, and applied himself to literature. In 1706 he obtained a prize at the French Academy. In 1708 he gained a prize for a second essay; and in 1709 competed for another, but unsuccessfully. He became a counsellor to parliament in 1706; and in 1710 president in the chamber of inquests. In 1713 he produced his first comedy. He went to Holland with the French ambassador in 1718; and in 1723 was elected a member of the French Academy. In 1744 he produced his "New Chronological Abridgment of the History of France," which has been many times printed, and, with its continuations, is still popular. He projected a "Nouvel Theatre Française," while under impressions received from reading Shakspeare; and in 1747 published a five act tragedy, "Francis II., King of France," which was followed at intervals, during a number of years, by several other dramatic pieces, most of which were collected and published in 1770. In 1759 there appeared a "Chronological Abridgment of the History of Spain and Portugal." To this work President Hénault contributed only the plan and some of the details. After his death was published the "Histoire critique de l'établissement des Français dans les Gaules;" but some doubt has been expressed as to whether he was the real author, or only the annotator of the work. In 1801 was published "Memoires du Maréchal de Bassompierre;" but this also seems to be very doubtful, although it is said to have been printed from a manuscript in the handwriting of Hénault. In 1806, what was called "Œuvres inedites" of Hénault was published, and includes a collection of miscellaneous pieces in verse. Besides these, there appeared during his lifetime various letters, memoirs, and essays. Many years before his death he began to write a work, which was not published till 1854, under the title of "Memoires du President Hénault," which contains a large amount of curious and valuable matter. It is much to be regretted that the editor, the Baron De Vigan, has not done his part of the work more efficiently. He died in 1770.—B. H. C.

HÉNAULT, Jean: the dates of Jean Hénault's birth and death are uncertain. He was born in Paris, and 1682 is said to be the date of his death. His name is variously spelled; by Boileau it is written Haynault. The patronage of Fouquet gave him some small clerkship in one of the public offices, which he was unable to keep. His habits were irregular. Little more is known of his life than what is given by himself in an eclogue, in which it is not always easy to disentangle fact from fiction. He rambled through the Low Countries, through England, and through Sicily; and on his return he found Fouquet still in power, and still disposed to serve him. The fall of Fouquet left him without adequate means of support. He translated Lucretius; but in the agony of a deathbed repentance, ordered the translation to be destroyed. Some passages accidentally preserved, seem to prove that the work would have been a valuable addition to the literature of France. Hénault is introduced contemptuously in the third canto of Boileau's Lutrin, but Boileau is not always just.—J. A, D.

HENDERSON, Rev. Alexander, an eminent Scottish clergyman, who took a prominent part in ecclesiastical affairs during the troublous times of the great civil war. He was born in the parish of Creich in Fife in 1583, and was a cadet of the Hendersons of Fordel. He was educated at St. Andrews, where his ability gained for him the chair of philosophy and rhetoric. About the year 1612 or 1613 he was presented to the parish of Leuchars. Henderson was a strenuous supporter of the episcopal innovations, and his settlement at Leuchars was so unpopular, that on the day of his ordination, the doors of the church having been nailed up by the people, the presbytery were obliged to force an entrance by the window. An entire change soon took place in his principles, through the preaching of Robert Bruce of Kinnaird. From the period of his conversion until 1637 Henderson lived in retirement, diligently prosecuting his theological studies, and faithfully discharging the duties of his office. When the ecclesiastical innovations of Charles I. and Laud, however (see Charles I.), excited a fierce tumult in Edinburgh, he stood forward as one of the leaders of the popular movement. He, with the assistance of Johnston of Warriston, prepared the "bond" for the renewal of the national covenant, signed in March, 1638. He was chosen moderator of the memorable general assembly held in Glasgow in November, 1638, and by his firmness and sagacity contributed greatly to the success of its proceedings. Mr. Henderson was soon after, 10th January, 1639, translated, much against his will, to Greyfriars church, and subsequently to

the East kirk of Edinburgh. In 1640 the town council of that city appointed him rector of the university, an office which he held till his death. When the covenanters took up arms in defence of their rights, Mr. Henderson was repeatedly appointed one of the commissioners to treat with the king. He was moderator of the general assembly in 1641, and again in 1643; and mainly contributed to effect the union between the Scottish covenanters and the English parliament. He was a leading member of the famous Westminster assembly, and spent three years in London aiding the cause of the covenant and the parliament. He was appointed in 1645 to assist the commissioners who were nominated by the two houses to negotiate with the king at Uxbridge. When Charles in the following year sought refuge in the Scottish camp, he sent for Mr. Henderson, who was his chaplain, and discussed with him in a series of papers the question of episcopal government, but without any result. Henderson, whose constitution was worn out with sickness, fatigue, and anxiety, resolved to return to Scotland. He reached Edinburgh on the 11th of August, 1646, and died on the 19th, in the sixty-third year of his age, and was buried in the Greyfriars churchyard. His enemies circulated a report that his death was hastened by remorse for the part he had taken against the king; and one of them even published a forged deathbed declaration containing an express renunciation of Henderson's presbyterian principles, and a glowing eulogium on King Charles. Henderson was a divine of great ability, learning, wisdom, and integrity, and a grave and eloquent speaker. Alexander Henderson was the author of three sermons and a considerable number of pamphlets on the questions of the day.—(See Aiton's *Life and Times of Alexander Henderson*, and Dr. M'Crie's *Miscellaneous Works.*)—J. T.

HENDERSON, Ebenezer, D.D., Ph.D, was born in the vicinity of Dunfermline, November 17, 1784. At an early age he was sent to learn a trade; and, after sundry trials in other branches, he ultimately settled to that of a shoemaker. Whilst thus engaged, he became a follower of the Haldanes, and having commended himself to their notice, he was received into the institution supported by Mr. Robert Haldane for the training of young men for the ministry. Here at length he found himself in a congenial sphere, and his progress in study was rapid and steady. Having chosen the department of foreign labour, he set sail from Leith for India by way of Denmark in 1805. Providentially detained in that country, he ultimately relinquished his purpose of visiting the East, and selected the north of Europe as the sphere of his evangelistic labours. Here the next twenty years of his life were spent principally as an agent of the Bible Society, in whose service he visited Sweden, Iceland, Lapland, the Danish provinces, Pomerania, and ultimately settled as their agent at St. Petersburg. Of his visit to Iceland he published a copious and instructive narrative, in two vols. 8vo, in 1818. In 1821 he, in company with his old and endeared friend Dr. Paterson, made an extensive tour in Southern Russia, the Crimea, and penetrated as far as Tiflis; of this he published an account under the title of "Biblical Researches and Travels in Russia," 1 vol. 8vo. This appeared in 1826, by which time he had settled in London as tutor of the Mission college, Hoxton. From this he removed to take the chair of theology in the Dissenting college of Highbury, in which honourable and useful sphere he continued till the college was merged in New college in 1850. Here his time was divided between his professional duties and literary labours. He delivered the congregational lecture in 1835, taking for his theme the question of inspiration, and besides other works he brought out a series of learned commentaries, with translations of the text from the original, on the books of Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel, and the minor prophets. These are of unequal merit, the best being those on Isaiah and the minor prophets; but they all indicate great scholarship and exegetical skill, and as yet have found no rivals in the department of Old Testament interpretation among works of British authorship. On retiring from the professor's chair, he laboured for some time as pastor of a small congregation at Mortlake. One of his last labours was the carrying through the press an edition of the Turkish New Testament for the Bible Society. He was perhaps the first oriental scholar of his day in Britain, so far as the Shemitic dialects were concerned; and his knowledge of other languages, both European and Eastern, was very extensive. The esteem in which he was held for his learning, was attested by his receiving the honorary degree of Ph.D. from the university of Kiel in 1816, and that of D.D. simultaneously from Amherst college and the university of Copenhagen in 1840. A childlike simplicity, combined with an unfailing cheerfulness and an undeviating courtesy, characterized his manners; while the lustre of a pure and vital piety diffused itself over his whole life and bearing. He died May 16, 1858.—W. L. A.

HENDERSON, John, a man of extraordinary learning, and sometimes called the "Irish Creichton," was born at Ballygarause in the county of Limerick on the 27th March, 1757. So precocious were his acquirements that he was a teacher of Latin at Kingswood, Gloucestershire, in his eighth year. From that he passed as a teacher successively to South Wales and Hanham, near Bristol. Medicine became a favourite study, though he was more conversant with the ancient than the modern schools. He was also an enthusiast in alchemy and magic, and profoundly versed in the science of physiognomy. Henderson was a student of Pembroke college, Oxford, where he took his degree of bachelor of arts. He is said to have been a profound and critical classical scholar. He died at Oxford in 1788. He left nothing after him but some poems and essays.—J. F. W.

HENDERSON, Thomas, a British astronomer, was born at Dundee on the 28th of December, 1798. He received his education at the grammar-school, and at the academy of his native place. With a view to his entering the legal profession, he was articled to a "writer," or solicitor, in Dundee. In 1819 he obtained an appointment in Edinburgh in the office of a writer to the signet, and became successively clerk to John Clerk, Lord Eldin, secretary to the earl of Lauderdale, and secretary to Francis Jeffrey, then lord-advocate of Scotland. This was his last legal appointment, which he relinquished in 1831, to devote himself entirely to astronomy. That science had been from early youth his favourite study during all the intervals of leisure left him by his legal business; and he had been encouraged to its cultivation during his residence in Edinburgh by Leslie and Wallace, and during occasional visits to London by Thomas Young. Wallace at that time was director of the observatory of Edinburgh, then the property of a private society, and Henderson frequently acted as his voluntary assistant. He first became known as an astronomer in 1824, by an improved method of reducing observations of occultations of stars by the moon, which he communicated to Young, then secretary to the board of longitude, and for which he received the thanks of that board. He detected and rectified an error in the calculations of the difference of longitude of the observatories of Paris and Greenwich, which had previously perplexed astronomers. (See *Phil. Trans.*, 1827.) By these and various other useful labours towards the perfecting of the practical details of astronomical observation and calculation, he established so high a character for skill and accuracy, that on the death of Dr. Young in 1829, that great man was found to have left a note addressed to the lords of the admiralty, in which he recommended Henderson as the fittest person to succeed him in the superintendence of the *Nautical Almanac*. That appointment, however, was given to Mr. Pond, then astronomer-royal; and Henderson did not finally embrace astronomy as a profession until 1831, when he was appointed to the direction of the royal observatory at the Cape of Good Hope. He arrived there in April, 1832, and in the course of little more than a year made a most remarkable and important series of observations, fraught with results of the highest value to astronomy. As a single example of those results may be selected the determination of the annual parallax, and thence of the distance, of the nearest of the fixed stars, α *Centauri*, from our solar system. The parallax of that double star proved to be very nearly one second of angle, and its distance, consequently, from our system about two hundred thousand times the distance of the earth from the sun. This, being the first instance in which the parallax of a fixed star had been accurately found, was one of the most memorable achievements of astronomy. In 1833 Henderson was compelled, by ill health, to resign his appointment at the Cape and return to Britain, where he employed himself in reducing his observations, a process not less laborious than that of observing. In 1834 the observatory of Edinburgh was purchased by the government; and Henderson was appointed to the charge of it, with the titles of astronomer-royal for Scotland, and professor of practical astronomy in the university of Edinburgh. These appointments he held during the remainder of his life, accumulating and reducing a vast store of valuable observations, and evincing rare

skill in ascertaining and correcting the most minute errors to which instruments are liable. He was elected in 1832 a fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society, in 1834 a fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and in 1840 a fellow of the Royal Society. In 1836 he married a daughter of the well-known and ingenious optician, Adie of Edinburgh. That lady died in 1842, leaving an only daughter. Henderson had suffered for many years from an enlargement of the heart, which ended fatally on the 23d of November, 1844.—W. J. M. R.

HENFREY, Arthur, an English botanist, was born at Aberdeen, of English parents, on 1st November, 1819, and died at London on 7th September, 1859. He studied medicine at St. Bartholomew's hospital, and in 1843 passed as surgeon in London. The state of his health prevented him from pursuing the active duties of his profession. He, therefore, devoted himself exclusively to botany; and in this science he acquired great proficiency and eminence. In 1847 he was appointed lecturer at St. George's hospital school of medicine, and in 1854 he succeeded Edward Forbes in the botanical chair at King's college, London. He was also examiner in natural science at the Royal Military Academy and to the Society of Arts. His unremitting exertions in the cause of science seem to have hastened his death, which was caused by an effusion in the brain. He was distinguished for his researches on the structure and physiology of plants, and has written several able works, besides contributing to the Transactions of the Royal and Linnæan Societies, of which he was a fellow. He wrote numerous papers for the *Natural History Journal* and for the *Quarterly Review*, and he has translated from the French and German periodicals papers of great value to science. He acted for three years as the editor of the *Journal of the Photographic Society*, and in 1858 he was chosen one of the editors of the Annals of Natural History. Among his published works may be noticed the following—"Elementary Course of Botany;" "Rudiments of Botany;" "Introduction to Structural and Physiological Botany;" "Micrographic Dictionary," published along with Griffith; "Memoirs on Vegetable Embryology, and on the Development of various Organs of Plants."—J. H. B.

HENGIST, the celebrated founder, with his brother Horsa, of Saxon supremacy in Britain, and from whom therefore, rightly considered, the history of England and the English people may be held to date its origin, was in all likelihood by birth a Jute; as the followers who accompanied him to the British shores were, we are informed by the old writers, properly Jutes, not Saxons. But the Saxons and the Jutes were of kindred blood, although the Scandinavian element more largely preponderated in the case of the latter people; and the two, along with the Angles, a tribe related rather to the Jutes than the Saxons, combined so closely for the subjugation of Britain, that it practically suffices to view them as the members of one great family. Hengist, who claimed, as was the fashion of the age, a royal and even divine ancestry, eagerly accepted the invitation addressed to him by Vortigern, the British sovereign, who craved his assistance to free the unhappy kingdom over which he reigned from the devastating inroads of the Scots and Picts. That kingdom was then in a miserable state, torn by intestine feuds, and the prey of true Celtic disorganization, although under the nominal sceptre of a ruler; who was, however, weak, vacillating, and voluptuous. Vortigern's request was brought to Hengist in 449, when the Jutian chief, attended by his brother, was piratically cruising with three ships in the British channel; and he lost no time in responding to the call. Their short-sighted host assigned to his new allies the isle of Thanet as a dwelling-place; and at first they recompensed his hospitality by marching against the Picts and Scots, and driving these northern marauders from the kingdom. Shortly after occurred the well-known incident of the feast given by Hengist to King Vortigern, when the beautiful daughter of the former presented the wine-cup to the royal guest, and effected a conquest over his susceptible heart. In return for fresh concessions made by Vortigern, Hengist bestowed upon him Rowena's hand. All the while new bodies of invaders, Jutes, Angles, and Saxons, kept pouring in from the continent; and the perilous strangers were surely, if slowly, establishing themselves in the land. Vortigern at last took the alarm; and then the Saxons, uniting with their old adversaries the Picts and Scots, fought several sanguinary battles with the Britons. As it is commonly reported, the contending parties ultimately agreed to terminate their dispute; and a meeting was held, at which the chief persons present were engaged in festive enjoyment, when suddenly, Hengist exclaiming to his followers, "Unsheathe your swords," each drew forth a dagger which he had concealed in his garments, and all the Britons there assembled were slain, Vortigern alone excepted. From this time the star of the invaders was in the ascendant; and Hengist became the first Saxon prince of Kent, which province he had completely wrested from its original possessors. After a career of indomitable energy and daring ambition, but sullied by ferocity and craftiness, he died in 489, leaving a son, Eric, who succeeded him on the Kentish throne.—J. J.

* HENGSTENBERG, William Ernest, D.D., one of the most distinguished theologians of Germany, was born on 20th October, 1802, at Frauberg in the dukedom of Mark, where his father was pastor. From his father he received the greater part of his early education, and passed straight from the parental roof to the university of Bonn in 1820. He was so diligent as to become furnished with the most extraordinary attainments in Arabic literature; and he was also particularly devoted to the study of the Aristotelian philosophy." In proof of this he published in 1823 an edition of an Arabic poem, for which he obtained the university prize; and in the following year a translation of Aristotle's metaphysics. On leaving Bonn he went for some time to Basle, where he became acquainted with certain christain friends, and himself entered on a decidedly christian course. In 1824 he returned to Germany and settled at Berlin, where he has continued to reside ever since. He was made an extraordinary professor of theology in 1826, and an ordinary professor in 1828, with the degree of doctor of theology. The same year he commenced, in conjunction with Tholuck, his church journal *Evangelische Kirchenzeitung*, which has exercised a powerful influence in Germany, in the advocacy and defence of evangelical principles against rationalism and infidelity. His theological works are of considerable number and variety. Praise is due in a peculiar manner to his "Christology," the first volume of which appeared in 1829, and the third and last in 1835; also to his works on the authenticity of the Pentateuch, on the authenticity of Daniel and Zechariah, and on Egypt and the Books of Moses, which were published at intervals between 1831 and 1842. They have all been translated into English, and form part of Clark's Foreign Theological Library. His later works are commentaries on the Psalms, on the Revelation, on Ecclesiastes, and some minor treatises, which have also been translated and published by the Messrs. Clark. He has great excellences as a theological writer, but they are coupled with extreme opinionativeness and severity of tone towards his opponents, and, since 1848, a strong leaning towards the high church and sacramentarian views of Lutheranism.—P. F.

HENICHIUS, Johannes, son of a protestant pastor, born in 1616; studied at Celle, Lüneburg, and Helmstadt, and in 1638 took his degree. In 1643 he was made professor of Hebrew at Rinteln in Hesse, and soon after had a call to Bardewick in Hanover as superintendent; but after five years he resigned this post, and returned to Rinteln to be theological professor, and there he continued till his death in 1671. Henichius distinguished himself by his pacific bearing in the controversies between the Lutherans and the Calvinists, whose reconciliation he ardently desired. His works are wholly theological.—B. H. C.

HENLEY, Anthony, one of the most accomplished Englishmen of the Augustan age of Queen Anne, was descended from the ancient family of Henley of Henley in Somersetshire. Educated at Oxford, Anthony cultivated a taste for classical and elegant literature, by means of which and his fine manners he afterwards obtained easy access to the best society of London. He became intimate with the earls of Dorset and Sunderland, with Swift, Pope, and Arbuthnot. The Dispensary by Garth is dedicated to him, and has by some even been ascribed to his pen. He contributed some sprightly papers to the Tatler and to the Medley, and published some other trifles anonymously. In 1698 he was elected member of parliament for Andover, and sat subsequently for Weymouth and for Melcombe Regis. He was a great lover of music, and made his seat at Southwick the summer resort of the celebrated actors of the day, that he might indulge in the performance of private theatricals. He married Mary, daughter of the Hon. Peregrine Bertrie, by whom he had three sons, of whom the second, Robert, became lord-chancellor of England with the title of Lord Northington. Anthony died in 1711.—R. H.

HENLEY, John, "Orator Henley," as he was called, a singular quasi-clerical phenomenon of last century, was born in 1692, at Melton-Mowbray in Leicestershire, of which town his maternal grandfather had been, and his father was, vicar. He was sent to St. John's college, Cambridge, whence, while an undergraduate, he sent to the Spectator at least one communication which was inserted in that famous periodical. After taking his degree, he for some time taught the grammar-school and officiated as assistant-curate in his native town, writing the while his "Universal Grammar" and a poem on "Queen Esther." Migrating to London, he attracted the notice of Dr. Burscough, who made him assistant-preacher in the chapels of Ormond Street and Bloomsbury. He did not read his sermons; he introduced into the pulpit an elaborate system of gesticulation; and his popularity was great. Lord Macclesfield bestowed on him the small rectory of Chelmondiston in Suffolk, the duties of which he performed by deputy, remaining in town to sniff the incense of crowded audiences, and to make money by translating for the booksellers. Complaints against him and his preaching led his diocesan to order him to retire to his living in Suffolk. Henley disobeyed, and set up a chapel of his own, an "oratory," as he called it, in Newport Market, and had it licensed for public worship under the Toleration act. He compiled for his congregation what he called a "Primitive Liturgy," from which the Athanasian creed was expunged. On Wednesdays he had a lecture, followed by a discussion on points in theology, philosophy, &c. After some years he removed the oratory to Close Market, and his popularity having waned with the decay of his physical powers, he died on the 14th of October, 1756. His audiences seem to have included a large number of the freethinkers rife in the metropolis during the reigns of the first two Georges. The published specimens of his pulpit-oratory show little of the buffoonery or clap-trap for which he was reproached, and are rather argumentative than fantastic. His works display considerable literary industry and range of scholarship. Henley, with and without his "gilt-tub," emerges more than once as an object of satire in the Dunciad. Among Henley's many projects was one, since realized, for the establishment of a London university.—F. E.

HENNEQUIN, Antoine Louis Marie, was born at Monceaux, near Paris, in 1786. At the age of twenty his legal studies were interrupted by his being drawn in the conscription. At Wesel, his superior intelligence and education obtained for him the post of secretary to the general commanding there; and he distinguished himself by the courage and ability with which he supported the cause of some poor peasants, who, in self-defence against vile outrages, had killed several gendarmes. As soon as he was released from the army, Hennequin returned to Paris and resumed his studies. In 1813 he achieved his first brilliant successes as a barrister. He was afterwards employed on many important trials. In 1834 he was elected deputy for the department of the north; and his speeches in the chamber, characterized alike by cogency of argument and by grace of manner, were always heard with respect. His chief work is a treatise on legislation and jurisprudence. Exhausted by hard work, Hennequin died in 1840.—W. J. P.

HENNEQUIN, Pierre Antoine, a celebrated French historical painter, was born at Lyons in 1763. A pupil of David, he gained the grand prize of the French Academy, and went in consequence to Rome, but returned to Paris on hearing the news of the outbreak of the Revolution. Hennequin proposed to the municipality of his native city to paint a representation of the famous "Federation of the 14th of July, 1790, on the Champ de Mars," on an immense scale. His offer was accepted, but having got mixed up with an outbreak at Lyons, Hennequin was arrested, and was only saved from the guillotine by managing to escape from prison. He fled to Paris, but there became involved in what was known as the affair of Babœuf, was seized, and owed his life to the earnest intercession of F. Neufchateau. He now petitioned to be allowed to go on with his great picture; but the municipality had grown cool, and it was only on the issue of an order from the authorities at Paris that he obtained the requisite permission. In the following years Hennequin painted several large pictures in the popular David manner. On the restoration of the Bourbons Hennequin, like his master David, was driven into exile. He went at first to Liège, where he painted for the Dutch government a large picture illustrative of the devotion of three hundred citizens of Franchimont, who perished in defence of the city. In 1824 he removed to Tournay, where the following year he was made director of the school of design, an office he held till his death, which occurred in 1833.—J. T–e.

HENNING, John, Scottish sculptor, was born at Paisley, May 2, 1771. His father was a carpenter, and the son was not only brought up to the business, but served his father as journeyman till he was in his twenty-ninth year. From the autobiographical sketch which he wrote for the *Art Journal*, April, 1849, he does not seem to have directed his thoughts in any way towards art, beyond using the pencil for the patterns required in carpentry till 1799, when the sight of some wax medallions led him to attempt to model likenesses in wax. Though rude these efforts were admired, and Henning soon had applicants for portraits from all classes of his fellow-townsmen. Early in 1800 some of these wax models having fallen into the hands of Mr. James Monteith of Glasgow, that gentleman was so struck with the spirit and expression which they displayed, that he induced him to quit the bench, and devote himself to modelling as a profession. Soon after, Henning proceeded to Edinburgh, where he modelled the heads of many of the celebrities of the day, including Sir Walter Scott, Jeffrey, Brougham, Dugald Stewart, Jupiter Carlyle, Francis Horner, Mrs. Siddons, and Mrs. Grant of Laggan. In 1811 he removed to London, and made an effort, not attended with success, to obtain admission to the life-school of the Royal Academy. The Elgin Marbles were then newly brought to England, and he enthusiastically drew from them, and studied the principles which guided their execution. The idea of making reduced copies of the grand Panathenaic frieze, with the lost parts restored, was suggested to him by the Princess Charlotte. Henning had been introduced to the princess of Wales, when one day, on looking over his drawings, she asked him if he could reduce a particular group in ivory, and restore the mutilated parts. Henning undertook the commission, succeeded to the admiration of all who saw it, and soon had commissions for other groups. These early groups were all carved in ivory; but, wishing to restore the entire frieze, he resolved to form his models in intaglio, so as to reproduce any number of casts in relief. To this task he devoted all his energies during twelve years, and completed a very admirable work, though, it is said, in a pecuniary sense an unprofitable one. Later Mr. Henning produced small relievi of the Transfiguration and the cartoons of Raphael. He also executed the relievi on the exterior of the Athenæum club-house, Pall Mall, and on the gate at Hyde Park corner, besides several busts, medallions, &c. In his later works he was a good deal assisted by his sons. He died in 1851.—J. T–e.

HENRIETTA ANNE, daughter of Charles I. and of Henrietta Maria, was born at Exeter in 1644. Shortly after her birth, her mother had to fly before the parliamentary army, and to seek once more a refuge in France. Henrietta Anne, educated by her mother, lived in strict retirement until, at the age of seventeen, the Restoration called her back to England. Louis XIV., who had looked with no very favourable eye upon the young English princess whilst still an exile, now sought her hand for his brother, the duke of Orleans. The marriage, which took place in 1661, was far from being a happy one. Sent by Louis XIV. on a private mission to her brother, Charles II., she failed in achieving its political object. Suddenly, on the 29th of June, 1670, she was taken violently ill; next morning she expired.—W. J. P.

HENRIETTA MARIA, queen of Charles I. of England, was the third daughter of Henry IV. of France and Marie de Medicis, and was born in 1609. On the 1st of May, 1625, she was married by proxy to Charles, who had ascended the throne only on the 28th of March preceding. She landed at Dover on the 27th of June, and was at first received very cordially by the English people. But her self-willed, obstinate, and haughty temper, combined with her bigoted adherence to the Romish faith and the great number of priests who came in her train, soon rendered her exceedingly unpopular among all classes of the community, and even led to very unpleasant dissensions in the palace. After the death of Buckingham she had great influence over her husband, and friend and foe alike agree in the opinion that her pernicious counsels did unspeakable mischief to the royal cause. Before the civil war broke out she went over to Holland, and by great exertions procured a supply of arms and ammunition, with which she returned to England after a year's absence, in February, 1643. The parliament's vice-admiral, Batten, enraged at her having eluded his vigilance, bombarded the house

at Burlington in which she had taken up her residence, and the parliament ordered her to be impeached for high treason. In 1644 she fled to France, and after the execution of Charles in 1647 she retired to the convent of Chaillot. Her behaviour at this period displayed great heartlessness and levity, if not something worse. It was confidently asserted that she was secretly married to Harry Jermyn, who had long been her favourite. At the Restoration she visited England, but soon returned to France, and died suddenly 10th September, 1669, at Colombo, near Paris. Her funeral sermon was preached by Bossuet.—J. T.

HENRION, Nicolas, was born at Troyes in 1663. In 1701 he became a member of the Academy of Inscriptions, and in 1705 was appointed professor of Syriac at the collége de France. He died in 1720, leaving unfinished his work on the weights and measures of the ancients.—W. J. P.

HENRIOT, François, was born at Nanterre in 1761. After a youth stained by crime, he rose to high command in the national guard, and distinguished himself by a certain brutal energy in coercing the convention, on the 2nd June, 1792. He narrowly escaped participating in the fate of the Hébertists. On the great day of the 9th Thermidor, when his services were supremely needed by his master, Henriot was intoxicated. Shaking off the fumes of wine, he showed for a while some of his old audacity; but at last, deserted by his own troops, he fled to the commune to say that the game was up. Coffinhal, indignant, flung him out of a second-floor window. His fall was appropriately broken by a dungheap; but his cries led to his discovery. Next morning he was guillotined.—W. J. P.

HENRY: the sovereigns of this name are here noticed under the names of their respective countries, alphabetically arranged.

KINGS OF CASTILE.

HENRY II., King of Castile, natural son of Alphonso XI., born in 1333. At first he was kindly treated by his brother, Peter the Cruel, but soon after he caused Henry's mother to be strangled, and the bastard fled to Portugal. From this time forth he plotted and fought to overthrow his brother's throne. By the assistance of France he had almost succeeded, but the intervention of England turned the scale against him. Henry soon renewed the struggle. The pope legitimatized him; the king of France gave him money; and Peter, from whom English aid was now withheld, was shut up in the castle of Montiel, and slain by his brother's hand at an interview between them in 1368. The power thus gained by fratricide was yet used with sagacity and vigour. Henry overcame the hostility of Portugal, of Arragon, and Navarre, and acquired and retained the affection of his subjects. He died at Burgos in 1379.—W. J. P.

HENRY III., King of Castile, was born at Burgos in 1379. His father, John I., died in 1390, and the young king commenced his reign with a turbulent nobility and a distressed people. At the age of fourteen he declared his minority at an end; and then, despite bodily weakness, he displayed the greatest energy in vanquishing the refractory grandees, treating them afterwards with a clemency equal to his valour. He vainly endeavoured to reconcile the rival popes, Benedict XIII. and Boniface III.; but having ventured to manage the ecclesiastical affairs of his own kingdom according to his own will, Boniface excommunicated him and declared his throne vacant. Henry disregarded these fulminations, and the papal legate had to leave Spain. In 1403 Henry acknowledged Benedict as pope. Anxious to repress the pirates of the African coast, he captured and destroyed Tetuan. His internal reforms were numerous and important. During a war with Granada he died in 1406.—W J. P.

HENRY IV., King of Castile, surnamed the Impotent, was born at Valladolid in 1425, and succeeded his father, John II., in 1454. When he ascended the throne Castile was prosperous and at peace; but his gross profligacy and his reckless extravagance soon alienated the affections of his subjects. One of his minions, Beltran de la Cueva, was so strongly suspected of an adulterous connection with Jane of Portugal, Henry's queen, that the grandees refused to acknowledge the legitimacy of the infanta, who was popularly stigmatized with the name of la Beltraneja. Rising in arms, the grandees deposed Henry in 1465, burnt him in effigy at Valladolid, and proclaimed his brother Alphonso as king. After an indecisive civil war had lasted for three years Alphonso died; and Henry's sister, Isabella, whom the grandees solicited to accept the crown, refused to do so. The war was finally concluded by Henry consenting to divorce his queen for infidelity, to banish both her and her daughter from the court, and to acknowledge Isabella as his successor. Against his wish Isabella married Ferdinand, the infanta of Arragon; whereupon Henry endeavoured to secure the reversion of the crown to la Beltraneja. Foiled in this attempt, he became reconciled to his sister and her husband. He had undertaken, with the papal sanction, a holy war against the Moors of Granada; it had lasted for ten years, and when Henry was about to prosecute it with greater vigour, he was taken suddenly ill, and died in 1474. He was succeeded by his sister, the illustrious Isabella.—W. J. P.

KINGS OF ENGLAND.

HENRY I. of England, surnamed Henry Beauclerc, or as Capgrave terms him in his Chronicle of England, Herry Clerk, was the youngest and third (surviving) son of William the Conqueror by Matilda of Flanders, and was born at Selby in Yorkshire in 1068–69. He was the only one of the Conqueror's issue who was an Englishman by birth. At his father's decease in 1087, his dominions were apportioned among his elder children, and Henry received nothing but a sum of £5000 in silver, with three-fifths of which he purchased from his brother Robert, duke of Normandy, the district of the Cotentin, embracing nearly a third of the whole duchy. In 1090 Henry lent his aid to Robert in suppressing a revolt of the Norman barons against their prince, instigated by William Rufus; but in the ensuing year peace having been made between England and Normandy, Rufus and the duke entered into a secret coalition, and drove Henry I. out of his possessions. During the next two years Henry was reduced to great distresses; but at length, on the invitation of the inhabitants, he assumed the government of Domprout; and this circumstance led to his recovery of the Cotentin, and his reconciliation with the English monarch. While on a visit to his brother in England, Henry was hunting with him in the New Forest on that memorable day in August, 1100, where Rufus was *accidentally* slain by Sir Walter Tyrrell. Henry hastened without a moment's loss of time to Winchester, where the royal treasure was kept, secured it, and took immediate steps for proclaiming himself king at London, and other principal points, to the exclusion of Robert, who was in the Holy Land. The coronation of Henry took place in August; his union with Matilda of Scotland, Maud "the good queen," was not solemnized till the 11th November.

The marriage of Henry with a Saxon princess, his English birth, and some conciliatory acts, contributed to render him popular, and to strengthen his position; and it soon became manifest that he was in need of all the influence and weight which he was thus enabled to command. Robert having been apprised, during his stay in the east, of William's decease, returned home, prepared an expedition against England, and after many delays, landed with a large force at Portsmouth about Whitsuntide, 1101. Henry, whose troops were concentrated at Pevensey, overtook the Norman prince and his army before they reached Winchester; a parley ensued, which terminated in an agreement, securing to the king his own possessions, and Normandy to Robert, with the stipulation that an amnesty should be accorded to the adherents on both sides, and that, if either died without lawful issue, the survivor should succeed him. These conditions Henry was the first to violate. Several of the English barons, who owned Norman estates, had seconded Robert's attempt, and the king readily contrived by various means to accomplish their ruin, and to supplant them by his own minions. Robert, naturally incensed at this breach of faith, was betrayed into certain violent measures, and his brother, seizing the opportunity, declared the compact between them to be at an end. The duke of Normandy was asked to cede his heritage for a pecuniary consideration; on his refusal to comply, Henry crossed over to Normandy in 1105, took Bayeux and Caen, and on the 28th September, 1106, utterly defeated Robert at Tenchebrai. The duke was taken prisoner, with four hundred others, and was confined for the rest of his life at Cardiff castle, where he survived till 1135. Thus the re-union of the dominions of William the Conqueror was accomplished; and Henry, having arrived at a compromise with the holy see on the subject of episcopal investiture, was allowed a few years' repose.

After the fatal battle of Tenchebrai, William Fitzrobert, son of the imprisoned duke, succeeded in escaping to France, and enlisted the sympathy of Louis VI., and of Foulkes, count of Anjou. In 1113 Henry was consequently attacked in Normandy by the supporters of Fitzrobert; and the results were

far from auspicious. Capgrave in describing the battle refers to a personal encounter of the king with a French knight, in which the former was wounded. The unpromising aspect of the struggle induced the king to essay the effect of negotiation; and he contrived to detach the count of Anjou, his most active opponent, by proposing a marriage between Prince William of England and Sybilla, the count's daughter. The contest was thus suspended for a time, but Henry was merely temporizing; and exhibiting no intention of fulfilling his engagement, war speedily recommenced, and Louis and Anjou were joined by Baldwin, count of Flanders. A fresh struggle of two years followed, in which fortune was variable; but at length the death of Count Baldwin, the flagging exertions of Anjou, who entertained hopes of an English marriage for Sybilla, the co-operation of the pope, and the intrigues of Henry with the disaffected Norman barons, gave the king the advantage, and a treaty highly favourable to his interests was concluded in 1120.

"Sone after the bataile (of Tenchebrai)," observes Capgrave, "deied Maute the good qween, of whos curtesie and humilitie, scilens, and othir good maneris the Englisch poetes at tho (s) dayes mad ful notabel vers." The loss of his son William on the 25th November, 1120, on his passage from Harfleur, was a catastrophe from which the agonized parent never rallied. By his second wife, Adelaide, daughter of Geoffrey, duke of Louvaine, he had no children. In 1128 his nephew, Fitzrobert, died at St. Omer. There being therefore no longer any direct male heir to the crown, the succession was secured to his daughter Matilda, consort of the Emperor Henry IV.

In 1131, England was sufficiently tranquil to tempt Henry to revisit Normandy, and it is a fact, creditable to the stability of his government, that he was able to remain on the continent till 1135, when an insurrection among the Welsh recalled him to England. A sudden fit of illness, however, prevented him from leaving Rouen. Capgrave's account is, that "as he (Henry) cam frō hunting, he desired gretely to ete a lamprey; for that mete loved he wel, and evir it did him harme. This mete caused him a fevyr, of which he deied, 1st December, 1135."

Henry I. was an able and accomplished prince; but if we may judge at so great a distance of time, he appears to have been a person of stern and remorseless temper, and the professor of a rather easy doctrine of political morality. Henry possessed a handsome and prepossessing exterior, and a cultivated mind; and it forms a redeeming point in his character and in the transactions of his reign, that he was fond of literature, and appreciated learning and intellectual culture in others.—(Capgrave's *Chronicle of England*, 1858, &c.)—W. C. H.

HENRY II., surnamed Fitz-Empress and Plantagenet (from *planta genista*, a sprig of broom), was the son of the Empress Matilda, daughter of Henry I. by her second husband, Geoffrey Plantagenet, earl of Anjou. He was born in 1133; and when he was nine years of age was brought over to England, and educated under the superintendence of his uncle Robert, the celebrated earl of Gloucester. He returned to Normandy in 1147. Two years later he was knighted at Carlisle by his uncle, David I., king of Scotland. In 1150 he was invested by Louis VII. with the duchy of Normandy, and on the death of his father, 10th September, 1151, he succeeded to the earldom of Anjou and Maine. In the following year he married Eleanor, the repudiated wife of Louis of France (only six weeks after her divorce), in her own right countess of Poitou and duchess of Guienne. Strengthened by this alliance, which made him master of a third part of France, Henry set sail for England for the purpose of making another attempt to eject the usurper Stephen from the throne. The armies of the two competitors came in sight of each other at Wallingford, and a bloody battle was expected; but the leaders on both sides were wearied of the protracted struggle, and a negotiation was set on foot which led to a truce, and ultimately to a permanent peace, which was concluded at Winchester on the 7th of November, 1153. It was agreed that Stephen should retain possession of the crown during his life, and that he should adopt Henry as his son, and appoint him his successor. They lived harmoniously together for nearly a year, when Stephen died, 25th October, 1154, and Henry ascended the throne without opposition. The new monarch devoted the first years of his reign to the removal of the numerous evils which the lengthened contest for the crown had inflicted on the country. He expelled the foreign mercenaries who had come over to England during the long civil war; he issued a new coinage of standard weight and purity, instead of the coin which had been debased by Stephen; he resumed the royal castles and lands which, during the reign of his predecessor, had been alienated to the nobles or usurped by them; and he demolished those fortresses which had been erected by the feudal barons, and foreign freebooters, for the purpose of oppressing and plundering the people. Having by these vigorous measures secured the tranquillity of his English dominions, Henry now turned his attention to the continent, and in 1156 crossed the sea for the purpose of suppressing the attempt of his brother Geoffrey to take possession of Anjou and Maine. On the first appearance of Henry in his paternal dominions, the people at once returned to their allegiance, and Geoffrey was fain to resign his claim in return for an annual pension. Henry returned to England the following year, and made an expedition into Wales, where he encountered great difficulties; but in the end compelled the natives to make their submission. In 1158 the king once more passed over to the continent and forcibly took possession of Nantes. He also negotiated a marriage between his third son, Geoffrey, and the infant daughter of Conan, duke of Brittany, and thus laid a foundation for the claim which he ultimately made good to that principality, the possession of which made him master of the whole western coast of France. A few months later he put forth pretensions in the name of his wife to the great earldom of Toulouse, which led to a brief war between France and England; but it produced no important results, and terminated in a peace in 1160, which, after another quarrel, was renewed in 1162 by the mediation of the pope.

A short period of tranquillity followed, which was broken by a violent conflict with the church, whose usurpations Henry strenuously resisted. In 1161 Theobald, the archbishop of Canterbury, died, and Thomas à Becket, the chancellor of England, and the king's favourite counsellor, was appointed his successor. If Henry expected that his schemes for diminishing ecclesiastical authority in England would be promoted by the elevation of his friend to the primacy of the church, he was miserably disappointed. A full account of the desperate contest between the king and his able but ambitious subject, has already been given (see Becket, Thomas à). Suffice it to say here, that the primate resolutely maintained the claims of his order; he refused to abate one tittle of his haughty pretensions, and in the end died a martyr to his zeal in preserving the immunities of the church. Henry, with difficulty, obtained the papal pardon for the encouragement he was alleged to have given to the foul murder of Becket, and only on the humiliating terms of abolishing all laws and customs unfavourable to the church which might have been introduced into England since the beginning of his reign.

Meanwhile the most important event in the reign of Henry II. —the annexation of Ireland to the English crown—had taken place. It would appear that such a project had been entertained by him from the commencement of his reign; for he succeeded in procuring from the pope in 1156 a bull granting full permission to the English king to invade Ireland, and charging the inhabitants of that country to receive him as their sovereign. The project, however, was for some time delayed, and it was not until 1169 that a favourable opportunity occurred, when a party of private adventurers, headed by Richard de Clare, earl of Pembroke, took possession of Leinster. Henry, on receiving information of these successes, resolved to invade Ireland in person; and on the 18th of October, 1171, he crossed over from Milford to Waterford at the head of five hundred knights and about four thousand common soldiers. The Irish were so dispirited, that Henry found nothing to do but to make a triumphant progress through the country, receiving everywhere, except in Ulster, the submission of the native princes. After making arrangements for the government of his new dominions, he returned home on the 11th April, 1172. But Ireland, though overrun, was not subdued. The native chieftains some time after recovered from their depression, and flew to arms in vindication of their national independence. A fierce and protracted struggle ensued, and it was not until 1175 that the conquest of the country was completed

The reign of Henry had hitherto been singularly fortunate, but the remainder of his life was rendered miserable by a succession of unnatural contests with his own children. He had always been a kind and indulgent father, and had made what appeared a judicious and splendid provision for his four surviving sons. When Prince Henry, the eldest son, who was betrothed

to Margaret, daughter of Louis of France, reached sixteen years of age, in accordance with a custom which prevailed in France he was as heir-apparent crowned in Westminster abbey on the 15th of June, 1170; and two years later the ceremony was repeated in order that his wife Margaret might be crowned along with him. Soon after this King Louis instigated the young prince, his son-in-law, to make the demand that his father should admit him to a share of his royal power, or resign to him either England or Normandy. This extraordinary request having met with a refusal, the prince fled to the French court, and put himself under the protection of Louis. His brothers, Richard and Geoffrey, soon followed his example, and Queen Eleanor, their mother, who had long been alienated from Henry in consequence of his licentiousness and neglect, and who had fomented the unnatural hatred of her children towards their father, also took this opportunity to abscond, and was seized as she was trying to find her way to the French court dressed in man's clothes. She was brought back to her husband, and was kept in confinement during the remaining sixteen years of his life. The cause of Prince Henry was espoused not only by the French king, but also by William the Lion, king of Scotland, and a number of the leading barons both in England and Normandy. The confederates were everywhere unsuccessful on the continent. A projected descent upon England was rendered abortive by Henry's wonderful promptitude and vigour; and William, king of Scotland, having accidentally fallen into the hands of the English at Alnwick, was compelled to purchase his freedom by the humiliating acknowledgment of Henry as the lord paramount of his kingdom. In the end the princes, weary of the unprofitable contest, petitioned for peace in 1174, and were pardoned by their father, who bestowed on them a liberal allowance. The unhappy king, however, was not permitted long to enjoy repose. Fresh dissensions soon broke out between him and his turbulent sons, who also quarrelled and fought among themselves. The death of Henry, the eldest son, in 1183, suspended these disputes for a few months. Three years later Geoffrey was thrown from his horse at a tournament, and died of the injuries he had received. Richard, however, lost no time in taking his brother's place, and entered into an alliance against his father with Philip II., now king of France. Henry had just taken the cross, and was making preparations for an expedition to the Holy Land, when a new revolt of his sons took place. His spirit seems at last to have given way, his health failed, and heart-broken, he offered but a feeble resistance to the confederates. He was in the end compelled to sue for peace, which was granted him on conditions that he felt to be exceedingly humiliating. His favourite son John being a traitor, gave the unhappy monarch his deathblow. On receiving this intelligence he turned his face to the wall, and exclaimed, "Let everything go as it will. I have no longer care for myself or the world." A few days afterwards he breathed his last at the castle of Chinon, on the Loire, 6th July, 1189, in the fifty-seventh year of his age, and thirty-fifth of his reign.

Henry II. was undoubtedly one of the ablest sovereigns who have filled the English throne. To him belongs the credit of having checked the most oppressive baronial tyrannies, and at the same time of having resisted the domination of the church, and secured a more equal and certain administration of the laws than had been witnessed in England since the Conquest. He was sagacious, energetic, courageous, and so active in his movements that Louis of France, who was continually baffled by his rival's marvellous celerity, exclaimed, "The king of England neither rides on land nor sails on sea, but flies through the air like a bird." He was also kind, generous, and placable. On the other hand it must be admitted that his character was stained by great vices, and that he was exceedingly irascible, ambitious, unscrupulous, and licentious. Besides his five legitimate sons—of whom three preceded him to the grave—and three daughters, Henry left three natural sons, two of them by the "Fair Rosamond," William, surnamed Longsword, earl of Salisbury, and Geoffrey, chancellor, and ultimately archbishop of York, both of whom attained great celebrity, and were always dutiful to their father.—J. T

HENRY III. of England was born in 1207, and succeeded to the throne on the 28th of October, 1216, on the death of his father John. When the young king was crowned at St. Peter's church, Gloucester, the whole country was smarting under the horrors of a civil war induced by the maladministration of John, who had driven the barons to invite over to England Prince Louis, son of Philip Augustus, king of France. Before Henry was ten years of age he met his first parliament at Bristol, in which the earl of Pembroke, marshal of England, and the great advocate of the popular cause, was chosen protector, with the title of *Rector regis et regni*. Under his auspices the great charter was again revised and confirmed, but with the omission of the clause which prohibited the levying of aids without the consent of parliament, and substituting in its stead the proviso that all castles erected since the beginning of the civil war should be demolished. Although the cause of Louis had been gradually declining his forces were still very considerable. The English barons became every day more convinced of the inexpediency of supporting a foreign rival in opposition to their lawful sovereign, and the fleet which had been despatched from Calais with reinforcements was met at sea and entirely destroyed by the navy of the Cinque Ports under the command of Hubert de Burgh. The French cause now became desperate, and Louis, shut up within the walls of London, proposed terms of accommodation, which were accepted, and the foreign troops embarked for France.

After the death of the Regent Pembroke the care of the kingdom was confided to Hubert de Burgh, the high justiciary, and to Peter des Roches, bishop of Winchester. Some rivalry disturbed the unanimity of their administration; but Pandulph, who had resumed the office of legate on the departure of Gualo, used the influence of his position in allaying these jealousies. Through his influence Joanna, Henry's eldest sister, was affianced to Alexander, king of Scotland, and Hubert de Burgh obtained the hand of one of the Scottish princesses. In 1223 Henry III. was declared of age; he was wholly incapable of taking any active part in the government of the country, and Hubert de Burgh continued to be his favourite minister. For some time matters went on smoothly, but the revenues of the crown were much impoverished on account of the withdrawal of many lucrative though oppressive prerogatives by the great charter; and when war broke out in 1225 De Burgh was obliged to appeal to parliament for an extraordinary aid. One-fifteenth of all movable property was granted by the barons on condition that the king should ratify the two charters, which he accordingly did. But the war in Guienne and Poitou was unsuccessful, and absorbed vast sums of money; and when parliament was again appealed to in 1232 the barons refused to renew the grant on the plea of lavish expenditure, and De Burgh was hurled from power.

The king's marriage with a French princess, Eleanor of Provence, 14th January, 1236, introduced a number of foreigners at court; one of the queen's uncles was made prime minister; another archbishop of Canterbury; and a third guardian of the young earl of Warren. These encroachments on the national independence embroiled the kingdom in continual commotions. In order to recover his popularity Henry took the command of his forces in person, and sailed from Portsmouth for the Garonne in 1242, but was defeated by Louis near Taillebourg and again at Saintes, from whence he fled to Blaye, and having concluded a truce for five years, returned to England to recruit his wasted strength; but the parliament refused any further supplies.

Failing in obtaining supplies from parliament, Henry was advised by his courtiers to sell his plate and jewels. "Who will buy them?" said he. His advisers answered, "The citizens of London, to be sure." He rejoined, bitterly, "By my troth, if the treasures of Augustus were to be put up to sale the citizens would be the purchasers; these clowns, who assume the style of barons, abound in all things, while we are wanting in common necessaries." To annoy them and touch them in a sensitive part he established a new fair at Westminster, to last fifteen days, during which all trading was prohibited in London, and compelled them to pay him £2000. By these and similar means he was enabled for some years to dispense with parliaments; but in 1253 he was again compelled to meet his nobles. They were no sooner assembled than they demanded the restoration of their ancient liberties. The bishops and clergy, to whom we are much indebted for their zeal in behalf of liberty during this reign, took a conspicuous part in the popular movement. While the barons were assembled in Westminster hall, May 3, 1253, the bishops and abbots proceeded in solemn procession to the presence of the king, where the archbishop of Canterbury pronounced the awful sentence of excommunication

against the violators of the charter. The king replied, in accents of despair, "So help me God! I will keep these charters inviolate; as I am a man, as I am a christian, as I am a knight, as I am a king!" These intentions, if ever seriously entertained, were as transitory as they were fervent.

The mutual distrust and jealousy which had thus for forty years disturbed the tranquillity of England, at length reached a point which threatened the stability of the throne. With singular want of prudence Henry, at the instigation of Innocent IV., undertook a ruinous war for the conquest of Sicily for his second son, Edmund, and with this view had mortgaged to the pope his kingdom for fourteen thousand marks. When the island was conquered the reigning pope, Alexander IV., demanded the immediate completion of the compact under sentence of excommunication and general interdict. In this dilemma Henry appealed to his parliament for the liquidation of the debt; but the vastness of the amount, and the frivolous nature of the pretext, we are told, filled all present with astonishment. After a short and boisterous session at London the parliament adjourned to Oxford, where, on the 11th of June, 1258, they again met, and in conjunction with the king appointed a committee of twenty-four persons to whom the whole administration of the government was confided. The "mad parliament," as it was called, now proceeded, under the guidance of Simon de Montfort and other popular members, to pass a series of resolutions which eventually overthrew the whole system of government. The twenty-four barons to whom the government had been intrusted, began to league with the aspiring earl of Leicester to overturn the whole constitution of the state; jealous of retaining the power in their own hands, they dismissed the king's officers and transferred the whole powers of parliament to twelve persons chosen by themselves. These arbitrary measures soon created a general feeling of resentment, and many of those who had supported the cause of liberty rallied round the royal standard. Thus reinforced, the king dismissed the committee of government and seized the Tower and Mint into his own hands, while the barons under the command of Prince Edward, a youth of aspiring valour who had now attained his twenty-second year, entered London unopposed; and the king published a dispensation from the pope absolving him from his oaths taken at Oxford. But the earl of Leicester, who was brother-in-law to the king, was determined not to surrender his power without a struggle; and retiring to the western counties, where his influence mainly lay, he collected an army and engaged the royalists at Lewes in Sussex, May, 14, 1264, in which battle both the king and Prince Edward were made prisoners, with the king's brother Richard, John Comyn, and Robert Bruce. This event changed the whole aspect of affairs; Leicester proceeded at once to remodel the government according to his own notions, and compelled the unfortunate king to sanction whatever measures he proposed. His administration, although mild and conciliatory, was nevertheless unpopular with the barons. With the aid of the pope and the king of France the queen assembled an army at Damme in Flanders, and proposed to land on the southern coast; but her design was frustrated by Leicester, who having summoned the whole force of the kingdom to meet him in arms on Barham Downs, embarked on board the fleet, and the whole enterprise was abandoned. In this state of affairs, Leicester determined on the expedient of summoning a parliament, with the view of lending a more constitutional sanction to his authority; but knowing the enmity of many of the nobles, and the zeal of the citizens of London and the commonalty generally for the liberal cause, he directed the sheriffs to elect and return two knights for each county, two citizens for each city, and two burgesses for each borough in the country; thus establishing the principle of representation, and laying the foundation of the English house of commons. As most of the nobles and prelates who were summoned to this parliament were the sworn friends of Leicester, all things were done according to his will; but the commons displayed a degree of firmness and decision scarcely to have been expected from so young an assembly, and openly expressed their wishes for the restoration of the king and prince. Edward was accordingly removed from his confinement in Dover castle, into which he had been thrown after the battle of Lewes, and placed with his father in the enjoyment of considerable personal liberty; but his ardent disposition could not brook control, and he immediately entered into a correspondence with the earls of Derby and Gloucester, who raised the royal standard at Ludlow, where the prince joined them on Thursday in Whitsun week, 1265; and having sworn to respect the charters and govern according to law, he took the command of the royal forces, and by a successful manœuvre came unexpectedly upon the baronial army. Simon de Montfort, the earl of Leicester's son, was defeated near Kenilworth, and the prince, marching to the south with his victorious troops, surprised the earl's forces at Evesham on the Avon before intelligence of the disaster of Kenilworth had arrived. On the morning of the 4th of August, the earl saw his own standards advancing; his joy was but momentary, for he discovered, when too late to retreat, that they were his son's banners in the hands of his enemies; and nearly at the same time he saw the heads of columns showing themselves on either flank and in his rear. These well-conceived combined movements had been executed with unusual precision; the earl was surrounded; every road was blocked up. As he observed the skilful way in which the hostile forces were disposed, he uttered the complaint so often used by old generals, "They have learned from me the art of war;" and then added, "The Lord have mercy on our souls; for I see our bodies are Prince Edward's." Having failed in an attempt to force the road to Kenilworth, he formed in a solid circle on the summit of a hill, and several times repulsed the charges of his foes. The king, who had been put upon a war-horse, was dismounted, and in danger of being slain, but was rescued by the prince, who carried him out of the melée. Leicester's horse was killed under him, but the earl rose unhurt, and when he was told that there was no quarter for traitors, he sold his life dear, and fell covered with wounds. The king had gained the victory; but he was fully aware that it had been gained by the arms of his nobles, and he accordingly acted with moderation and discretion. The measures of retribution were left to the parliament, which deprived the citizens of London of their charter, and confiscated the estates of Leicester's adherents, September 14, 1265. But as these rigorous acts created new disturbances, the king wisely consented to refer the matter to a committee of twelve prelates and peers, who revised the decree of parliament, and permitted the delinquent lords to redeem their estates at a fixed commutation according to their several offences.

The earl of Gloucester, who had been mainly instrumental in effecting the king's restoration, took disgust at some measures of the court, and not only withdrew his support, but openly rose in rebellion, and seized the tower of London. These discontents, however, were soon allayed; the earl received a free pardon, and a new charter was granted to the citizens of London. Having thus restored the country to tranquillity, the king was induced by the advice of his council to summon a parliament in imitation of that of Leicester, to which the counties and towns were invited to send their representatives; and many good laws were enacted, called the statutes of Marlebridge, confirming several of the provisions of Oxford, November 18, 1267.

The king, who was now firmly seated on his throne, gave permission to Prince Edward to follow his favourite ambition of joining in the crusade to the Holy Land, July, 1270, and continued to reign in tranquillity till the 16th of November, 1272, when he died at Westminster after a long reign of fifty-six years, and was buried in the abbey church of St. Peter's, which he had rebuilt from the foundation. He left three children—Prince Edward, who succeeded him; Edmund Crookback, earl of Lancaster; and Margaret, who married Alexander III. of Scotland.—N. H.

HENRY IV., surnamed BOLINGBROKE, from the place of his birth in Lincolnshire, was born in 1366. He was the eldest son of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, fourth son of Edward III. His mother, Lady Blanche Plantagenet, was the great-granddaughter of Edmund, second son of Henry III. Before he was twenty-one years of age he began to take a prominent part in public affairs, and united with his uncle Gloucester and other barons against the favourite ministers of the young King Richard II. He was created earl of Derby in 1385, and in 1394 was made duke of Hereford. With his characteristic selfishness, he joined in the prosecution of the duke of Gloucester and the other heads of his own party. A misunderstanding soon after arose between him and one of his associates in this base proceeding, the duke of Norfolk. At the meeting of parliament in 1398, Henry accused the duke of having in a private conversation spoken treasonable words against the king. Nor-

folk denied the charge, and offered to establish his innocence by single combat. Hereford accepted the challenge, and the wager of battle was appointed by the king to take place at Coventry. But when the day arrived and the two champions appeared in the lists, Richard suddenly changed his mind, forbade the duel, and banished both the accuser and accused—the former for life, the latter for ten years, afterwards shortened to four. Three months after this transaction the duke of Lancaster died, and his immense estates were inherited by his exiled son Hereford. Before his departure from England Richard had granted him letters patent empowering him to take immediate possession of any inheritance that might fall to him during his exile. But the fickle monarch now revoked his letters patent, and by a most arbitrary stretch of authority seized the estates of the deceased duke. This unjust and impolitic act, combined with other illegal proceedings, excited great discontent both among the barons and people, and was deeply resented by Hereford. A favourable opportunity of taking vengeance for this wrong soon after presented itself. Roger, earl of March, the king's cousin and heir-presumptive to the crown, had lately fallen in a skirmish with the native Irish; and Richard, either ignorant or regardless of the precarious state of his affairs at home, embarked for Ireland, May, 1399, with a considerable body of troops, for the purpose of avenging his kinsman's death. Hereford, now duke of Lancaster, lost no time in taking advantage of the king's absence, and landed (4th July) with a small retinue at Ravenspur in Yorkshire. He was immediately joined by the powerful earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland; and having solemnly declared on oath that his sole object was to recover his inheritance unjustly detained from him, the people flocked to him in great numbers, and he soon found himself at the head of sixty thousand men. Several weeks elapsed before tidings of this rebellion reached the king, and when at length he succeeded in crossing the channel and landed at Milford Haven, his army was so much inferior to the enemy that his soldiers, losing heart, deserted his standard almost to a man. The unhappy monarch soon after fell into the hands of Northumberland, was brought to London, and solemnly deposed by the parliament, 30th September.—(See RICHARD II.) The throne being now declared vacant, it was publicly claimed by the duke of Lancaster on the ground of his being a descendant of Henry III. He was certainly not the rightful heir to the throne, and had indeed no claim to it but that arising out of successful rebellion. But notwithstanding the manifest invalidity of Henry's title, it was unanimously acknowledged by both houses, and he was crowned a few days after the deposition of his predecessor. Our great English dramatist has most appropriately put into the mouth of Henry the oft-quoted words—"Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown," for his reign was little else than a continued series of plots and insurrections. He was scarcely seated upon the throne when the earls of Kent, Huntingdon, and Salisbury, entered into a conspiracy for the restoration of the deposed monarch. But the secret was betrayed, the conspirators were put to death, and the cruel murder of Richard himself, which soon followed, freed the usurper from all apprehensions of a rival who, in the hands of the discontented nobles, might have become a dangerous enemy. In the following year, 1401, Henry resolved to divert the attention of the people from the discussion of his right to the crown by undertaking an expedition against Scotland; and at the head of a powerful army he marched northwards as far as Edinburgh, of which he made himself master without opposition, though he was completely foiled in his attempt to take the castle. But after lingering there for some weeks he was compelled by famine to make a hasty retreat without having accomplished anything of importance. During his absence in the north an insurrection broke out among the Welsh (see GLENDWR, OWEN) which led indirectly to a combination between the Welsh chieftain and the earls of Northumberland, Worcester, and Douglas, and had very nearly hurled the new king from his unstable throne. Henry had roused the indignation of the powerful family of the Percys by refusing to allow them to ransom Hotspur's brother-in-law, Sir Edmund Mortimer, uncle to the young earl of March, the lawful heir to the crown; and he had increased their resentment by an order forbidding them to set at liberty or put to ransom the prisoners taken in the battle of Homildon Hill. They immediately formed a close league with Glendwr and the captive earl of Douglas; and at the head of an army of fourteen thousand men, Harry Percy marched towards the Welsh frontiers for the purpose of forming a junction with Glendwr. Henry, however, by a forced march, succeeded in preventing their junction, and gave battle to the insurgents at Shrewsbury, 21st July, 1403, where he obtained a signal victory, which at once broke up the confederacy, and secured a brief season of peace, though it did not establish Henry firmly in the possession of his usurped dignities. Two years later a new insurrection broke out headed by the earl of Nottingham, and Scroop, archbishop of York; but through their own simplicity and the base treachery of the earl of Westmoreland, they were persuaded to disband their forces, on the solemn assurance that the king would grant them all their demands. In spite of this compact the leaders of the insurgents were seized by the earl and carried to the king, who caused the archbishop and Nottingham to be immediately executed without any indictment, trial, or defence. This was the first instance in England of the infliction of capital punishment upon a prelate. The earl of Northumberland, who was deeply implicated in this conspiracy, took refuge in Scotland, and his castles and estates were immediately seized by the king. In the same year in which Henry triumphed over this insurrection, he obtained possession in a very dishonourable way of the person of James, son of King Robert III., heir-apparent to the Scottish throne, and deaf to all remonstrances and considerations of justice and honour, refused to restore him to liberty. Although Henry was ambitious and not very scrupulous, his position compelled him to respect the wishes of his parliament, and the cause of constitutional liberty made great advances during his reign. He was required to govern by the advice of a permanent council; and the parliament exacted an oath of this council, and of all the judges and the officers of the royal household, that they would observe and defend the amended institutions. The commons firmly adhered to the practice of obtaining a redress of grievances before granting any supply. At the close of 1407, however, the discussions between the king and the commons assumed a rather stormy aspect, and great discontent was awakened by the demand of fresh subsidies. The old earl of Northumberland, who had been labouring in his exile with indomitable energy to raise up enemies against Henry, availed himself of this favourable juncture to appear in the North, along with Lord Bardolf, at the head of a considerable force, mainly composed of Scottish borderers. He was joined by many of his own vassals, but having penetrated into Yorkshire, was defeated by Sir Thomas Rokeby at Bramham Moor, near Tadcaster, February 28, 1408, and fell in the battle. His friend Bardolf was taken prisoner, but died of his wounds. With the exception of occasional insurrections in the Welsh marches, England now enjoyed for some years domestic tranquillity; and Henry, who had been annoyed by the assistance which the court of France had given to Owen Glendwr, turned his attention to the affairs of that kingdom, and endeavoured to promote his own interests by fomenting the dissensions which then prevailed between the two rival factions of the Bourguignons and the Orleanists or Armagnacs; but his selfish policy became so manifest that the French factions were induced to make up their quarrels and to unite against the common enemy. The closing years of Henry's reign, though prosperous and tranquil, were far from happy. The continual anxiety which had harassed him throughout his career, and his overexertion of both mind and body, had impaired his constitution while he was yet in his prime. The wild and dissolute conduct of his eldest son, too, must have caused him great uneasiness, and he is said to have been continually haunted by remorse for those crimes which had elevated him to that dignity whose insecurity and hollowness he had fully proved. He grew prematurely old, became gloomy, solitary, and suspicious, and tried to pacify his conscience by making a vow to visit the Holy Land. He had been for some time subject to eruptions on the face and to attacks of epilepsy, and one of these carried him off on the 20th of March, 1413, in the forty-seventh year of his age and the fourteenth of his reign, leaving by his first wife, Lady Mary de Bohun, four sons and two daughters. His second wife, Jane, daughter of the king of Navarre, brought him no issue. Henry was an able sovereign, and was possessed of great prudence, firmness, vigilance, and foresight, remarkable command of his temper, and distinguished courage, both physical and moral. But he was ambitious, selfish, unrelenting, and unscrupulous. One of the deepest stains upon his character was his cruel persecution of the Lollards. Before his accession to the throne

he was suspected, like his father, of a leaning to the doctrines of Wycliffe; but finding it expedient to secure the favour of the clergy, he passed in the second year of his reign that sanguinary act which, for the first time in England, ordered heretics to be burnt; and many an unfortunate Lollard suffered for his faith under the house of Lancaster. From this and other causes he completely outlived his early popularity, and died unregretted by his subjects.—J. T.

HENRY V., eldest son of the preceding, surnamed OF MONMOUTH, where he was born in 1388, succeeded to the crown on his father's death in 1413. He was educated at Queen's college, Oxford, under the care of his uncle, Cardinal Beaufort. On the accession of his father he was created Prince of Wales, Duke of Guienne, Lancaster, and Cornwall, and Earl of Chester, and declared by the parliament heir-apparent to the throne. The courage and military talents of the young prince began to exhibit themselves at an early age; he was only sixteen when he "fleshed his maiden sword" at the battle of Shrewsbury, where, in spite of a severe wound in the face, he continued to fight with unflinching bravery till the victory was gained. His next exploit was against the renowned Welsh chieftain Owen Glendwr, whom he repeatedly defeated in the field and reduced to great extremity. On his return to London covered with honour, he is said to have forfeited the favour of his father and of his countrymen by his dissipation and debauchery in company with low and worthless associates. The picture which our great English dramatist has drawn of this part of Prince Henry's career and of the character and pursuits of his companions, as well as of his subsequent repentance, must be familiar to every reader. Henry's accession to the throne was welcomed with the greatest enthusiasm by the English people; and his conduct at the outset disappointed the fears and exceeded the most sanguine expectations of his friends. He at once abandoned his profligate associates; gave his confidence to those of his father's ministers who had recommended themselves by their wisdom and integrity; and treated with peculiar respect Chief-justice Gascoigne, who is said to have imprisoned him for misconduct when he was prince of Wales. He magnanimously released his cousin the earl of March, the rightful heir of Edward III., from the captivity in which he had been held by the jealousy of Henry IV. He recalled the heir of the gallant Hotspur from exile, and restored to him the hereditary honours and estates of his family. He caused the remains of Richard II. to be removed from their obscure tomb at Langley and deposited with great solemnity in Westminster abbey; and extended his favour to those who had been the friends of that unhappy prince. Unfortunately these noble and praiseworthy actions were counterbalanced by Henry's cruel treatment of the Lollards, and especially of their leader, Sir John Oldcastle, commonly called Lord Cobham, in right of his wife.

Henry had been seated on the throne little more than a year when he revived the claims of his predecessors on the crown of France, which was at this time, through the imbecility of Charles VI., a prey to the rival factions of Bourguignons and Armagnacs. Having appointed his brother, the duke of Bedford, regent of the kingdom during his absence, and having suppressed a conspiracy which he discovered at the last moment, he set sail for France, August 10, 1415, with a force of twenty-four thousand foot and six thousand five hundred horse. On the second day following he reached the mouth of the Seine, and lost no time in disembarking his troops and laying siege to the strong and important fortress of Harfleur, which surrendered on the 22nd of September, after a siege of thirty-six days. His army, however, had suffered so much from dysentery that he resolved to proceed to Calais, and there to embark for England. On the 6th of October he set out on his difficult and perilous march through Normandy at the head of nine thousand men. The French gathered round his flanks, cut off his stragglers, and laid waste the country at his approach. After various unsuccessful attempts to cross the Somme he at length succeeded in passing that river on the 19th by an unguarded ford between Betincourt and Voyenne. On the 24th he crossed the deep and rapid river Ternois at Blangi, and soon afterwards came in sight of a powerful French army commanded by the constable of France and the dukes of Orleans and Bourbon, and outnumbering the English in the proportion of about six to one. A great and decisive battle was fought next day at Agincourt, which, after a fierce struggle of three hours' duration, through the masterly arrangements of the king, and the valour of his troops, terminated in the total defeat of the French army, with the loss of ten thousand men, including the dukes of Brabant, Nevers, and Alençon, the constable of France, and the flower of its nobility. The dukes of Orleans and Bourbon, and many other lords and knights were taken prisoners. The loss of the English did not exceed one thousand six hundred men. The victorious monarch then marched to Calais, and soon after returned to England, where he was welcomed by all classes with almost frantic joy. The parliament, partaking of the popular enthusiasm, voted all the supplies the king asked for, and conferred on him for life the subsidy of wool and leather. It was not, however, until August, 1417, that Henry resumed warlike operations against the French. He landed unopposed at Tonque at the head of a splendid army of thirty-five thousand men, reduced the whole of Lower Normandy, and laid siege to Rouen, which, after a protracted and desperate resistance, capitulated 16th January, 1419. The progress made by the English at length induced the rival factions by which the country was torn, to patch up a peace and make common cause against the invader. But the hollowness of their reconciliation soon became apparent; and the duke of Burgundy, having been entrapped into an interview with the dauphin, was treacherously murdered on the bridge of Montereau, 10th September, 1419. Philip, his son and successor, and the queen, Isabella, who hated her husband and son, were so exasperated at this baseness and perfidy that they immediately resolved to enter into an alliance with Henry. A treaty was concluded between them at Troyes, 21st May, 1420, the principal articles of which were that Henry should receive the hand of the Princess Catherine, the eldest daughter of the French king; should be immediately appointed regent of the kingdom; and should succeed to the throne on the death of Charles. On the 2nd of June the marriage ceremony was performed at Troyes. Henry soon after resumed warlike operations, and made himself master of Montereau, Melun, and other fortified places. In the beginning of December he made a triumphant entry into Paris along with King Charles; and on the 6th the treaty of peace received the unanimous approbation of the three estates of France. In the month of January Henry went over to England, along with his queen, for the purpose of obtaining supplies and raising recruits for his army. But the battle of Bauge, March, 1421, in which the duke of Clarence his brother was killed, along with twelve hundred men, reanimated the almost broken spirits of the French, and recalled the English monarch with all speed to the theatre of war. He landed at Calais on the 11th of June, accompanied by the young king of Scotland and many of his leading nobility, attacked and defeated the dauphin, drove him from place to place, and compelled him to flee for refuge to the town of Bourges in Berry. He then, after a siege of seven months, captured the town of Meaux on the Marne, one of the strongest places in France, and made a triumphal entry into Paris accompanied by his queen, on the 30th of May, 1422. But the brilliant career of Henry was now near a close. He was attacked with a fistula which, after the lapse of a month, carried him off on the 31st of August, in the thirty-fourth year of his age and the tenth of his reign, leaving an only son not quite nine months old.—J. T.

HENRY VI. of England, the only son of Henry V. by the marriage of the latter with Catherine of France, was born at Windsor on the 6th December, 1421. Being only nine months old at his father's death, the care of his education was intrusted to his granduncle, Thomas Beaufort, the bishop of Winchester, while the management of state affairs devolved upon his uncles, the duke of Gloucester and the duke of Bedford, the former as protector of England, the latter as regent of France. In opening a new continental campaign, the duke of Bedford only obeyed the desire of his countrymen. He seemed on the eve of reducing the whole of France to the condition of an English province, when the current of events took another course. Joan Darc appeared before Orleans, and stirred the patriotism of the French troops. The latter won a decisive victory at Patay, and their king, Charles VII., was crowned with pomp in the cathedral of Rheims. To counteract the influence of this ceremony, Henry VI., when a boy nine years of age, was taken to Paris and crowned at the cathedral of Notre Dame. This solemn rite had not the desired effect. It was followed by events most disastrous to the English, which, indeed, in a few years led to their total expulsion from France. In the meanwhile the young king had

grown to manhood, weak in body and mind. At the age of twenty-three, all who saw him felt that he was destined through life to remain a mere puppet in the hands of the factions which divided his court. The bishop of Winchester resolved to forward the interests of his own party and oppose those of his rival, the duke of Gloucester, by negotiating a marriage between the king and a French princess, Margaret of Anjou, the daughter of René, titular king of Sicily and Jerusalem, and duke of Maine and Anjou. A clever, energetic, and high-spirited woman, it was expected that she would take the reins of government from the hands of her imbecile husband and become a powerful auxiliary to the party who had raised him to the throne. Nor were these expectations belied. Married at Lichfield in 1445, she lost no time in showing herself a partisan. The followers of Gloucester were relentlessly persecuted. His wife, Elinor Cobham, was apprehended as a sorceress. She was charged with having formed an image of the king in wax, which, when it was made to melt before the fire, had the effect of taking away his strength. Her incantations, it was alleged, had checked his growth and made him what he was. Found guilty of witchcraft and treason, she was condemned to perpetual imprisonment. The duke of Gloucester himself fared no better. He was cast into a dungeon, and there, not long afterwards, was found dead; a victim, it is supposed, to the jealousy of his successful rivals. This murder, and the discovery that one of the secret conditions of the marriage treaty had been the cession of Maine, gave rise to much discontent. The first symptom of popular disaffection was the insurrection of Jack Cade, an obscure adventurer, who, assuming the name of Mortimer, marched into London at the head of an army of followers who had joined him in Kent. The movement was attributed to the duke of York, the representative in the female line of the duke of Clarence, third son of Edward III.; King Henry VI. being the representative in the male line of John of Gaunt, the fourth son of the same king.—(See HENRY IV.) The suspected nobleman represented the house of York and its claim to the crown. Possessed of all the qualifications which secure popularity, he had contracted an alliance with the Nevilles, the powerful earls of Westmoreland and Warwick, and had thereby immensely increased his influence. He was in Ireland at the period of Cade's insurrection; but dreading a plot against his own safety, after its suppression he returned in 1450 to England, and collecting an army of supporters, advanced towards London, not with the view of asserting his claim to the crown, but simply with that of intimidating his opponents. While he, by the advice of his kinsmen, retired to his strongholds in the country, the duke of Somerset, who as a descendant of John of Gaunt was considered by the Lancasterians to be next in succession to the crown, became the chief adviser of the queen. In 1453 the king, who had long been on the verge of imbecility, sank into total bodily and mental prostration. York was chosen protector of the kingdom, his rival, Somerset, being sent to the Tower. This triumph was, however, of short duration. The queen had given birth to a son. She went to see her husband with the child. The king asked its name, held up his hands, and thanked God, saying that he knew not till then that he had been ill. Having recovered the use of his reason, one of his first acts was to put an end to the protectorate and to liberate Somerset. On the recall of this nobleman, the duke of York retired to Wales, raised an army, and advanced towards London, declaring that he remained faithful to the king, and that his object simply was to secure the expulsion of Somerset from court. The king's reply to a message to this effect was, that he would sooner die than abandon any of the lords who were faithful to him. On the 31st May, 1455, an engagement accordingly took place at St. Albans, in which the royalists were defeated. Somerset was slain, and the king, wounded by an arrow, was taken prisoner. The duke of York reassumed the title of protector, the king being again declared imbecile, and unfit to exercise the functions of royalty. Peace, however, lasted but a short time. The intrigues of Queen Margaret stirred up a faction against the duke of York, and compelled him to seek for safety in flight. To uphold his cause the earl of Warwick raised an army, and defeated the queen at Northampton in July, 1460. He again took the king prisoner, without, however, making any attempt to deprive him of the crown, the reason probably being that the simplicity and uprightness of his character had won for him a sort of veneration both from the nobles and the common people. The queen was not so easily caught. She escaped with her son to the north of England, and there succeeded in mustering a large force. Marching southwards she encountered her enemies at Wakefield, where on 24th December, 1460, she gained a decisive victory. The duke of York falling in the battle, his head was severed from his body and, decked with a paper crown, was stuck upon the gates of the city from which he had taken his title. At a second battle fought at St. Albans, in which the queen was again victorious, she recovered her husband. These successes did not, however, enable her to advance to London. It had been secured by Warwick, and there the son of the duke of York, as Edward IV., was proclaimed king. In March, 1461, a great battle was fought at Towton in Yorkshire. The queen was defeated, but escaped with her husband to Scotland. Thence she proceeded to France. Returning with assistance obtained from Louis XI., she was again defeated at Hexham in Northumberland on 15th May, 1464. She effected her escape. Her husband was less fortunate. He wandered about for some time among the moors of Lancashire, securing shelter and protection from devoted followers; but he was caught at last and consigned to the Tower. He remained there for six years a prisoner, and had been well-nigh forgotten when an unexpected event brought him again upon the stage. Edward IV., supported by the powerful nobles of the Yorkist party, seemed to be securely seated on the throne. His marriage, however, was the cause of a quarrel with his powerful subject the earl of Warwick. While Edward escaped to Holland, the earl advanced to London at the head of a powerful army, dragged Henry VI. from his dungeon, and again proclaimed him king. Edward recovered from his panic and returned to England. Collecting an army he encountered Warwick on the plain of Barnet, near London, on 14th April, 1471, and gained a decisive victory, his opponent being slain. On the same day Margaret and her son, the prince of Wales, now a handsome young man, landed at Weymouth. At the head of an army hastily collected, she encountered Edward at Tewkesbury on the 4th May, 1471, and was totally defeated. This battle terminated the war. The prince of Wales was, it is said, murdered, the queen was sent to the Tower, and after four years imprisonment there, at Windsor, and Wallingford, she was ransomed by Louis XI., and returning to Anjou, died there. The king was also sent to the Tower, and did not long survive his son. An attempt made by the Bastard Fauconberg to break into the prison and carry him off, may have precipitated his fate. Certain it is that his dead body was exposed in St. Paul's on the 22nd May, 1471, and that the duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III., was generally believed to have murdered him. His remains were buried at first in the abbey at Chertsey, but they were afterwards removed to Windsor, where a monument was erected over them by order of Edward IV. The few cases in which Henry VI. had shown a will of his own, demonstrated his native goodness of heart. He was now revered as a martyr, and miracles were worked at his tomb. Pope Julius was asked to canonize him, but refused, according to Bacon, on the ground that the poor king was too simple to have been a saint.—G. B–y.

HENRY VII., King of England, and founder of the Tudor dynasty, was born at Pembroke castle on the 25th of June, 1456. His father, Edmond Tudor, earl of Richmond, survived his birth only a few months, leaving the infant earl to the care of his mother, a noble-minded and accomplished woman. It was from her that he derived those slender genealogical claims to the throne of England, which the fortune of war and a skilfully-contrived matrimonial alliance afterwards strengthened and confirmed. Margaret, countess of Richmond, was the great granddaughter of John of Gaunt, by his third wife, Catherine Swynford, the sister of the wife of the poet Chaucer. John Beaufort, earl of Somerset, from whom the mother of Henry VII. descended, was the eldest son of John of Gaunt by this connection, but had not been born in wedlock. He was legitimized by act of parliament; whether or not he and his descendants were formally excluded from the succession is a disputed point. Descendants of John of Gaunt by earlier marriages than that to Catherine Swynford were plentiful, but they were chiefly settled on the continent; and from an early period it would seem the little earl of Richmond was deemed a likely inheritor of the English crown. At least tradition tells of a prophecy to that effect uttered by Henry VI., when the child-earl was presented to him by his mother. But the boy's upbringing had little about it that was regal. "From the age of five," he told Philip de Comines long afterwards, he had

been "either a fugitive or a prisoner." He was not five when Pembroke castle, where he was protected by his uncle Jasper, earl of Pembroke, was stormed; and he lived for a time on the bounty of his uncle's successor in the title and estates, William Herbert, the new earl of Pembroke. Jasper's subsequent recovery of his title and castle was but temporary, and, taking with him the young earl of Richmond, he sought a refuge in France. Landing on the coast of Brittany, uncle and nephew were detained for years in honourable duresse by its duke, Francis II., while the countess of Richmond remained in England, and married eventually Lord Stanley, first earl of Derby. After the murder, by Richard III., of the young princes in the Tower, the hopes of the disaffected, both Yorkists and Lancastrians, became centred in an alliance between the earl of Richmond, the descendant of John of Gaunt, and the Princess Elizabeth, the daughter and heiress of Edward IV. The queen-dowager and the countess of Richmond both favoured the scheme, which was approved of by leading churchmen and nobles, among the latter the duke of Buckingham. This was the origin of Henry's first and unsuccessful expedition to England, in which he was aided by the duke of Brittany. It came to nothing. His fleet was dispersed by a storm, and his confederate Buckingham was captured and executed. Henry returned to Brittany, but Richard gained over the minister of its duke, and the aspirant to the English throne took refuge in the territory of the French king, Charles VIII., who aided him to fit out a new expedition. He sailed with it from Harfleur on the 1st of August, 1485, and landed at Milford Haven on the 7th. The battle of Bosworth field was fought on the 22nd, and gained by Henry (his force was much inferior to that of his antagonist), chiefly by the timely aid of his step-father, Lord Stanley, who almost to the last moment had pretended to adhere to Richard. Richard III. was killed in the battle, and the Plantagenets made way for the Tudor dynasty. Wearied of the tyrant, hopeful of a monarch who was to terminate the long conflict between the White and Red Roses, the nation welcomed the accession of Henry VII. The new king, however, rested his right to the throne on conquest, and on his own hereditary claims; it was only after an express request from the parliament that he married Elizabeth of York. The estates of some leading Yorkists were confiscated, and that party again reared its head. The year after, Henry's accession was signalized by the insurrection of Lord Lovel, speedily suppressed, and by a more formidable movement, at the head of which Lambert Simnel was placed. A native of Oxford, and of humble extraction, this youth was put forward as the earl of Warwick, the son of the duke of Clarence and nephew of Richard III., a prince who all the time was a prisoner in the tower of London. The imposture, impudent as it was, attained a certain success especially in Ireland; Simnel was supported by disaffected noblemen like Lord Lovel, and countenanced by the duchess of Burgundy, the sister of Edward IV. His claims were annihilated by the defeat of his adherents at the battle of Stoke (June 16, 1487), and he himself was treated with contemptuous mercy by Henry, who gave him a menial post in the royal household. —(See SIMNEL, LAMBERT.) Another pretender started up in the person of Perkin Warbeck, who claimed to be the duke of York, supposed to have been murdered by Richard III. in the Tower, and whose pretensions were supported, not only by the duchess of Burgundy, but by the kings of France and Scotland, the latter bestowing on him a beautiful and high-born wife. The suppression of the Warbeck insurrection, after it had lasted for several years (see WARBECK, PERKIN), was followed by two important events. Not only was Warbeck executed, but so too, on a charge of complicity with him, was the last of the Plantagenets, the earl of Warwick, who had been rendered fatuous by almost life-long imprisonment, and who had not spirit or intellect left to declare his innocence. Henry now reigned without a rival. The defeat of Warbeck led to the peace with Scotland, which he had always desired, and it was cemented by the marriage of his eldest daughter Margaret to James of Scotland, an alliance which produced long afterwards the union of the two crowns. The execution of Warwick, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, aroused considerable discontent, which the politic king endeavoured to appease by alleging that Ferdinand, king of Castile, had refused assent to the marriage of his daughter Catherine of Arragon with Arthur, prince of Wales, so long as Warwick remained in the way of the succession. Prince Arthur died a few months after the solemnization of the marriage; the subsequent marriage of Catherine to his brother belongs to the biography of Henry VIII. By aiding to produce the English reformation it ranks among the cardinal events of European history. The suppression of the Warbeck insurrection, and of the much easier one of Wieford the shoemaker, who pretended to be the earl of Warwick, left Henry undisturbed by domestic plots and broils. An eminently pacific monarch, he was induced only by "public opinion" to interfere in the continental quarrel, excited by the claims of Charles of France and Maximilian to the hand and possessions of Anne of Brittany. The English parliament was unwilling to see France aggrandized by the possession of Brittany, and cheerfully voted money for a war with France. Henry accepted the money, but avoided the war as long as he could. When he did make it, it was to complete a peace previously arranged; and by the treaty of Estaples (confirmed by Charles' successor, Louis XII.), the king of France bound himself to pay to Henry a large annual subsidy. By even less justifiable means Henry gratified at home the passion of avarice, which ruled him more and more strongly as he grew older. By employing every possible legal device, by renewing old and dormant claims of the crown, by prosecutions for offences punishable by fine, he filled his coffers; and in his exactions he employed two men, Empson and Dudley, who, by their subserviency and co-operation, have acquired an infamous notoriety in English history. The power of the nobility had been broken by the wars of the Roses, which extinguished or impoverished many great families; and so low had the spirit of the commons sunk, that they chose one of Henry's two unscrupulous instruments their speaker. Henry VII. ranks among the most absolute of English monarchs. In his last year when gout and a wasting phthisis warned him of coming death, he yielded to ecclesiastical remonstrances, and professed his willingness to diminish his exactions, but the amendment was chiefly in words; and his will, published by Mr. Astle in last century, breathes what may be called a cautious remorse. He died at his palace of Richmond on the 22nd of April, 1509, and his subjects did not mourn him. By all historians it is agreed that the reign of Henry VII. marks a transition-period in English history. Under Henry the power of the nobility was finally curbed, though some have denied that the statute of fines, which by others is ascribed to his wish to prevent the territorial aggrandizement of the aristocracy, was planned with any such aim; and Mr. Hallam looks on it as a mere repetition of former legislation. Certainly, however, by his prohibition of the little standing armies, which under the guise of retainers the great nobles had kept up previously, he did much to destroy the *imperium in imperio* of a turbulent nobility. Modern political economy may smile at his efforts to encourage trade by legislation; but the great treaty of commerce between England and the Netherlands which he negotiated, forms an era in our industrial history. By launching the *Great Harry*, he founded the English navy. He aided Cabot to discover the mainland of America. The noble chapel in Westminster abbey, which bears his name, attests the munificence occasionally blended with his habitual parsimony. Henry VII. has found in Mr. Sharon Turner an apologist of his avarice and a panegyrist of his general policy; perhaps he may receive a more complete rehabilitation from some future Carlyle or Froude. But, in the meantime, the general estimate of his character remains what it was, when the great Lord Bacon painted it in his masterly biography, that of a subtle, dark, politic sovereign, perhaps to be respected as a legislator, but scarcely to be admired as a king, and certainly not to be loved as a man.—F. E.

HENRY VIII., King of England, was the son of Henry the Lancastrian Tudor and Elizabeth of York, and he not only united in his own person the claims of the rival factions of the White and Red Roses, but he had a nature composed of the contrary elements of craft and impetuosity, which characterized his father Henry VII. and his grandfather Edward IV. respectively. He was born on the 28th of June, 1491, being the second of three sons, and was destined by his father, say historians, for the office of archbishop of Canterbury. He was, however, only in his twelfth year when his elder brother Arthur died, leaving a widow to whom he had been married but a few months previously. Henry, now become prince of Wales, was required by the king to take this young widow, Catherine of Arragon, to be his wife, should certain negotiations with her father Ferdinand, relating

to dowry and other matters, be concluded. The terms of arrangement, after a long delay, seemed at length settled; it was agreed to pay the last instalment of the dowry, and nothing was wanting to the betrothal of the young couple but the papal bull of dispensation, when, on Henry's fifteenth birthday, the negotiations were broken off, and the young prince, having attained his majority, was compelled by the king to protest that he was not bound by anything done in his nonage to marry Catherine. Henry's inclinations were probably favourable to Catherine, to judge from the fact of his marrying her as soon as he was his own master, six weeks after his father's death and his own accession to the throne. On the 22nd of April, 1509, occurred the event which made Henry king of England, the eighth of his name. Great and manifold were the rejoicings at his accession. In the pride and beauty of youth, accomplished in arts and arms, brave and generous, rich and fond of splendour, he excited the greatest enthusiasm among a people who loved the monarchy. Lord Bacon describes the opening of this reign as "one of the fairest mornings of a kingdom that hath been known in this land or anywhere else." The coronation of Henry and his queen was celebrated with much magnificence on the 24th of June, 1509. The execution of Empson and Dudley, the instruments of the late king's exactions, was a sacrifice made rather to popular clamour than to strict legality. Henry's chief strength indeed all through his reign, lay in the sympathy which existed and was always maintained between himself and the great body of the people. He inherited from his father a band of very able counsellors; but the two most distinguished statesmen of his reign, Wolsey and Cromwell, were "men of the people," both born in humble homes. For about two years the young king revelled in the gaieties to which the peace and prosperity of his kingdom seemed to invite him. His relations with the continental states were most amicable, and might so have remained but for the intrigues of Pope Julius II., who, after breaking the power of Venice by the league of Cambrai, resolved to check the growing importance of France. To win Henry to his cause the pope sent him the consecrated paschal rose—a gift in those days still regarded with veneration—and saluted him with the title of "head of the Italian league." Henry liked the flattery, and in conjunction with the king of Arragon and the republic of Venice, declared war against Louis XII.

The first English expedition in this war failed. Some naval triumphs, however, were obtained by Sir Thomas Howard. Henry, having obtained the co-operation of the Emperor Maximilian, invaded France in person with a well-appointed army, laid siege to Terouanne, entertained Maximilian splendidly in the English camp, surprised the French into flight in the skirmish of Guinegate, captured Terouanne and then Tournay, and after a magnificent entry into the latter town, terminated his war-pageant before winter came on, and then returned home. During his absence James of Scotland had crossed the borders to revenge on England Henry's execution of a Scotch pirate. On Flodden field, September, 1513, James and the bravest of his nobility perished, and Henry for the rest of his reign was relieved from apprehension in that quarter. The news of the victory of Flodden reached Henry on the day that Tournay surrendered to him. In an interview Henry had at Tournay with Margaret, regent of the Low Countries, he became acquainted with her nephew, Archduke Charles, afterwards so celebrated as the Emperor Charles V.; and it was subsequently agreed with the Emperor Maximilian that Charles should marry Mary, Henry's youngest sister. Such an alliance would have proved very formidable to France; and her able king, by a series of skilful negotiations, gave an entirely new turn to affairs. Louis recovered the friendship of the pope by renouncing the territory of Pisa, pacified Ferdinand of Spain by yielding in the matter of Navarre, gained Maximilian by promising his daughter as a bride for the Archduke Charles, and then informing Henry of the faithlessness of his allies, offered to marry the Princess Mary himself. She was but sixteen and the French king fifty-three; but Henry was so irritated by what he had heard that he made peace with Louis, and sent Mary over to France in October, 1514, to be queen of France for three months, the period which Louis survived his marriage. Among the ladies of Mary's train in this expedition was Anne Boleyn, then a young girl, who was destined to play an important part in the history of Henry's reign. In January, 1515, Francis I. ascended the throne of France, and a year later the Archduke Charles succeeded Ferdinand in the sovereignty of Spain. Three years later, in January, Maximilian died, and the imperial crown of Germany became the object of a brief but fierce competition. The young king of Spain became the Emperor Charles V., and the able and ambitious Francis saw himself in danger of being left to the mercy of his powerful neighbour and rival. In this conjuncture the alliance of England was of vital importance to France. King Francis redoubled his efforts to gain the friendship of Henry and of his minister Wolsey. Already in anticipation of Charles' extended power, a league of close amity had been formed between England and France in October, 1518. It was now agreed that the two sovereigns should meet on the confines of their territories to concert measures for their mutual safety. A spot between Guines and Ardres was fixed upon, and Wolsey was intrusted with the arrangement of the splendid ceremonial. The news of this proposed interview was anything but welcome to the young emperor, who, in order to be beforehand with the king of France, paid a visit to Henry, landing at Hythe on his way to the Netherlands, that he might pay his respects to his aunt Queen Catherine and her royal husband. He used all his address to ingratiate himself with Henry and with Wolsey. After the seventeen days' festivities of the Field of the Cloth of Gold, which are minutely described by Hall and other chroniclers, Henry paid a visit to the emperor at Gravelines, after which Charles again paid his court at London, taking especial care to hint to the great cardinal promises of support in case of a vacancy in the papacy. In addition to imperial flatteries Henry received at this time grateful incense from Rome itself. His indignation at Luther's contemptuous treatment of the angelic doctor Thomas Aquinas, had found vent in the composition of a work entitled "De Septem Sacramentis contra Martinum Luther, heresiarchon." This book was presented to the pope in full conclave. Leo X. compared it to the writings of St. Jerome and St. Augustine; and a brief, signed by twenty-seven cardinals, decreed to the royal author the title of Defender of the Faith (1521). After this Henry could not refuse to join the secret league with the emperor against France. War with France involved at that time war with Scotland, whose alliance was always assiduously cultivated by the French kings with the main object of harassing England. Henry gained no glory by the expeditions he sent out in this war, and the drain upon his finances was severe; Wolsey was disappointed in his hopes of the tiara; and when in 1525 Francis was captured in Pavia, Henry perceived the enormous mistake he had made, and hastened to make peace with France and negotiate for the liberty of her king, while the troops of Charles sacked Rome and held the pope in captivity. With the mention of the execution in 1521 of the duke of Buckingham for having meditated certain crimes against the government, the history of the first half of Henry's reign may close. It was a period during which he was a prosperous, popular, and happy sovereign. In the year 1527 it became apparent that a great change had been wrought in the king's mind, a change which, though it bore seemingly upon his domestic life only, was fruitful of the most momentous consequences to England. With that year in fact properly begins the modern history of England. The king was now in the prime of life, a man of robust habit and strong feelings. His desire for an heir had been disappointed by the death of two sons which Queen Catherine had borne him. The queen's health was bad, and her husband dwelt apart from her. Doubts had crossed his mind that his marriage with Catherine was possibly not lawful. The death of her two sons appeared to him in the light of a judgment from heaven. The legitimacy of her daughter, the Princess Mary, had been questioned by the bishop of Tarbes during a matrimonial negotiation with the king of France. Meanwhile Anne Boleyn, who had returned from France in 1525, and had become a maid of honour to the queen, was distinguishing herself at the court by her talents, her accomplishments, and her beauty. Henry became deeply enamoured of her. She was not slack in encouraging his advances. The unlawfulness of the union with Catherine at once became a state question of great importance. Schools and universities, learned doctors, bishops, cardinals, and the pope, were intreated to solve it.

The pope at Wolsey's instigation was quite prepared to accede to Henry's wishes and pronounce his divorce from Catherine; but the queen of England was aunt to the Emperor Charles V., whose resentment the pope dared not arouse. He therefore temporized; and although he sent Campeggio as his legate to London ostensibly to annul the marriage, he gave private instruc-

tions that occasion should be taken to refer the final decision of the matter back to Rome. Henry grew indignant and angry. A pope capable of such vacillation and trickery was not fit to be the spiritual chief of England, where now the doctrines of the Reformation were making rapid progress. The cause of the pope and the old ecclesiastical system was associated with Catherine, whom the pope protected, while the favourers of the divorce and of the king's marriage with Anne Boleyn were identified to a great extent with the reformers of the church. Thus a mighty revolution began in England, and roused into action elements of strife, which it taxed all Henry's extraordinary powers to control. His own character underwent a fearful transformation. The frank, bluff King Harry became suspicious, inflexible, despotic. Surrounded by intriguers, he was unflinchingly cruel in the punishment of anything like treason. If Henry's reason for reform was a bad and selfish one, the national desire to shake off the papal jurisdiction came in powerful aid of his purpose. The overthrow of catholicism was not contemplated, but merely an improvement of the ecclesiastical system. Every member of the famous parliament of 1529 was a sincere Roman catholic, and little thought that, by his votes in that remarkable session, he was contributing to the establishment of protestantism in England. Mr. Froude, in his able history of this reign, has divided the English nation at this crisis into three parties—the English, the papal, and the protestant parties. Henry skilfully balanced the forces of these three parties, directing them against each other, as it suited his purpose. The national party was for the divorce, but violently opposed to Wolsey. Henry abandoned Wolsey to them, and urged on his measures for the divorce. The king indeed saw his duty through his wishes. His love letters to Anne Boleyn are among the most curious possessions of English literature. To modern notions there was great indelicacy in the intercourse of these lovers in the palace inhabited by the yet undivorced queen. Anne was installed there as the object of the king's highest regard in the autumn of 1529. Catherine was not finally abandoned till 1531. During an epidemic Anne was sent to her father in the country, and Henry performed his devotions in company with the queen. The sickness disappeared, and the king's doubts returned; Catherine was deserted, and Anne came back to court. It was not till the 23rd of May, 1533, that Cranmer pronounced the sentence of divorce. In the previous November, however, Anne had been privately married to the king, with little regard to common decorum. Five days after the sentence of divorce Cranmer confirmed the marriage between Henry and Lady Anne. The injury done to Catherine by the Dunstable divorce, as it was called, was deeply felt and resented both at home and abroad. She became the nucleus of a powerful political party that troubled the repose of England for a period of sixty years, and more than once brought the nation to the verge of civil war. Charles V. was naturally indignant, and provoked Scotland to make war on England, while he roused Ireland to insurrection. The pope issued his strongest ecclesiastical censures, and formed a catholic league against England. Francis I. was disgusted with his ancient ally. King Henry, however, was a man not easily daunted, and but ill-disposed for half measures. For several years his parliament had been passing a series of statutes to restore the sound discipline of the church. The king now cast off the pope's spiritual authority, and declared himself head of the English church. With ruthless severity he enforced every penalty enacted by the new statutes. Bishop Fisher and Sir Thomas More were sent to the scaffold, chiefly doubtless because of their position in the Romanist party, but ostensibly for refusing to acknowledge the king's supremacy in the church. Heretics and suspected traitors were put to death with an unflinching rigour that amounted to atrocity. The trial and death of More and Fisher brought down on the king's head the bull of deposition, at which he could afford to smile. The year 1536 witnessed the first suppression of the monasteries and the confiscation of church property. In the same year was dissolved the reformation parliament which had done so much for the king and the country. This year, too, on the 6th of January, died the late Queen Catherine at Kimbolton castle. Shortly before her death she wrote a touching letter to the king, forgiving him for all the pain he had ever caused her, and requesting his favour and protection for their daughter, the princess Mary. Henry was affected with real regret for her pitiable position, and grieved that his reply arrived too late for her to read. How far this circumstance influenced his relations with his gay Queen Anne is not known; but the levity with which she is said to have received the news of Catherine's death may have strengthened the growing coolness of the king for his too lively partner. Certain it is that estrangements had occurred between them before the tilting match held at Greenwich on the 1st of May, 1536, when Henry publicly showed that he was offended by a trifling act of gallantry on the part of Sir Henry Norris, who was tilting with Anne's brother, Lord Rochford. The unfortunate queen's fate was precipitated with frightful rapidity. On the 2nd of May she was committed to the Tower, on the 15th tried and condemned to death, on the 17th her supposed accomplices, the combatants at the tournament were executed, and on the 19th at noon she was beheaded on the Tower green. Henry, who was ostentatiously dressed in white all that day, married Jane Seymour the next day. His marriage with Anne Boleyn had been declared by Cranmer null and void, "in consequence of certain lawful impediments" confessed by her to the archbishop. Allusion is here made to a pre-contract the young beauty had made with Lord Percy or some other person, before she could have dreamed of winning Henry's love. The events just recorded may have arisen from a strong reaction in the king's mind against the Reformation and its supporters; since it appears that at this time he might have been brought back to the papal fold had it not been for the intemperate language of Cardinal Pole, which determined him to keep in the way of reform. In like manner, the double dealing of Charles V. and Francis I. preserved England in the policy of isolation, which Henry in 1536 seemed disposed to quit. The spirit of reaction was not, however, without its consequences at home. In Lincolnshire sixty thousand people assembled in arms to prevent the destruction of the monasteries. This insurrection was quelled by the duke of Suffolk; but its spirit spread through the northern counties, where occurred the formidable rising known as the Pilgrimage of Grace, being an enterprise of a spiritual nature led by Robert Aske, with a view to "suppress all heretics and their opinions." Great severities were practised in crushing this rebellion which extended into 1537, a year made memorable to the king by the birth of his son Edward and the death of Jane Seymour. The king's dislike to protestantism was now exhibited in the Law of Six Articles, maintaining transubstantiation, celibacy of priests, &c., which, with the aid of the Romanist party, he had passed through both houses. Cromwell, who was an object of detestation to all the old nobility, hierarchy, and conservative gentry of the kingdom, thought to strengthen the reforming interest by uniting the king with a protestant family of Germany; but the unfortunate match with Anne of Cleves proved fatal to Cromwell. Henry was married to the princess by proxy, and before he had seen her; and divorced from her by act of parliament as soon as possible, after he had seen her, because his "heart was not in the marriage." Cromwell's enemies seized the opportunity to have him accused of high treason, for which this great minister was condemned and executed on the 28th July, 1540. Henry's abandonment of Wolsey and Cromwell exhibits strikingly the cold selfishness of the politic monarch. The depression of the party to which Cromwell belonged was not mitigated by the marriage of the king to Catherine Howard, cousin to Anne Boleyn, and niece of the duke of Norfolk. She was in her nineteenth year, a graceful but diminutive beauty, whose fascinations availed to keep her on the throne little more than sixteen months, being declared queen in August, 1540, and beheaded in February, 1541–42. The crimes for which she suffered were of a date antecedent to her marriage, and the fruit of a miserably-neglected infancy. Henry's sixth and last wife was Katherine Parr, a lady who had been twice a widow, and recommended as much by her learning and discretion as by her beauty. She was the first protestant queen of England, and narrowly escaped impeachment and the block through venturing to argue theological points with her husband. Meanwhile, Henry had quarrelled with his nephew, James V. of Scotland, and routed his army at the Solway. To avenge French interference in the affairs of Scotland, Henry, in July, 1544, made an imposing but futile expedition into France. This was followed by Lord Hertford's invasion of Scotland and the sack of Edinburgh. Scotland, however, was included in the peace made between Henry and Francis in June, 1546. That the king was still a bigoted catholic was proved this year by the cruel martyrdom of Anne Askew. Yet the contest between the factions of the Somersets and Howards, began to show a decline

in the influence of the Anglo-catholic party. The duke of Norfolk and his accomplished son, who were faithful Romanists, were suspected of designs for reversing the policy of Henry's reign, as soon as the king's death should offer the opportunity. The gallant Surrey was first sacrificed, being executed for high treason in December, 1546. The bill of attainder of the duke of Norfolk was rapidly passed through both houses, and the king signed the warrant for his execution to take place on the 29th of January. On the previous night, however, Henry's life and authority came to an end, and the duke's life was saved. Rightly to conceive the character of Henry VIII., the errors and the exigencies of his age must be deeply considered. The very contrast between the first half of his reign (1509–29) all prosperity and gaiety, and the second half (1529–47), which presents a chaos of sanguinary despotism, strife, and gloom, is suggestive of the difficulties which he had to encounter. The nation might long have rued the reign at such a time of a weaker and more amiable monarch; and to Henry, with all his acts of cruelty and tyranny, must be awarded this great praise that he upheld the English name in a time of exceeding great danger —R. H.

KINGS OF FRANCE.

HENRY I. was the third son of Robert II., whom he succeeded in 1031. The commencement of his reign was troubled by civil wars, excited against him by his mother, Constance of Provence, who wished to place his younger brother Robert on the throne. Her preference does not seem to have been altogether misplaced, for Henry, though brave as a soldier, was indolent and incapable as a king. He had to cede the duchy of Burgundy to his brother. A terrible famine soon afterwards occurred; and the land was harassed and devastated by innumerable private and petty wars, the horrors of which, however, were somewhat mitigated by the so-called "Truce of God," established through the influence of the clergy. When William the Bastard was first struggling to enforce his sway in Normandy, he was assisted by Henry; but the duke soon became an unpleasantly powerful neighbour, and the king changed sides. Defeated, however, by William, he was glad to conclude a peace in 1059. By Anna, daughter of Jaroslav, duke of Russia, whom he married in 1044, Henry had three sons, the eldest of whom, Philip, was crowned by his orders at Rheims when he was but seven years old. This was in 1059; and in the following year King Henry died, leaving his son under the guardianship of Baldwin, earl of Flanders.—W. J. P.

HENRY II. was born in 1519; and in 1547 succeeded his father, Francis I., whose favourites and advisers he immediately displaced. In 1550 he concluded peace with England, which consented to abandon Boulogne on receipt of four hundred thousand crowns. Sternly repressing protestantism at home, he yet lent his aid to Maurice of Saxony and the German reformers in their struggle against Charles V. Invading Lorraine he captured Toul, Metz, and Verdun; and though deserted by his allies, continued the war with varying success until the emperor's abdication. A truce was signed in 1556, only to be broken in the following year. In Italy the efforts of François de Guise and Brissac were foiled by the generalship of Alva; and in Picardy the French army, commanded by the Constable Montmorency, was utterly defeated by the Spanish forces in the battle of St. Quentin, 10th August, 1557; four thousand French being slain, and the constable himself taken prisoner. In 1558 Calais was won back from the English by the genius and energy of De Guise. The peace of Château-Cambresis, in 1559, left France in possession of Calais and of her acquisitions in Lorraine, but stripped her of most of the conquests of Francis I. To confirm the peace a double marriage was concluded between Henry's daughter Elizabeth and Philip II. of Spain; and between his sister Margaret and the duke of Savoy. In the midst of the wedding festivities Henry was accidentally wounded at a tournament whilst tilting with the count de Montgomery, the shaft of whose broken lance pierced the king's right eye. After lingering a few days Henry died on 10th July, 1559. He had four sons by his wife Catherine de Medicis, the eldest of whom (already married to young Mary Queen of Scots) succeeded him as Francis II. Henry had children also by various mistresses, though none by his chief favourite, the famous Diana de Poitiers, whom he had created Duchess of Valentinois in 1548.—W. J. P.

HENRY III., third son of Henry II. by Catherine de Medicis, was born in 1551 at Fontainebleau. Though brought up in a most miserable school, and learning all its evil lessons but too readily, his natural abilities were good, his courage was unquestionable; and whilst still duke of Anjou, and but sixteen years old, he was placed at the head of an army. He earned a high military reputation by his defeat of the Huguenots at Jarnac and Moncontour. In 1573 his mother succeeded by her intrigues in procuring his election to the throne of Poland, then vacant by the death of Sigismund Augustus; but king and subjects speedily grew tired of one another, and Henry no sooner heard of the death of his brother, Charles IX., than he fled from Poland in hot haste by night, June, 1574. On reaching France he endeavoured to temporize between the catholics and Huguenots; but, whilst hoping to deceive both, he found himself trusted by neither. His personal popularity soon waned. Ostentatious in his hypocritical devotion, he was cynically shameless in his debaucheries; and the favourites whom he trusted were as degraded as himself. The war of "the three Henrys" began; the catholic Leaguers were headed by Henry de Guise, the Huguenots by Henry of Navarre, and the third Henry, though nominally king, soon found his party the weakest of them all. He attempted to arrest De Guise, but the Parisians rose against him and, after the "day of the barricades," drove him from his capital; this was in May, 1588. A seeming reconciliation, insincere on both sides, soon afterwards took place; but the king had sworn to have vengeance, and in December of the same year Henry de Guise and his brother were foully murdered. But the League survived its chieftain; Paris declared that the king had forfeited his throne; the pope excommunicated him; and as a last resource he was driven to ally himself with his former enemy, Henry of Navarre. At the head of forty thousand men these strange allies marched on Paris, and pressed the siege with vigour. It was at this critical juncture that Jacques Clément, a dominican monk, obtained admission to the king's private chamber at St. Cloud, and there, with one strong blow of his dagger, delivered the church from her enemy. Henry died on 2nd August, 1589. He had been married in 1575 to Louise de Vaudemont, a cousin of the Guises, but had no children; and the dynasty of the Valois, which had ruled France for two hundred and sixty-one years, came thus pitifully to an end.—W. J. P.

HENRY IV., King of France and Navarre, was the son of Antoine de Bourbon and Jeanne d'Albret, and was born 14th December, 1553. His mother was the only daughter and heiress of Henry d'Albret, king of Navarre; his father was the first prince of the blood royal of France through his descent from Robert, count of Clermont, sixth son of Louis IX. Henry IV. was educated among his native mountains, and was trained in the simple, hardy, and frugal habits of his countrymen. He was taken to the French court in 1565; but in the course of a few months he was recalled by his mother, who placed him at Pau under the care of Florent Chretien, by whom he was carefully instructed in Calvinistic principles. In 1569 he joined the protestants at Rochelle, and soon after took part in the disastrous battles of Jarnac and Moncontour, where he displayed not only great courage but remarkable military skill. After the assassination of the prince of Condè, his uncle, Henry of Navarre was acknowledged as the leader of the Huguenots; but, owing to the youth of the prince, the veteran Coligny was intrusted with the virtual command of their forces. Henry, however, displayed such prudence, promptitude, and coolness in the field, as to show that he wanted nothing but experience to render him a great general. After the peace of 1570 a scheme was formed by the king, Charles IX., and his mother, Catherine de Medicis, to lull the protestants into a fatal security, and thus lure them on to their destruction. With this view a marriage was proposed between Henry of Navarre and the king's sister Margaret; and the young prince and his mother were invited to the French court. On the death of his mother, 9th June, 1572, Henry became king of Navarre. His marriage to the princess Margaret was celebrated with great splendour on the 17th of August, and was followed in one week by the massacre of St. Bartholomew. Henry's life was spared on condition of his making a profession of the Romish faith; but he was detained a prisoner, and placed under strict surveillance for about three years. His moral character was seriously injured by the corruption of manners which prevailed at this period at the French court; and, through the artful allurements of the queen-mother, he was led to indulge in these licentious practices which stained his future career, and grievously injured both his domestic comfort and his usefulness. In 1576 he made his escape from Paris, and took refuge in Alençon, where he abjured Romanism, and again assumed the leadership of the Huguenots.

A fierce and protracted struggle followed, in which Henry displayed great military talent, as well as indomitable courage. The brilliant successes of the protestant party induced Henry III. of France to conclude a peace with them, by which they were guaranteed liberty of conscience, and the public exercise of their religion; and the judgments against Coligny and other protestant leaders who had been put to death, were reversed. But the Romish party were so strongly dissatisfied with this treaty, that they formed the famous Catholic League for the defence of their faith; and so powerful did this confederacy become under the direction of the Guises, that the king was constrained in self-defence to become the head of the league, and in this character he renewed the war against the protestants. The contest was long and bloody. In October, 1587, Henry gained a splendid victory on the plains of Coutras in Guienne over the duke of Joyeuse, who fell in the battle. After the murder of the duke of Guise and his brother, the French king was compelled to seek a reconciliation with the protestants, and Henry joined him with his forces against their common enemy, the league. When the king was assassinated in August, 1589, he nominated Henry of Navarre his successor on the throne of France. But the Roman catholic party refused to recognize his authority, and the duke of Mayenne, whom the parliament of Paris had appointed lieutenant-general, supported the claims of the cardinal of Bourbon, and was assisted by Spain and Savoy. The duke attacked the protestants at Arques, 6th October, 1589, but was repulsed with the loss of a thousand men. Henry soon after received some reinforcements from England and Scotland, and on the 14th of March, 1590, encountered Mayenne at Ivry, and inflicted on him a bloody defeat. The leaguers left six thousand men on the battle-field, and all their artillery, baggage, and standards fell into the hands of the victors. Henry then resumed the siege of Paris; but after the inhabitants had undergone the most dreadful sufferings from famine, they were relieved by the duke of Parma. The strength of the league though diminished was still unbroken; but at last, in 1593, several of the leaders entered into negotiations with Henry. For the purpose of conciliating their favour, he made a public profession of the Romish faith at Denis on the 25th of July. Paris, Rouen, and other cities immediately opened their gates to him. The dukes of Guise and Mayenne made their submission, and the pope himself acknowledged Henry's claims, and gave him absolution; but it was not till 1598 that the whole of France submitted to his authority. In that year peace was concluded at Vervins with Philip II., and the mischievous interference of Spain in the affairs of France terminated. As soon as he was firmly seated on the throne, Henry set himself to provide a remedy for the evils which had so long distracted the kingdom. He issued, 13th April, 1598, the famous edict of Nantes, securing equal rights and privileges to his protestant subjects, and, with the assistance of his sagacious and virtuous minister Sully, he strenuously exerted himself to restore order and justice, to rectify the public finances, to promote industry and commerce, to encourage learning, and to repair the ravages which the protracted civil war had made on his dominions. He had formed a scheme for the maintenance of peace among the European states by the formation of a kind of federative republic, whose disputes should be decided by a senate of wise and disinterested judges. He had long cherished the project of reducing the overgrown power of the house of Austria, and had made immense preparations both by sea and land for this enterprise. But his plans were suddenly cut short by his death. Repeated attempts had been made upon his life by fanatical adherents of the league, and at last he was stabbed in his carriage by Ravaillac on the 14th of May, 1610, in the fifty-seventh year of his age, and the twenty-first of his reign. Henry IV. was undoubtedly the most popular monarch that ever sat on the throne of France. His many brilliant qualities, his warlike skill and courage, his vivacity, knowledge of the world, amiable disposition, simple, frank, and affable manners, and kindness to the poor, made him the idol of the French people, by whom his memory was long and fondly cherished. On the other hand, it must be admitted that his vices were neither few nor small; and that his licentious habits were productive of much misery to himself and injury to public morality; while his repeated changes of religion, combined with his immoral life, give too much reason to believe that he cared very little for any form of religious belief. Henry had no issue by his first queen. By his second, Marie de Medicis, he left three sons—the eldest of whom, Louis XIII., succeeded him—and three daughters. He left also a numerous illegitimate offspring. The memoirs of Henry the Great, as he is styled, are very numerous, and a collection of his letters has been published in six volumes, edited by Berger de Xivrey.—J. T.

EMPERORS OF GERMANY.

HENRY I., surnamed THE FOWLER, was the son of Otho, duke of Saxony and Thuringia, and was born in 876. He succeeded to the dukedom on the demise of his father in 912. During the lifetime of the latter, he had already earned a high reputation as a warrior in the Border wars; and subsequently to his assumption of the title, he had frequent opportunities of displaying his skill and bravery in the field by resisting the encroachments of Conrad I. On the death of Conrad in 918–19, Henry was elected to the imperial throne, in pursuance, it is alleged, of an express recommendation to that effect on the part of his predecessor in his last moments. The new prince had a difficult and perplexing part to play; for the internal state of his dominions was far from tranquil, and the frontiers were constantly violated by the Hungarians. By his combined tact, courage, and energy, however, Henry overcame all obstacles; the distempers of the empire were healed; and, after a series of triumphs, crowned by the famous victory of Keuschberg, near Merseburg, the power of the Magyars was so far paralyzed that no apprehensions were to be entertained for many years of any fresh troubles in that quarter. Henry died in 936.—W. C. H.

HENRY II., surnamed THE LAME, great-grandson of Henry I., and last emperor of the Saxon line, was born in 972. He was the son of Henry, duke of Bavaria, and succeeded his father as duke in 995. His cousin Otho III. undertaking an expedition into Italy, the duke of Bavaria accompanied him, and the emperor dying in the peninsula, Henry contrived, partly by force and partly by intrigue, to procure his own election. He was crowned at Frankfort-on-the-Maine in 1002. But Henry, though he had thus raised himself to power with comparative facility, found his new position by no means free from embarrassment and anxiety, for he was surrounded on all sides by formidable enemies and rivals. His own brothers stirred up insurrections against him in Germany, while the iron crown was assumed by Arduin, marquis of Ivrea. These and other movements of the same kind, though energetically repressed, were perpetually breaking out afresh. The emperor, however, with the aid of the holy see, which he sagaciously protected so far as his interests allowed, was ultimately successful in seating himself firmly in power, and in February, 1014, the pope crowned him at Rome. Henry II. died in 1024. His wife Cunegunda, with whom he is said to have lived for many years in a state of continence, spent her last days in the convent of Neuberg, and survived till 1038. Both were for the sanctity of their lives canonized.—W. C. H.

HENRY III., surnamed THE BLACK, born in 1017, succeeded Conrad the Salic in 1039. The first part of his reign was troubled by wars with the barbarian Poles and Bohemians. The latter he vanquished in 1042, and captured their king Vladislaus; and in the following year he restored to the throne of Hungary Peter, king of that country, who had been expelled by his subjects. Henry's intervention ultimately involved him in a war with Hungary, in which he was not successful; and he was compelled to recognize Andrew, Peter's opponent, as king of that country, and to give him his daughter in marriage. Meanwhile the affairs of Italy demanded the emperor's serious attention. There were three popes, Benedict IX., Sylvester III., and Gregory VI., at one time sharing the ecclesiastical revenues of Christendom between them. To put an end to this great scandal, the emperor assembled a council at Sutri, summoned to it the three pontiffs, and deposed Gregory, who obeyed the summons, as well as the other two, who remained at a distance. He then filled up the papacy by his chancellor, Sudger, a German and bishop of Bamberg, who assumed the name of Clement II. Henry had been twice married, first to Margaret, daughter of Canute of England, secondly to Agnes of Aquitaine, who subsequently became regent during the minority of Henry IV. The emperor and Agnes were crowned by the new pope on Christmas-day, 1046. So absolute was the authority which Henry assumed in the disposal of the papal throne, that he appointed four popes in succession—Clement II. in 1046, Damasus II. in 1048, Leo IX. in 1049, and Victor II. In 1048 the emperor had to repress a powerful confederation of nobles in the Low Countries. On this occasion he held a conference with Henry I.

king of France, with whom he cemented his alliance. A second outbreak in the same quarter, a few years later, led to such bitter and offensive complaints on the part of the French king against the emperor, that the latter challenged his abusive ally to single combat. The challenge was declined, and the French king took his departure in the night time. Henry died in 1056.—R. H.

HENRY IV., surnamed THE GREAT, notable for a singular blending of greatness and feebleness, and no less notable for the vicissitudes of his career, was born in 1050. He was the son of Henry III., and succeeded him in 1056, when only six years old. Henry's education was neglected; it fell into the hands of worldly and ambitious prelates. We cannot marvel then that, spite of his noble endowments, his youth was wild and licentious, and that after an early marriage he only plunged the deeper into debauchery. He was, however, at last roused to action, and found himself face to face with the indomitable Saxons, with the most daring and despotic of popes, Gregory VII., with selfish and rebellious feudatories, and with the rival emperor whom these feudatories had elected. To all his foes he opposed a resolute front; toward the pope alone was he guilty of a momentary weakness. If the popes raised up or favoured rival emperors, the emperors raised up or favoured rival popes. In this game, however, the popes were generally much more unscrupulous than the emperors. Urban II. and his successor Pascal II. pursued the same arrogant and inflexible policy as Gregory. More than once had Henry crushed his foes both in Italy and in Germany. At last papal influence and the counsel and assistance of the celebrated Countess Matilda, induced the emperor's eldest son Conrad to revolt against him. Conrad, who was exceedingly popular in the northern Italian towns, was crowned king of Italy. Henry treated him as a rebel and a traitor, and disinherited him. But this, and the nomination of two antipopes, were ineffectual weapons. A more terrible disaster was about to befall the unfortunate Henry. Another of his sons, Henry, was incited to assemble a council, and depose his father. The emperor tried the chance of his arms against his cruel and ungrateful son, and was defeated. Poor and forlorn, he wandered from city to city, scarcely finding bread enough to satisfy his hunger. In the extremity of distress, persecuted and forsaken, he died at Liége on the 7th August, 1106. He had magnanimity enough to pardon his son Henry's execrable deeds; he sent him his ring and sword as tokens of forgiveness. By a just retribution, that son, as Henry V., was to suffer more from the popes, and to make them suffer more, than his father. The enthusiasm excited by the crusades made men overlook both Henry IV.'s virtues and his wrongs. He was a great warrior, a great legislator, a friend of the poor and of liberty, a reformer; and let these atone for his mistakes as a politician and his errors as a man.—W. M–l.

HENRY V., the last and the worst of the Franconian line of emperors, was born in 1081. He became early in life a tool in the hands of the pope, and was used for the destruction of his father, Henry IV., whose eldest son Conrad had died after committing himself to a similar unnatural rebellion. Henry was in 1103 crowned king of the Romans, swearing upon the cross and the sacred lance of Constantine that he would never meddle with affairs of state during his father's life. But discontent and ambition were artfully fomented in the mind of the young king by emissaries from the Vatican. Pope Pascal absolved him from his oath, and insinuated that rebellion against an excommunicated sovereign was no crime. The son obeyed the insidious promptings, and in 1104 led an army of Saxons against his father, who was at Ratisbon. Having seized the treasures at Spire he engaged in no conflict, but early in the following year repaired unattended to Coblentz, and throwing himself at his father's feet implored pardon for his undutifulness. The emperor, deceived by this feigned repentance, consented to accompany his son to a diet assembled at Mentz, where they might make their reconciliation public. At this diet the imperial crown passed from the head of the father to that of the perfidious son.—(See HENRY IV.) Henry V. once upon the throne was little disposed to yield to the papacy in the great controversy of investitures. After engaging in a war with Poland in which he was unsuccessful, 1109, Henry turned to Italy, and at the head of thirty thousand men forced a humiliating treaty on Pope Pascal II. After this he was crowned by Pascal; and the two nominal chiefs of Christendom bound themselves to lasting friendship by a most solemn adjuration. The cardinals on the very first opportunity indignantly disavowed the treaty; but Pascal adhered to his promise. Henry, in order to strengthen himself by an alliance with England, had demanded in marriage Matilda, daughter of Henry I., when she was in her fifth year. She was betrothed to him in her eighth and married in her twelfth year; the emperor receiving a handsome dowry of £45,000. In 1116 the emperor was disturbed by the turbulence of his early abettors in treason, the Saxons, ever ready to oppose the Franconian dynasty. The rapid ascendancy of the house of Guelph proceeded in spite of Henry's efforts. He was again engaged in a quarrel with the pope; the object of dispute being the inheritance of the great Countess Matilda. Finding in Gelasius II. an uncompromising opponent, the emperor set up another pope with the title of Gregory VIII., who three years later was treated most unceremoniously by a vigorous rival, Pope Calixtus II. With Calixtus Henry negotiated; and at a diet of Worms in 1122 the long struggle concerning investitures was terminated by a concordat which gave the real power to Rome. An inglorious expedition against Louis le Gros of France is the sole remaining transaction worthy of record in this emperor's reign. Henry died at Utrecht of a painful and prolonged disorder on the 22nd of May, 1125. By Matilda, subsequently so celebrated as the mother of the first Plantagenet in England, he had one daughter, Christina, who married a king of Poland and made herself odious by her pride and passions.—R. H.

HENRY VI., surnamed THE CRUEL OR THE SEVERE, was the third emperor of the line of Hohenstaufen, and the son of Frederick Red Beard (Barbarossa). He was born in the year 1165, was elected king of the Romans in 1169, and succeeded his father in 1190. Henry's character does not seem to have been such as to entitle him either to love or respect. He was a bad husband, and a harsh, tyrannical ruler. In right of his wife, Constance of Suabia, toward whom and her family he is accused of having behaved with great barbarity, the emperor claimed the Two Sicilies; and shortly after his accession he led an army into the peninsula to assert his right against Tancred, an illegitimate brother of his consort. He did not meet, however, with much success; he laid siege to Naples, but failed to take it; and he was eventually obliged to relinquish for the time his Italian project and to return to Germany. There he experienced some slight consolation for his disappointment, and there an unexpected circumstance exposed the meanness of his nature. During his absence Richard Lion-Heart, or Cœur-de-Lion, having been shipwrecked in his homeward course on the Dalmatian coast, had been made prisoner by Leopold, duke of Austria, who handed him over for a pecuniary consideration to Henry. It is well known how the latter detained the king of England in a close and vexatious confinement, and how Richard owed his liberty to the remittance from his subjects of a large ransom. The money thus ignobly acquired enabled the emperor to prosecute afresh his schemes against the Sicilies; and on this occasion he encountered trifling opposition. Tancred was no more; Naples yielded to his arms; Sicily was awed into submission; and in October, 1194, the conqueror was crowned at Palermo. The reduction of Sicily itself, however, proved only partial; and the emperor, in order to bring that possession more completely under his sway, collected an army under the pretence of a desire to join the holy war, and invaded the island (1195–96). The tyrant, by his overbearing temper and inhuman conduct, soon estranged from him even his own supporters, and the more loyally-disposed Sicilians; and after a brief enjoyment of power, he died of poison administered, as some suspected, by his own wife, at Messina on the 28th December, 1597. He left a son Frederick, who ultimately (1220) became his successor.—W.C.H.

HENRY VII., or HENRY OF LUXEMBURG, son of Henry, count of Luxemburg, succeeded Albert as king of the Romans in 1308, being elected by the princes in preference to Charles, brother of Philip le Bel, whom the king of France wished them to accept. Henry, having exerted his best efforts to pacify the civil dissensions of Germany, set out for the peninsula in 1310 to place upon his head the iron crown and the imperial diadem, and to take advantage of the disgust excited among the Italians by the French domination. The emperor, who met with an enthusiastic reception from the Ghibeline faction, was crowned king of Italy at Milan and emperor of Germany at Rome. After this twofold ceremony he proceeded to enter into preparations on a vast scale for the conquest of the Two Sicilies and Genoa, if not of Venice herself, and for the

reduction of the German rebels to obedience, when he was poisoned during supper by a monk at Buonconvento, near Siena, 24th August, 1313.—W. C. H.

HENRY, Prince of Portugal, Duke of Viseu, was the third son of John I. by Philipina of Lancaster, the sister of our own Henry IV., and was born at Oporto in 1394. In the Portuguese expedition to Ceuta in 1417 he displayed the most brilliant valour, and was dubbed a knight in the mosque of the captured city. Devoted from his boyhood to mathematical and geographical studies, he heard from Moorish travellers such accounts of Africa as quickened his interest in the progress of discovery. In the province of Algarve, about three miles from Cape St. Vincent, stands the promontory known as Cape Sagres, exposed to the full force of winds and waves. Here Prince Henry elected to reside. He built himself a noble mansion, from which he commanded an uninterrupted view of the open sea; and then fortifying the place on the land side by defensive works, constructing docks and arsenals, and building one of the first observatories ever founded in Europe, he commenced in earnest the great task which has earned for his name so glorious a renown. Voyagers, chartographers, and men of science from every land, were invited by the prince to assist him in his studies, and to aid him in his enterprises. Expedition after expedition was sent out, and with such brilliant success that the whole western coast of Africa, as far to the north as Sierra Leone, was explored, and the Azores and the Cape de Verd islands were discovered. In 1442, one of his captains, named Galianez, brought him slaves and gold from Africa; and a trading company was established under his auspices at Lagos. Shipbuilding was improved, the use of the compass was extended, and the manner of ascertaining latitude and longitude by astronomical observations was determined. Prince Henry left the executive part of discovery to more practical hands, but he was the inspiration and support of all the daring and skilful navigators who raised the fame of Portugal so high. While his first thoughts were of discovery, his second were of rendering the lands thus discovered useful to the human race; and, with this view, seeds, plants, and domestic animals, were introduced by his captains into the countries they explored. In all his enterprises, Prince Henry received the cordial and active co-operation of his brother, the duke of Coimbra, who had travelled in the East, and brought with him to Portugal the narrative of Marco Polo's wanderings, which was not published until a century later. In 1437 Prince Henry conducted a warlike expedition against the Moors, its object being the conquest of Tangiers; but although he displayed his accustomed courage and skill, the enterprise was a failure. He held numerous offices and titles, the chief being that of grand-master of the order of Christ. The friend and protector of learning and the learned, he abandoned his own palace at Lisbon to the use of the university. In 1460 he ended a life that had been thus usefully and honourably spent. He is described as a tall, large-boned man, of a grave and dignified presence, and very sober of speech.—W. J. P.

HENRY, Prince of Wales, the eldest son of King James I. and Anne of Denmark, was born at Stirling on the 19th of February, 1594. His studies were directed by Adam Newton, a good scholar and strict tutor, who was sometimes the butt of the prince's precocious wit. In his ninth year, his father being then king of Great Britain, he was invested with the order of the garter; and in the following year, on the 4th of June, 1610, he was created Prince of Wales. His early tastes were in favour of military exercises, hunting, and hawking. Yet he neglected not more refined pursuits, for his collection of medals and coins was valued after his death at £3000. He was early allowed considerable liberty, and did not abuse it. The king having granted him St. James' palace for a residence, the prince's court there became so much more popular and brilliant than his father's, that the latter was piqued into saying—"Will he bury me alive?" Henry is said to have been very devout, and a great favourite with the puritans. His repugnance to marrying the infanta of Spain arose in great measure from his dislike to popery. Henry's friendship for Sir Walter Raleigh when in disgrace and captivity, redounds to the prince's credit. In the autumn of 1612 his health failed him, and an attack of fever came on. The Palsgrave Frederic (the unfortunate "winter king") had come to London to celebrate his nuptials with the Princess Elizabeth. Henry, spite of his bad health, was in a great match of tennis in his shirt in the month of October. On Sunday the 25th he was taken violently ill; and after twelve days' suffering, borne with piety and resignation, he died on the 6th of November, 1612. Rumours having spread that he was poisoned, a post-mortem examination was made, and no trace of poison discovered. In the state paper office will be found many documents concerning Prince Henry, not the least curious of which is one entitled "Accounts of Sir David Murray for Prince Henry's privy purse expenses," in the year ending Michaelmas, 1610.—(Wilson's *James I.*; *Aulicus Coquinariæ*; Jesse's *Stewarts*; *Calendar of State Papers*.)—R. H.

HENRY (Frederick Louis), Prince of Prussia, third son of Frederick William I., and younger brother of Frederick the Great, was born at Berlin in 1726. Whilst only in his seventeenth year he served as a colonel at the battle of Czaslau. His relations with his brother were always somewhat cold and restrained; but in 1752, when he married a princess of Hesse-Cassel, Frederick built him a palace at Berlin, and gave him the domains and castle of Rheinsberg. Henry possessed a profound knowledge of strategy, which was of brilliant service to his brother during the Seven Years' war. His crowning victory was the battle of Freyburg in 1762, in which the imperialist army was routed with a loss of eight thousand men and thirty cannon. At the end of the war, when Frederick was dining with his generals, he saluted Prince Henry as the only one of them who had never committed a single error. After passing some years in scholarly retirement at Rheinsberg, Henry went to Russia on a special mission to the Empress Catherine, over whom he acquired considerable influence. The idea of the partition of Poland is said to have been originated by him. He commanded an army in the war of 1778; and in 1784 he went as Prussian envoy to Versailles, where he met with a brilliant reception alike from the court and from the men of letters. After Frederick's death Henry was treated harshly by Frederick William II., so that he again sought the retirement of Rheinsberg. In 1795 he directed the negotiations which led to the peace of Basle. Frederick William III., on ascending the throne, wished him to take an active part in politics once more; but Henry was old, and preferred his leisure and his studies. He died at his favourite castle of Rheinsberg in 1802.—W. J. P.

HENRY of Blois, Bishop of Winchester, nephew of William Rufus and brother of King Stephen, is chiefly remembered at the present day as the author, or at least the founder, of the design for the church of the hospital of St. Cross, near Winchester, the supposed model for that style of architecture termed Gothic or pointed. Few particulars of his life are known. It has not even been ascertained where or when he was born. He died in 1177, having enjoyed the episcopal dignity for a very lengthened period. In the civil war between Stephen and Matilda, Henry of Blois at first attached himself to the latter. When the cause of the empress, however, seemed to be on the decline, he sagaciously changed sides, laid siege on the king's behalf to the fortress of Winchester, to which Matilda had been encouraged to retire, and burned a considerable portion of the castle and city. The wooden churches of those days fell an easy prey to the flames, and no fewer than twenty are said to have perished on this occasion. In 1144 Henry formed an ambitious plan for making his see archiepiscopal, and the sudden death of Pope Lucius II., who favoured his efforts, alone prevented him from achieving his purpose.—W. C. H.

HENRY of Huntingdon, flourished in the middle of the twelfth century. He was canon of Lincoln and archdeacon of Huntingdon. He visited Rome with Alexander, bishop of Lincoln. He wrote a "History of England to the death of Stephen," which Sir H. Savile published in 1596 in eight books. Four supplemental books contain miscellaneous matters. He also wrote on the "Contempt of the World" and other subjects. His poems are not without merit, and are partly in the style of Martial. Henry was credulous, and when not original is little to be trusted. The later portions of his history are the best, or those with the records of which he was a contemporary. Of his life little is known, and it is impossible to give a correct list of his works. His moral and religious pieces have been little read, but his "History" is a work which, with all its failings, is of real value to the student. In its earlier portions it contains a good deal from Bede and Geoffrey of Monmouth. A translation of this work into English by T. Forester, Esq., M.A., has been published by Mr. Bohn, with an instructive preface.—B. H. C.

HENRY, Matthew, born at Broadoak on the borders of

Flintshire and Shropshire, October 18, 1662. His father, the Rev. Philip Henry, had shortly before this been ejected from the living of Worthenbury. It is said that Matthew could read the Bible distinctly when three years old, and soon afterwards his father obtained for him a tutor, the Rev. William Turner, whose folio volume of Remarkable Providences was a great favourite with the pious readers of last century. Under this good man's care the young scholar soon became a proficient in Latin and Greek, and showed such an aptitude for learning, and such seriousness and solidity of character, that, had the times been favourable, he would have been allowed at once to prepare for the ministry. But as there was little prospect of liberty for nonconformists, he made up his mind to provide a second string for the bow by studying law, and spent at Gray's inn the years 1685–86. However, just at this period more lenient measures were adopted by the court, and, taking advantage of the indulgence, Matthew Henry resumed the cherished purpose of his youth, and was ordained a presbyterian minister at London in 1687. Immediately thereafter he was invited to Chester, where for five-and-twenty years he plied his assiduous and very successful ministry. The times were tranquil, and his own turn of mind was the reverse of polemical. Wearied with the ecclesiastical strifes and doctrinal debates of half a century, the more devout both of ministers and hearers inclined towards practical preaching; and with a calm, orderly structure of mind, Mr. Henry's preaching was more calculated to instruct and to edify, than to excite and arouse. But the aptitude which he possessed he improved to the utmost; and whilst he soon built up a congregation, numbering three hundred and fifty communicants, and consisting of the most exemplary and sober-minded citizens, his week evening lecture attracted numerous hearers belonging to the Church of England. For twenty successive years that lecture was limited to a single series. On a Thursday evening in October, 1692, he took for his text Genesis iii. 9, "Adam, where art thou?" and he proceeded with these "scriptural questions" until May, 1712, when the course concluded with Rev. xviii. 18, "What city is like unto this great city?" It must have been a happy pastorate. His father continued within an easy distance at Broadoak, for the first nine years after his son's settlement at Chester; and in this city, or quite near it, were the houses of his four married sisters. Although, after a union of only eighteen months, he lost his first wife, his subsequent marriage to Mary Warburton of Grange shed over the rest of his days the serene delights of an affectionate and well-ordered home. He enjoyed the love of his people and the respect of his fellow-citizens; and in his sacred calling he had sufficient occupation for all his powers, with the cheering consciousness that his work was successful. In 1696 he lost his father, and in the following year the son published that biography which still retains its place amongst the most delightful pictures of personal and domestic piety which these later times have yielded. This was followed by a few small publications from time to time, of which the most valuable were—"A discourse concerning Meekness," 1698; "The Communicant's Companion," 1704; "Directions for Daily Communion with God," 1712; and "The Pleasantness of a Religious Life," 1714. But the great work of Matthew Henry was his "Exposition of the Old and New Testament." Before that time there existed commentaries on scripture of various merit, the chief favourites being the Annotations of Matthew Poole, and those of certain divines of the Westminster Assembly. In the previous century, the admirable notes of Erasmus on the New Testament were widely diffused in the fine old English translation, and by royal edict had been affixed to the reading-desk in many a parish church. But there was still great need for an exposition more lively than that of Poole and the Assembly divines, and more warmly evangelical than the paraphrase of Erasmus, whilst equally adapted for every-day readers. The "Exposition" was a labour of love and went prosperously forward. A year and nine months brought him to the close of his first volume. Equably and earnestly the work advanced, until, on the 17th of April, 1714, he announces the completion of the Acts, and therewith the readiness for the press of the fifth folio volume. Two months afterwards death arrested his industrious pen, and for the Epistles and Revelations we are indebted to Dr. John Evans, Henry's biographer William Tong, and others, who have done their best to complete the original plan.

Taken all in all, no Englishman has ever entered on that great enterprise, a systematic exposition of the word of God, with advantages equal to Matthew Henry. Not but that some have been superior linguists, and others may have been better acquainted with the labours of their learned predecessors; but in the great qualification of intimate and affectionate insight into the sacred text, and in the other great qualification of making its meaning arresting and memorable, Matthew Henry excelleth them all. All his stores of reading arranged themselves around this centre; every fact in history, every poetic fable, every classical quotation hooked on to its sacred parallel; and, that which was of more importance still, God's word dwelt in him so richly as to be its own interpreter. And whilst, in answer to the author's prayer that it might contain "nothing flat or foolish, frivolous or foreign," all is "clear, and pertinent, and affecting," the reader feels that he is in the true Interpreter's House," where nothing is purposely misrepresented, and where, as under a solar microscope, many a hidden wonder is brought out in divine and self-commending beauty.

In 1712 Mr. Henry accepted an invitation to become pastor of the congregation at Hackney, which was first formed under the ministry of Dr. Bates. In this new sphere he commenced his labours on the 18th of May, "beginning the world anew," and expounding in the morning the first chapter of Genesis, in the afternoon the first chapter of Matthew. His affections, however, still clung to Chester, and it was returning from this endeared scene of his best and happiest years that, at Nantwich, he was seized with apoplexy, and died there June 22, 1714. His remains were deposited in Trinity church, Chester.—J. H.

HENRY, Patrick, an American politician and orator, was born in Hanover county, Virginia, the son of a planter, on the 29th of May, 1736. As a boy he gave few indications of future eminence, neglecting his books and spending his time chiefly in field sports. He tried storekeeping and farming with equal want of success, and the only trait worth recording of his early, aimless, and "loafing" life is, that he thoroughly studied and enjoyed Livy—in an English translation. Going to the bar, he made an unexpected hit by his success in what was called the "parsons' cause," 1st December, 1763, which really turned upon the question whether the home government could render of no effect an act of the Virginian legislature. The language used by him was new in the colonies, and produced the utmost excitement in the audience; the jury giving what was virtually a verdict for Henry's clients. The young and obscure lawyer became now not only a popular politician, but the leading member of the Virginian bar. In 1765 he was elected a member of the Virginian legislature; his voice was the loudest to assert colonial rights, and to stimulate Virginia to arm and fight for independence. After the declaration of independence he was elected governor of the state of Virginia, and commander-in-chief of its forces. He was a member of the state convention of Virginia, which was assembled to consider the constitution proposed for the states, and in its discussions he was the organ of the most advanced democratic views. He was offered by Washington and Adams various high official posts, all of which he declined. He died in 1799.—F. E.

HENRY, Robert, D.D., a well-known historian, was born at St. Ninians in Stirlingshire in 1718. He first went to the village school, then to Stirling grammar-school, and afterwards to Edinburgh university. His first appointment was to the grammar-school at Annan. In 1746 he was licensed to preach, and in 1748 became minister at Carlisle. In 1760 he became pastor at Berwick, and in 1768 minister of the New Greyfriars church in Edinburgh, which he exchanged for the Old church in 1776. In 1770 the university of Edinburgh made him D.D., and in 1774 he was moderator of the general assembly. He left his books to the magistrates of Linlithgow, to found a public library there. He died November 24, 1790. In 1781 his literary attainments procured for him a pension of £100 per annum from the crown. As an author his reputation rests upon a single work, and one which he did not live to finish, the "History of Great Britain written on a new Plan." The idea of writing a history which should exhibit the growth of the nation, its inner life as well as its political one, appears to have been first conceived by Dr. Henry during his residence at Berwick. The plan was an original one, and it required no common courage and resources to carry it into execution. Three years after reaching Edinburgh, or in 1771, Dr. Henry published the first volume of his history in quarto. In 1774 he published a second; in 1777 the third; in 1781 the fourth; and the fifth in 1785. In these volumes he brought down the history to the commence-

ment of the reign of Henry VII. Before his death he wrote the greater part of another volume, as far as the accession of Edward VI., and this volume was published in 1793 by Mr. Malcolm Laing, who completed it and contributed an appendix. The earlier portions of the work were severely criticised, especially by Gilbert Stuart, who in many of his strictures was unjustly acrimonious. The "History" was well received by the public, and it has been several times reprinted in twelve octavo volumes. Dr. Henry was the translator of Goguet's Origin of Laws, Arts, and Sciences, 1775.—B. H. C.

HENRY THE MINSTREL. See HARRY, BLIND.

HENRYSOUN, ROBERT, an old Scottish poet who flourished during the fifteenth century. Scarcely anything is known of the life of this delightful writer except the fact that he was chief schoolmaster of Dunfermline; probably the preceptor of youth in the Benedictine convent of that place. He appears to have been born during the reign of James II., and to have lived to an advanced age. The principal work of Henrysoun is the "Testament of Creseide," intended to complete Chaucer's poem of Troilus and Creseide, and to remedy its defects as a story. His poems entitled "The Abbey Walk;" "The Praise of Age;" and "The Reasoning between Death and Men," are pervaded by a fine moral strain, and a tone of solemn and impressive thought. "Robene and Makyne," one of the most beautiful of Henrysoun's productions, is the earliest specimen of pastoral poetry in the Scottish language. He wrote also a series of fables. Henrysoun excelled in power and vividness of description, in pathos and sweetness, and in the variety and beauty of his pictures of natural scenery, as well as in quiet and playful humour, and in fine natural taste. The "Creseide" and "Robene and Makyne" have been published by the Bannatyne Club; and the "Moral Fables" by the Maitland Club.—J. T.

* HENSEL, WILHELM, German historical and portrait-painter, was born July 6, 1794, at Trebbin in Prussia; went to Berlin at the age of sixteen, studied as an engineer, and served in the army from 1813 to 1815. Whilst at Paris he availed himself of the opportunity of renewing his art studies; and on the return of peace, resolved to devote himself to painting as a profession, having first given vent to his patriotic feelings in a volume of poetry, published in conjunction with W. Müller. In 1825 he went to Italy. The work by which Hensel acquired position as a historical painter was "Christ before Pilate," and that and subsequent works placed him among the foremost painters of the Prussian capital. Herr Hensel has held for some years the rank of court-painter; is a knight of the red eagle; and professor in the Berlin Academy. He is perhaps most widely known by his numerous portraits.—J. T–e.

HEPBURN, JAMES, fourth earl of Bothwell, who was born about 1536, was a villain of the deepest dye. He inherited immense family estates, including Hermitage castle, Liddesdale, Bothwell, and other ancient possessions of the Douglases; but they were greatly embarrassed, and he was ready to adopt the most desperate enterprises to repair his dilapidated fortunes. Though a professed adherent of the protestant party, he joined the queen-regent against the Congregation and did her good service. He waited on Queen Mary in France and was received with favour; but after her return to Scotland, he suffered temporary imprisonment for his share in a conspiracy to seize the queen's person, and to take violent possession of the government. He had subsequently to leave the kingdom for an attempt to assassinate the earl of Moray. When the queen and her brother quarreled in consequence of her marriage with Darnley, Bothwell, the "enemy of all honest men," as he was termed, was recalled and received into favour. He was shortly after appointed warden of the marches, restored to his hereditary office of lord high-admiral, and enriched with extensive grants of crown land. His influence at court speedily became paramount; and all favours and preferments passed through his hands. In the autumn of 1566 he was sent to suppress some disturbances in Liddesdale, and was severely wounded. Mary, rode from Jedburgh to Hermitage castle to pay him a visit, and it is supposed that Bothwell's plot for the murder of Darnley had its origin about this time. It is certain that, in December following, the "band" for the destruction of the king was signed by Bothwell and his associates. This flagitious plot was carried into effect on the 9th February, 1567.—(See DARNLEY.) Public rumour immediately pointed to Bothwell as the murderer of the ill-fated prince, and he was denounced by name in public placards; but he continued as much as ever in favour with the queen, and was for some time the only one of her nobles who had access to her presence. She conferred upon him, with other marks of her confidence, the command of Edinburgh castle. His mock trial for the murder of Darnley, and acquittal; his obtaining from the leading nobility a bond, recommending him as a suitable husband for the queen; his collusive seizure of her person; his divorce from his countess, Lady Jean Gordon; his elevation to the rank of duke of Orkney and Shetland; his marriage to Mary, followed by coarse and brutal treatment of the ill-fated princess; the confederacy of the nobles against this bold bad man; his flight to Dunbar; his march to Carberry hill to meet the confederate barons; and his final separation there from the queen —succeeded each other with startling rapidity. After skulking about for some time, he fled to Orkney and turned pirate. Kirkaldy of Grange pursued him with three armed ships, but he escaped to the coast of Norway, where he was seized for piracy and cast into a dungeon, first at Malmoe, and afterwards in the fortress of Draghsolm on the northern coast of Zealand, where he died 14th April, 1578. At an early period of his imprisonment Bothwell wrote a narrative of his adventures, which has been published by the Bannatyne Club, and is throughout a tissue of gross falsehoods.—J. T.

HEPHÆSTION, the son of Amyntor of Pella, a fellow-townsman and favourite of Alexander the Great. The first we hear of him is that he was with Alexander at Troy; afterwards (332 B.C.) he commanded the fleet which accompanied the army along the Phœnician coast. In 331 B.C. he served as one of the seven officers who formed the royal body-guard, and was wounded at the battle of Arbela. In the ensuing year he was promoted to the command, conjointly with Clitus, of a select troop of cavalry. After this he served with much distinction in Bactria, Sogdiana, and especially in India. He commanded the main body of the army, either singly or with Craterus, on its march through Gedrosia; and, on his arrival at Susa, was rewarded with a golden crown and the hand of Drypetis, the daughter of Darius, and sister of Alexander's wife Statira. From Susa he accompanied Alexander to Ecbatana, where he died of a fever (325 B.C.). A general mourning was ordered for him, and his remains, which were removed to Babylon, were deposited on a funeral pile, and a monument was erected to him which is said to have cost ten thousand talents.—E. L–n.

HEPHÆSTION, a Greek grammarian, called by Suidas "a grammarian of Alexandria," flourished about 150. The only work of his which has come down to us is "The Manual of Metres," which is valuable not only as forming the basis of all that has been since written concerning Greek metre, but as containing quotations from a great many Greek authors, and especially from the poets. The best edition of his "Encheiridion" is that of Dr. Gaisford, 1855.—E. L–n.

HERACLEON, a heretic, promulgated the doctrines of Valentinus the Egyptian, who settled in Rome during the pontificate of Hyginus in 140. He wrote commentaries on the Gospels of St. Matthew and St. Luke, and one on St. John is quoted by Origen. Joh. Ernest Grabe has reproduced these in his Spicilegium; and a full account will be found of his principal doctrines in the Dissert. de Heresi Valentinianâ of Joan. Franc. Buddæus, Hal., 1702, 8vo.—E. L–n.

HERACLITUS, the son of Blyson of Ephesus, flourished about 510 B.C. He was a philosopher of what is known as "the Ionian school," although his tenets differed in many respects from theirs. During his youth he devoted himself to study and travel, and upon his return to his native city was offered the chief magistracy. This, however, he declined, on account of the immorality of the citizens, and retired instead to a neighbouring mountain, where he led an ascetic life, and subsisted on the produce of the earth. It is said that Darius invited him to his court, but he refused the invitation in a rude and insulting letter. The style of his writings was so abstruse that he was designated the "Obscure," and his doctrines were set forth by him in a recondite philosophical work, περὶ φύσεως, which, however, has not come down to us, a few fragments of it being all that remain. He deposited his compositions in the temple of Diana for the use of the learned; and Zeno, Hippocrates, and Plato incorporated certain portions of his tenets into their own systems. He believed in fire as the all-creating, all-sustaining principle of the universe. Heraclitus died—as we are told by Diogenes Laërtius—in his native city, at the age of sixty.—E. L–n.

HERACLIUS, Emperor of the East, was born about 575. Not much is known of his early life, but his father Heraclius, exarch of Africa, sent him from Carthage to Constantinople at the head of a fleet intended to excite a revolution and depose the wretched Phocas, who then disgraced the throne. The sudden appearance of this fleet was the signal for insurrection. Phocas made a feeble resistance, was taken prisoner, and put to death with cruelty and ignominy. The general voice of the people, nobles, and clergy, nominated Heraclius to the imperial dignity, which after some hesitation he accepted. "His coronation was accompanied by that of his wife Eudoxia, and their posterity to the fourth generation continued to reign over the empire of the East." Heraclius soon found himself in trouble, for Chosroes, the Persian monarch, declared him a usurper, and invaded and wasted the fairest provinces of the empire. To aggravate his distress, Heraclius beheld Europe, from the confines of Istria to the long wall of Thrace, oppressed by the Avars. Famine invaded Constantinople, and the emperor resolved to retire to Africa. This resolution was abandoned. Heraclius was persuaded to confer with the leader of the Avars, who treacherously endeavoured to capture him, and pursued him to the very walls of Constantinople. They plundered the suburbs and carried away two hundred and seventy thousand captives. The Persian general offered to conduct an embassy to Chosroes, who rejected it with scorn, flayed alive the imprudent general, and cast the ambassadors into prison. He, nevertheless, eventually renounced the conquest of Constantinople on condition of receiving annually a large tribute. The time given him to obtain it Heraclius devoted to preparations for exploits by which he retrieved his fortunes, and won the reputation of a hero. Money was collected, soldiers were levied, and the Avars were propitiated with two hundred thousand pieces of gold. To attack the Persians must have been fatal, and to march through Asia Minor almost impossible. Heraclius therefore boldly embarked his troops and landed them on the confines of Syria and Cilicia. After a successful campaign he returned to Constantinople on affairs of state, but resumed the conflict in the spring. In his third campaign he encountered greater obstacles, but made new conquests. Constantinople was besieged in his absence by the Avars and the Persians; but its inhabitants fought like heroes, and their foes were routed. In 627 Heraclius defeated the concentrated forces of the Persians, took Nineveh, marched on Ctesiphon, and Chosroes became a fugitive, and ended his days of starvation in a prison through the treachery of Siroes his son. In 628 peace was concluded, and Heraclius returned to Constantinople. In 629 he made a pilgrimage to restore to Jerusalem the true cross, which had been recovered from the Persians. His zeal induced him to expel the Jews from Jerusalem, and to embroil himself in theological discussions. After his Persian exploits he returned to his former apathy, and passed several years in the East. In 634 we find him shrinking from the Saracens, then invading for the first time the Roman empire in Syria. Heraclius hastened to Constantinople, and left his generals behind to suffer defeat from the followers of Mohammed, and to lose four thousand men in the plains of Gaza in their first battle, February 4, 634. He allowed his empire to fall to pieces while he was taken up with doctrinal disputes; in 639 he issued his famous "Ecthesis," or profession of faith. By his first wife he left a son, Heraclius; and by his second, who was also his niece, he left another, Heracleonas, both of whom succeeded him. He died March 11, 641.—B. H. C.

HERALDUS, Desiderius, or more properly Didier Herault, a learned French protestant, was born about 1575, or, according to Messrs. Haag, about 1579. He obtained the Greek professorship at Sedan, and at the age of twenty published two books of critical observations. Taking part in theological disputes he had to leave his professorship, after which he went to Paris, and set up as a parliamentary advocate. His success was great, but he got into a miserable controversy with Salmasius, which was only ended by his death in 1649. Besides original works on law and other matters, Heraldus published valuable editions of works by Arnobius, Tertullian, Min. Felix, &c. He was a good scholar, an able lawyer, and an excellent critic.—B. H. C.

* HERAPATH, William, one of the most distinguished analytical chemists of the present age, and inventor of the magnetic balance, and the blowpipe named after him. He was born at Bristol, May 26, 1796, and is the son of the late William Herapath, who for many years carried on an extensive business as maltster and brewer in that city. At a very early age young Herapath showed a peculiar predilection for the mechanical arts, by taking clocks to pieces, making model water-mills, &c. When only fourteen years old, he began the study of chemistry and electricity; and as it was difficult at that time to obtain chemical apparatus in Bristol, he constructed all the apparatus he required; and he continues to make even to the present day his analytical balances, which he renders accurate to the two-millionth part of the load. He left school at sixteen; and entered the Bristol City Bank, where he remained three years, still pursuing his scientific studies. In the following year (1816) the sole management of his father's business devolved upon him. In the year 1819 he was solicited to determine the relative values of gases made from oil and coal. His experiments were made publicly, and he afterwards gave evidence in both houses of parliament on the subject. Herapath had always had a taste for anatomy, and in 1828 he joined Mr. Henry Clark, a lecturer on that science, and together they founded the Bristol medical school, still the only institution of the kind for the south and west of England and Wales; and he has filled the professor's chair for the three subdivisions of that science up to the year 1861. To the labours and accurate analyses of Herapath, society is indebted for the true administration of justice in numerous and remarkable poisoning cases; for he was the first man who caused exhumation in England, for the purpose of examining human bodies for the discovery of poison. The first case occurred in 1833. Herapath took the viscera from the churchyard to his laboratory, and, in the presence of the mayor and the public, extracted arsenic from them. Herapath was the first to separate strychnia and prussic acid from the livers of dead bodies. Herapath was by ballot, in 1831, elected chairman of the Maltsters' Association of the United Kingdom, and the maltsters of Bristol shortly afterwards presented him with a handsome service of plate. In the same year, on the occasion of the Bristol riots, he was appointed under-sheriff, and speedily adopted such measures as gave protection to the citizens. So great had become the demand for his services as an analyst, that in 1834 he retired from trade and adopted chemistry as a profession. In 1836 he was chosen a magistrate of Bristol, and numerous honorary appointments have been conferred on him by his fellow-citizens. Herapath has contributed largely to various scientific publications; and he is a member of many learned and scientific associations.—W. H. P. G.

HÉRAULT de Séchelles, Marie Jean, born at Paris in 1760. He had already obtained a high place in the legal profession, and enjoyed the favour of the court when the Revolution broke out. He at once sided with the popular party, distinguished himself at the taking of the Bastile, and in 1791 Paris sent him to the assembly. At his suggestion the country was declared in danger. When the convention was threatened in 1792, Hérault was its president, and marched out at the head of its members to confront Henriot's cannoniers. His courage and his eloquence, however, were unavailing. In three days and nights he prepared the draft of the constitution; and in 1793 he presided at the inauguration of the republic. Robespierre disliked him, and resolved upon his ruin. In March, 1794, he was arrested on the charge of having assisted in shielding a *suspect*, and was sent to the prison of the Luxembourg. Brought before the revolutionary tribunal at the same time as Danton and his friends, he shared their condemnation. On 5th April, 1794, the day of his execution, as he bent his face towards Danton's for a last embrace, the executioner thrust them violently apart. Danton said to the man—"What! you can be more terrible than death itself? For all that, you cannot hinder our heads from meeting in yonder basket!" Hérault smiled sadly, saluted the people and the statue of liberty, and died. He was but thirty-four. He loved literature, and his writings were numerous.—W. J. P.

HERBART, Johann Friedrich, one of the most notable names in German philosophy, was born at Oldenburg on the 4th May, 1776. He was the son of a lawyer, and the father wished him to adopt his own profession, to which, however, John Frederick had an invincible repugnance, so strongly manifested that the scheme was abandoned. It is said that as early as his twelfth year the boy pondered on abstruse subjects; this is not uncommon in thoughtful children. Yet there are few, however thoughtful, who, like the boy Herbart, would have found pleasure in intercourse with the writings of Kant, and

of Wolf the continuator and expositor of Leibnitz. Herbart received his first education at the schools of his native town. In 1794 he went to the university of Jena, and not merely profited from Fichte's public teachings, but was admitted to his friendship. But inclined, perhaps somewhat prematurely, to independent inquiry, he both rejected Fichte's doctrines, and wrote a critical examination of Schelling's first two works, which he showed to Fichte. As tutor in a family Herbart went to Berne in 1799. This situation allowed him leisure to pursue his favourite studies. He devoted much of his time to ancient philosophy, to mathematics, and to the physical sciences. An acquaintance with Pestalozzi kindled his interest in the subject—so much talked of, so little understood—to which that noble soul consecrated a sagacity no less remarkable than his benevolence. Chiefly following Pestalozzian theories, some of Herbart's most useful and important productions treat of what the Germans call pædagogik instruction, in its widest and directest sense; and in all his conceptions and strivings pædagogik held a foremost place. In 1800 Herbart left Berne for Germany. After a short residence at Bremen he settled in 1802 at Göttingen, where, by his lectures and his writings, he speedily became known as one of Germany's numberless philosophical prophets. The year 1809 summoned him to the professorship of philosophy at the university of Königsberg, on which Kant had conferred so much lustre. Of an active and resolute nature, Herbart, besides working vigorously as professor and as author, established a seminary in his own house as a means of accomplishing his favourite pædagogikal plans. A professorship at Göttingen, which was offered to Herbart in 1833, he was mainly induced to accept by the superior centrality of Göttingen as compared with Königsberg. Those foolish and despotic measures which had such a disastrous effect on the university of Göttingen, robbing it of its brightest ornaments, seriously troubled both Herbart's mind and his sphere of influence, and perhaps shortened his days. He died on the 14th August, 1841. Not very long ago his complete works in twelve volumes were published by Hartenstein, who also wrote his biography. The system of Herbart may be described as an able but unsuccessful attempt to reconcile idealism and realism, and is partly a reduction to absurdity, and partly a serious development of Kant's and Fichte's notions in order to overthrow, not only what they, but what their successors had taught. Herbart, by insisting on a variety of principles and a variety of methods, was eminently unphilosophical; and it is in his incidental speculations and illustrations, and not in his cardinal idea, that his renown and empire are alone justified.—W. M–l.

HERBELOT, Barthelemy d', the orientalist, was born at Paris, December 4, 1625, and studied at the university of Paris. Having a remarkable faculty for languages, he acquired the Hebrew, Chaldee, Arabic, Syriac, Turkish, and Persian. To perfect himself in these he went to Italy and made the acquaintance of several distinguished orientals. Cardinal Grimaldi he accompanied into Italy in 1656, and was sent by him to Christina of Sweden, who greatly admired his oriental learning. On returning to France he got a pension of 1500 livres, but when Fouquet was disgraced he lost it; however, he was made oriental secretary and interpreter. D'Herbelot went again to Italy. When at Leghorn he was introduced to Ferdinand, grand-duke of Tuscany, who was so much taken with his conversation that he exacted from him a promise to visit Florence. Thither he accordingly went, and was received by the secretary of state, and magnificently lodged. A great library was then for sale in Florence; Ferdinand begged his guest to go and see it, and select the oriental manuscripts which might be worth purchasing. The grand-duke paid for them, and made a present of them to the fortunate scholar. The minister Colbert sent very earnest entreaties and flattering promises to bring him back to France, to which he returned, and had repeated audience with Louis XIV., who restored his pension of 1500 livres. His leisure was devoted to his great "Bibliotheque Orientale," which he had commenced in Italy, and which he designed to make a complete storehouse of Eastern learning. D'Herbelot commenced his work in Arabic, and Colbert resolved that it should be printed at the Louvre with types cast for the purpose; but this plan was abandoned, and the book was written in French. The author was not able to use all his materials, and therefore compiled an "Anthology," which contained curious items in the history of the Turks, Arabs, and Persians, but which it seems has not been published. Cousin and Galand say that he completed a dictionary in Turkish, Persian, Arabic, and Latin. He also composed other works. His "Bibliotheque" was not published till after his death, when it appeared with a dedication to the king by D'Herbelot's brother. The "Bibliotheque" is a valuable and remarkable compilation, but often defective and erroneous. Before his death in December, 1695, D'Herbelot was appointed royal professor of Syriac.—B. H. C.

HERBERT, Edward, Lord Cherbury, the father of the English deists, was born of an ancient and noble family at Montgomery castle in Wales in 1581. At fourteen he was entered as a gentleman commoner at University college, Oxford; and at fifteen he married an heiress, his cousin Mary, daughter of Sir William Herbert of St. Gillian, heir of the earl of Pembroke. Endowed with superior gifts both of body and mind, he addicted himself with equal ardour to study and to martial exercises, and was early distinguished for his high mental and corporeal accomplishments. In 1600 he was presented to Queen Elizabeth who greatly admired him. James I. made him a knight of the bath, and appointed him sheriff of Montgomeryshire. But tiring at last of a country life, he repaired in 1608 to Paris, where he was honourably received by Henry IV., and made the acquaintance of many of the scholars and philosophers of France. Thirsting for martial adventures, he served as a volunteer, in 1609, in the English contingent which was sent to aid the prince of Orange in the siege of Juliers; and during the siege he distinguished himself by several acts of romantic valour. In 1614 he took part in another campaign in the Netherlands; made a visit to Rome, where he narrowly escaped being thrown into the inquisition for an act of disrespect to the pope; and on his passage through Turin, was intrusted with a commission by the duke of Savoy to conduct into his dominions four thousand protestants out of France. In 1616 he was sent by James I. as his ambassador to Paris, with special instructions to negotiate with Louis XIII. for the relief of the persecuted French protestants—an embassy which he fulfilled with a splendour and ability that did honour to his king and country. Ere long he was recalled on account of a personal quarrel into which he had fallen with De Luynes, principal instigator of the severities against the protestants. He was again sent back to France in 1621 after the death of De Luynes. In 1624 he published at Paris his famous work, "De Veritate;" and returning to England was made baron of Castle Island in Ireland. In 1631 he was made baron of Cherbury by Charles I., with whom he at first sided in the troubles which ensued between him and the parliament. He followed Charles to York; but appears to have abandoned the royal cause in the same year—a desertion which was avenged by the indignant cavaliers by the destruction of Montgomery castle. The infirmities of age prevented him from taking any further active part in the conflict; and after another visit to Paris in 1647, he died in London on 20th August, 1648, and was buried in the church of St. Giles'-in-the-Fields. His writings were not numerous, but they attained great celebrity. In 1630 he published his "Expeditio Buckinghami Ducis in Ream insulam;" and in 1649 came out his "History of the Life and Reign of Henry VIII.," which has been thought worthy of a place beside Bacon's history of the preceding reign of Henry VII. But he is much more eminent as a philosopher than a historian. "His lordship," as Leland observes in his view of the deistical writers, "seems to have been one of the first that formed deism into a system, and asserted the sufficiency, universality, and absolute perfection of natural religion, with a view to discard all extraordinary revelation as useless and needless." The "De Veritate" was republished in London in 1645, with two important additional tracts, "De Causis Terrorum" and "De Religione Laici." The former of these was afterwards expanded into a separate work, "De Religione Gentilium, errorumque apud eos causis," which appeared as a posthumous work in 1663. His aim in all these writings was to substitute what he calls the universal religion in the room of christianity, to expound its articles, and to demonstrate its sufficiency for the use of man. His writings drew forth replies from his friend Gassendi, from Richard Baxter, from Locke, from Whitly, and from Halyburton.—P. L.

HERBERT, George, poet and divine, was born on the 3rd of April, 1593, at the castle of Montgomery, the ancestral seat of the ancient family to which he belonged, being the fifth of ten children. In his fourth year he lost his father, and was

thus committed to the care and tenderness of a mother eminent for wisdom and piety. A worthy chaplain aided her in the education of George till he had attained his twelfth year, when he was sent to Westminster school, where, in the words of Walton, "the beauties of his pretty behaviour and wit shined and became so eminent and lovely in that his innocent age, that he seemed to be marked out for piety." Obtaining a king's scholarship, he passed in his fifteenth year to Trinity college, Cambridge. In 1611 he took his degree of bachelor, and in 1615 that of master of arts, being also made major fellow of his college; and so great was his reputation for learning, that in 1619 he was elected to the distinguished position of public orator of the university. James I. had presented his Basilikon Doron to the university, and the official acknowledgment of the orator in Latin was so scholarly and elegant, that the king asked leave of the earl of Pembroke, his relative, "that he might love him too, for he took him to be the jewel of that university." He grew in favour with the king, associated with Bacon and other distinguished men, applied himself to the study of French, Italian, and Spanish, in which he became a great proficient, with the hope of attaining the post of secretary of state; and received from the king a sinecure worth £120 a year. With the death of James, in 1625, died his hopes of court advancement, and the mind of Herbert reverted to the happier and holier instincts which were native to it. Returning to the solitude of a friend's dwelling in Kent, he gave himself up to study and serious meditation, and "had many conflicts with himself whether he should return to the painted pleasures of a court life or betake himself to a study of divinity and enter into sacred orders." The conflict was neither short nor light; but his mind once resolved, the resolution was not to be shaken. Notwithstanding the remonstrance of a friend, and entirely in accordance with the wish of his mother, he was ordained, and shortly after made prebend of Layton Ecclesia in Huntingdonshire. His first care was to re-edify the ruined church, which, at a large cost to himself and his friends, he made beautiful and commodious; but his health becoming impaired, he went for a time first to Woodford in Essex, and afterwards to Wiltshire, and after some time married Jane, the eldest daughter of his friend Mr. Charles Danvers. The young people had never met till three days before the marriage, but they were deeply impressed each with the other's worth by reputation, and loved at first sight. Never was a union so quickly accomplished more happy in its results. Three months after, Herbert was promoted to the parish of Bremerton. "When at his induction," says Izaak Walton, "he was shut into Bremerton church, being left there alone to toll the bell, he staid so much longer than an ordinary time, that his friend Mr. Woodnot looked in at the church window and saw him lie prostrate on the ground before the altar; at which time and place, as he after told Mr. Woodnot, he set some rules to himself for the future management of his life, and then and there made a vow to labour to keep them." What these rules were, and how well he kept that vow, the residue of his life beautifully illustrates. Holy, humble, and unwearied in all the ministrations of his office, he was a perfect model of a pastor—such, indeed, as he has described in that exquisite work "The Country Parson." And so he continued, with feeble health and an unrelaxing spirit, to do his master's work till he was called away, in his thirty-ninth year (1632). But it is as a christian poet that the name of George Herbert will ever be venerated. "The Temple, and other poems," establish his reputation and secure him an enduring fame. They are redolent with the spirit of holiness, replete with beautiful thoughts, and expressed in language which, though quaint and prim, is simple, manly, and dignified. True, his verse is often overladen with conceits of imagery, a fault not uncommon in his day; but this and other minor defects will never prevent his being a favourite with a large class of readers. Many editions of his works have been published.—J. F. W.

* HERBERT, John Rogers, R.A., was born at Maldon, Essex, in 1810; studied in the Royal Academy; and for a while practised portrait-painting. He first attracted public notice by his pictures from the social life and history of Venice, some of which became, through the medium of the engraver, exceedingly popular. But about 1840 he went over to the Romish church, and his views as to the true scope and purpose of art underwent a marked change. Mr. Herbert has since, with the exception of the completion of some earlier commissions, confined himself in the main to scriptural subjects, or such religious themes as admit of being treated in accordance with the conventions of his church. In character and intent, therefore, though not exactly in technical modes of expression, Mr. Herbert may be regarded as the principal English representative of the great German school of religious painters, at the head of which are Cornelius and Overbeck. For some years past Mr. Herbert has almost wholly devoted his energies to the important task assigned to him of painting in fresco, on the walls of the peers' robing rooms in the house of lords, nine large pictures of subjects from the scriptures. Mr. Herbert was elected A.R.A. in 1841, and R.A. in 1846.—J. T–e.

HERBERT, Mary. See Sidney.

* HERBERT, Sidney, Lord Herbert of Lea, Right Honourable, secretary of state for the war department, son of the eleventh earl of Pembroke by his second wife, daughter of the Count Woronzow, was born at Richmond in 1810. Educated at Harrow and at Oriel college, Oxford (where in 1831 he took a fourth in classics), Mr. Herbert entered the house of commons in 1832, and in the conservative interest, as member for South Wilts, which he continued to represent until his elevation to the peerage. His official career began in 1835 as under-secretary to the board of control in Sir Robert Peel's first ministry. Active in his opposition to the Melbourne ministry in its last years, he was appointed secretary of the admiralty in Sir Robert Peel's ministry of 1841. In February, 1845, he became secretary-at-war, and throwing in his political fortunes with his chief, disappeared from official life after the repeal of the corn laws. In the interval he distinguished himself by various philanthropic efforts for the amelioration of the condition of the poor, notably of the distressed needlewomen, in which latter instance he was powerfully aided by his wife (daughter of Major-general Ashe á Court, Amington Hall, Warwickshire, and niece of the first Lord Heytesbury), whom he married in 1846. On the formation of Lord Aberdeen's coalition ministry, he returned with his leading Peelite friends to power, and resumed his post of secretary-at-war. On the resignation of Lord Aberdeen, he accepted the office of secretary of state for the colonies under Lord Palmerston, but resigned it soon afterwards, when the new premier accepted the select committee of inquiry into the state of the army before Sebastopol, moved for by Mr. Roebuck—a motion the success of which had induced Lord Aberdeen to resign. On the formation of Lord Palmerston's second ministry, he became secretary for the war department. To him are due the reorganization of the army medical department and of the militia, the organization of the volunteer corps, the more rapid and efficient fortification of our dockyards, the extension of the Armstrong gun factory, and the reorganization of Sandhurst. An excellent article on the sanitary organization of the army which he contributed to the *Westminster Review* in January, 1859, and which has since been republished in a separate form, bespeaks his considerate care for the health and comfort of the common soldier. His labours both in the house of commons and in his office had so impaired his health, that he was forced to resign his seat in the house of commons; and just before the commencement of the session of parliament in 1861 he was raised to the peerage with the title of Lord Herbert of Lea. His lordship is heir-presumptive to his half-brother, the present earl of Pembroke.—F. E.

HERBERT, Sir Thomas, biographer of the last years of Charles I., was the grandson of an alderman of York, and born in that city early in the seventeenth century. Educated at Jesus college, Oxford, and Trinity college, Cambridge, he secured the patronage of his high and munificent kinsman, William, earl of Pembroke. Aided by the purse and influence of this nobleman, he was enabled to accompany to the East Sir Dodmore Cotton, sent by Charles I. as ambassador to the shah of Persia. He was absent four years, and in 1634 he published an account of his experiences, a work which attained considerable popularity and went through several editions. On the breaking out of the civil war he sided with the parliament, which on various occasions he represented as a commissioner. In this capacity he was with Charles at Holmby house, when the king at the bidding of parliament dismissed most of the servants in attendance upon his person. Charles singled out Herbert, with Harrington of the Oceana, to be among the grooms of his bedchamber, and a strong attachment grew up between the monarch and his new attendant. Herbert remained with the king till his execution; and it was he who, with Juxon, took charge of Charles' corpse

after the decapitation at Whitehall. At the Restoration Herbert was created a baronet by Charles II. In 1678, at the request of Dugdale, he wrote his "Threnodia Carolina, containing an historical account of the two last years of King Charles I.;" and a shorter account was furnished by him to Anthony Wood, who printed it in the Athenæ Oxonienses at the close of his notice of its author. There are several MS. recensions of the "Threnodia," which forms the chief basis of all narratives of the sayings and doings of Charles I. during the last years and days of his life, and is a truthful and sometimes touching composition. It was first published in 1702, and again, less completely, by Nicol in 1813. Herbert is said by Wood to have assisted Dugdale in the preparation of the third volume of the Monasticon Anglicanum.—F. E.

HERBERT, William, Earl of Pembroke, by several recent writers supposed to have been the "W. H." of Shakspeare's sonnets, was born at Wilton in the April of 1580, and went to New college, Oxford, in 1592. He succeeded his father in 1601, and received in 1604 the garter from King James, by whom six years afterwards he was appointed governor of Portsmouth. Clarendon has drawn an elaborate character of Lord Pembroke in his history, which gives the impression of a high-bred, accomplished, cultivated, and fascinating nobleman, a patron of learning and talent, who held a conspicuous position at court without being a courtier; indeed the Spanish match, on which James I. had set his heart, was earnestly opposed by his lord chamberlain, to which office Pembroke was appointed about 1626. "He was," says Lord Clarendon, "the most universally beloved and esteemed of any man of that age." Yet the panegyrist admits that he had his faults, and grave ones; Lord Pembroke in truth was an ardent voluptuary. He was elected chancellor of the university of Oxford in 1626, and Pembroke college is said to have been so named in honour of him. He died in London on the 10th April, 1630. In 1660 was published a small volume, with the title, "Poems written by William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, whereof many of which are answered by way of repartee by Benjamin Ruddier [Rudyard], knight, and several distinct poems written by him occasionally and apart." The theory identifying Lord Pembroke with the "W. H." of Shakspeare's sonnets led Hallam to examine the volume, when he detected such poems as Carew's Ask me no More and the Soul's Errand, printed as Pembroke's or Rudyard's. An examination of our own adds the well-known epitaph on the countess of Pembroke to the list; and the preliminary advertisement describing how the contents of the volume were procured, is of a kind which throws discredit on their genuineness. A religious treatise, Of the Internal and External Nature of Man, published in 1654, has also been ascribed to Lord Pembroke. That it was written by him is extremely improbable.—F. E.

HERBERT, William, an eminent contributor to our typographical history, born in the November of 1718, was originally a hosier in the metropolis, a business which he exchanged in his thirtieth year for the position of purser's clerk on board an East Indiaman. After encountering perils from the French and other adventures in the East Indies, he returned home and started in London as an engraver of charts, and printseller. Prospering, and marrying a wife with considerable property, he indulged a taste for collecting old books; and on the dispersion of Ames' materials in 1756 he bought the interleaved copy, with MS. additions, of the Typographical Antiquities. Retiring to Cheshunt in Hertfordshire, he devoted the labour of many years to a new and enlarged edition of Ames' work, the first volume appearing in 1785, the second in 1786, the third and last in 1790. The work was well received. He died in the March of 1795.—F. E.

HERBERSTEIN, Sigismund, Baron von, was born in 1486 in the castle of Wippach in Carniola. Being sent to school at Lonsbach, he there learnt a dialect of the Sclavonic language, which proved subsequently of great advantage to him. At twenty he entered the army, and in 1509 so greatly distinguished himself at the siege of Rasburg that he was taken into the immediate service of the emperor, who in 1514 for further services knighted him and admitted him into the imperial council. After this period he was employed more in civil than in military services, being sent on several diplomatic missions. In 1516 he set out on his first journey to Russia, being commissioned to mediate with the grand prince of Muscovy on behalf of Sigismund, king of Poland, whose designs on Hungary Maximilian wished to control by the marriage of his own granddaughter to Sigismund. On Maximilian's death in 1519 Herberstein went to Charles V. in Spain as the ambassador of Styria. His second journey to Poland and Russia took place in 1526, and is more fully described in his writings than the first. From 1527 to 1541 Herberstein was employed in innumerable political missions, having in view the securing Hungary to the house of Austria. He died in Vienna in 1566. The account of his two embassies to Russia, written by himself, was printed in Latin in 1549, and in English by the Hakluyt Society in 1851.—R. H.

HERBST, Johann Friedrich Wilhelm, was born in 1743 at Petershagen in the principality of Minden. He entered the church, and was appointed preacher in several of the churches in Berlin, where he was considered as not inferior in oratory to the celebrated preacher Spalding. He is best known, however, as a naturalist, particularly devoting his attention to insects and crustacea. He wrote several works upon these subjects, was member of several learned societies and academies, and travelled through great part of Germany, the Low Countries, France, Sweden, and Norway. He died in 1807.—W. B–d.

HERD, David, a Scottish antiquarian, was born in the parish of St. Cyrus in Kincardineshire about the year 1732, but spent the greater part of his unambitious but useful life in Edinburgh. He was for many years a clerk in the office of Mr. David Russell, accountant. His antiquarian and literary tastes brought him into close and friendly intercourse with the leading authors and artists of his time, by whom he was highly esteemed. His memory has been preserved mainly by his valuable collection of Scottish songs, which appeared in one volume in 1769, and subsequently in two volumes in 1772—"the first classical collection," as it is termed by Sir Walter Scott, who was much indebted in his Border Minstrelsy to a MS. of Mr. Herd's. He died unmarried in 1810.—J. T.

HERDER, Johann Gottfried von, was born on 25th August, 1744, at Mohrungen, a small town in Prussia Proper. His father, an indigent parochial schoolmaster, only allowed him to read the Bible and the book of hymns. A kind-hearted clergyman, however, with whom the poor boy acted as copyist, on perceiving his excellent parts, instructed him in Latin and Greek along with his own children. A Russian surgeon offered to take him to St. Petersburg and there to give him a medical education. He accepted the offer; but when for the first time assisting at a post mortem examination at Königsberg on their way to Russia, he swooned and immediately gave up the medical career. He remained at Königsberg and ardently devoted himself to the study of theology. In 1764 he obtained a mastership in the Riga cathedral school, which, however, he resigned in 1769 in order to return to Germany and to enlarge his knowledge by travelling. He had the good luck to be chosen travelling tutor to a prince of Holstein-Eutin, but was obliged to stop at Strasburg on account of a dangerous ophthalmia. Here he formed a lasting friendship with Göthe, over whom at that time he exercised a Mentor-like influence, as by some writings, particularly by his "Kritische Wälder," he had already won a position in literature. From Strasburg Herder was called to Bückeburg as superintendent and preacher to the court, and in 1775 was offered, on somewhat humiliating conditions, the chair of theology at Göttingen. He naturally hesitated to accept the offer, and on the very day when he was to fix his resolution, was appointed, by the interposition of his friend Göthe, superintendent-general and court-preacher at Weimar. He removed to this German Athens in October, 1776, and here was not only gradually raised to one of the highest positions, but became generally beloved and honoured as one of the great luminaries of the Weimar galaxy. Even a patent of nobility was conferred upon him by the elector of Bavaria. He died on the 18th December, 1803. Herder was one of the greatest geniuses in German literature; endowed with a vast erudition in all branches of learning he opened new paths in theology and philosophy, in poetry and literature. Learning, however, was to him but a means to the attainment of his great aim—the advancement of human happiness. In this respect his "Ideas for a Philosophy of the History of Mankind," 4 vols., 1784-91, must be considered as his opus magnum, in which all the energies of his mind are concentrated, and all the beams of his genius are blended together. So profound a thinker could not be but liberal. He ascended to the fountain-head of all poetry—to those national and popular songs which he transplanted from various lan-

guages into his vernacular, and thus infused fresh life and vigour into German poetry. See Herder's "Lebensbild," by his son, 6 vols.; "Erinnerungen aus Herder's Leben," edited by F. G. Müller, 1820, 2 vols.; "Characteristik Herder's," by Danz and Gruber.—K. E.

HEREDIA, José Maria, a Spanish poet, born at Santiago de Cuba in 1803, spent his early years in Mexico, but returning to Cuba was admitted an advocate in 1823. In the same year he was banished from the island, on an accusation of having conspired to throw off the dominion of Spain. He spent the next three years in New York, in extreme poverty; but it was here, in 1825, that he gave to the world the first collection of the poems by which he afterwards became famous. In 1826 he went to Mexico, where he rose from a subordinate post to be a judge of the supreme court and a senator of the republic of Mexico. In 1832 he published at Toluca a new and greatly improved edition of his works; and about the same time "Lectures on Universal History," on the basis of Tytler's work, with amplifications in the Spanish and American portions. He died of consumption after his return to Mexico, 6th May, 1839. Heredia's poems include odes "To Poesy;" "To Night;" "To the Greeks in 1821;" "To the Sun." That "To the Ocean" is considered equal to anything in modern poetry; but his poem "To Niagara" is perhaps his finest work.—F. M. W.

HERICOURT, Louis d', a learned lawyer, the most celebrated of the French canonists, was born at Soissons in 1687 of an ancient family of Picardy, and died at Paris in 1752. His principal work was "The Ecclesiastical Laws of France put into their natural order," of which several editions appeared in the author's lifetime, and others after his death.—G. BL.

HERIOT, George, founder of the excellent hospital in Edinburgh which bears his name, was born in 1563. His father was a goldsmith in Edinburgh, who filled several of the most important civic offices, and represented the metropolis in several parliaments. George Heriot the younger was bred to his father's occupation, which was at that time highly lucrative, and was connected with the profession of a banker or money-lender. In 1586 he married Christian Marjoribanks, daughter of a respectable burgess. In 1597 he was appointed jeweller to the queen, and shortly after to the king—her majesty's account to him for a space of two years amounted to nearly £40,000. On the removal of the court to England, Heriot of course followed the fortunes of his royal master. He had now accumulated a large fortune, and chose for his second wife Alison, daughter of James Primrose, clerk to the privy council, and ancestor of the earl of Roseberry. But he was deprived of this lady also by her dying in childbirth in 1612 in her twentieth year. "The loss of his young, beautiful, and amiable partner at a period so interesting," Sir Walter Scott conjectures, was the probable reason which induced Heriot to devote his fortune to a charitable institution. After leaving considerable sums to his various relations, this munificent philanthropist bequeathed the remainder of his large estate to establish an hospital for the gratuitous education of the sons of Edinburgh freemen. The building—a magnificent quadrangle of the Gothic order—is said to have been designed by Inigo Jones in 1628, but was not completed till 1659. It is under the management of the town council and clergy of Edinburgh. So largely have the funds increased, that they not only support and educate most efficiently one hundred and eighty youths annually, but also maintain a number of first-rate schools in different parts of the city. The founder of this noble charity—"Gingling Geordie," as King James termed him—was a great favourite with his majesty. An admirable portrait of him has been drawn by Sir Walter Scott in the Fortunes of Nigel.—J. T.

HERITIER. See L'Heritier.

HERMANN, Johann Gottfried Jakob, an eminent German humanist, was born at Leipsic, November 28, 1772, and originally devoted himself to the study of the law, but soon turned to that of the classical languages. In 1798 he became professor extraordinary, and afterwards professor of eloquence and poetry, in the university of his native town, an office which he held till his death in 1848. He was one of the foremost Greek scholars, and his numerous editions (especially that of Æschylus, edited after his death by Professor Haupt, his son-in-law), as well as his works on ancient metres, on Greek grammar, &c., will secure him a lasting fame; his "Opuscula" will always be admired as models of modern Latin. He became involved in a lengthened and rather acrimonious controversy with Professors Bœckh and Creuzer.—K. E.

HERMANN, Karl Friedrich, a distinguished German philologist, was born at Frankfort-on-the-Maine in 1804, and devoted himself to classical learning at the universities of Heidelberg and Leipsic. He died at Marburg in 1855.—K. E.

HERMANN, Paul, a German botanist, was born at Halle on 30th June, 1646, and died at Leyden 29th January, 1695. He prosecuted the study of medicine at Leipsic, and graduated as doctor of medicine at the university of Padua. He afterwards went to Batavia as physician to the Dutch company. After spending eight years in the East Indies he returned to Europe, and in 1679 was appointed professor of botany in the university of Leyden. He published many botanical works, among which the following may be noticed:—"Catalogue of Plants in the Leyden Garden;" "Paradisus Batavus," or an account of rare Batavian plants; "Musæum Zeylanicum," or catalogue of the native plants of Ceylon. Linnæus named a genus Hermannia after him. Hermann described many new plants, and was one of the promoters of a correct system of botanical classification.—J. H. B.

HERMANN. See Arminius.

HERMAS, author of the "Pastor," or Shepherd, and who was long thought to be referred to in Rom. xvi. 14. The "Pastor" is mentioned by Irenæus and Clemens Alexandrinus, but Origen first identifies its author with the friend of St. Paul, and thinks it divinely inspired. This opinion was maintained for centuries, and the "Pastor" was often added to the New Testament. Some, however, rejected it, and the decree ascribed to Gelasius declares it apocryphal. Although very popular, the moderns only knew it in a Latin translation which was first published at Paris in 1513 by Jacob Faber. It has since been often printed with the apostolic fathers. A new Latin text from a manuscript found at Rome, was published by Dressel in 1857, with a Greek copy revised by Dr. Tischendorf, from a codex said to have been found by one Simonides in Mount Athos. This Greek text led to a violent controversy, and was generally rejected as a forgery. Dr. Tischendorf himself thought it a mediæval version from the Latin. In 1860 Dr. H. Brockhaus published the "Pastor" in Ethiopic. In 1859 Dr. Tischendorf discovered the codex Sinaiticus, which contains a large part of the Greek scriptures, and portions of the epistle of Barnabas, and of the "Pastor." This represents the text as it existed in the fourth century, and shows the proper value of the text of Simonides, which Dr. Tischendorf now admits to be derived from original sources. Such is the present position of the controversy. The English reader may see a version of the "Pastor" in Wake's Genuine Remains of the Apostolical Fathers. The "Pastor" is a literary curiosity, but not much calculated to instruct and edify.—B.H.C.

HERMELIN, Samuel Gustaf, Baron, a Swedish geographer and mineralogist, was born at Stockholm on the 4th of April, 1744, and educated at the university of Upsal. At an early age he entered the Swedish mining service, in which he rose to high rank. Being desirous of studying the methods of working mines employed in other countries, with the view of introducing improvements into his own, he obtained from the government a three years' leave of absence, during which he visited Germany, the Netherlands, France, and the United States of America, and returned through England in 1784. He afterwards travelled over a great portion of Sweden, for the purpose of exploring the mineralogical resources of the country and improving mining operations. In an attempt to work the rich iron ore of an immense tract of land which he purchased on the borders of Lapland, he lost a large fortune bequeathed to him by his father; and his general atlas of Sweden, on which he had been engaged for fifteen years, and for which careful trigonometrical surveys, as well as geological and statistical researches, had been made at his expense, had to be given up to a society which took the name of Geographical Institute, and by whose labours it was ultimately completed before his death. In 1815, after fifty years' service, Baron Hermelin retired from office on his full salary, to which was added in 1818 a pension of 1000 rix-dollars. He died on the 4th of March, 1820.—R.

HERMES, Georg, was born in Westphalia in 1775, and founded a philosophico-dogmatic school, which was called after him. He studied at Münster, and in 1798 became professor there. His attention to mathematical studies, and to the writings of Kant, had already proved his ability. In 1799 he took orders

as a Romish priest, but continued his labours as a teacher. His first work appeared in 1805, "On the Truth of Christianity." In 1807 he was made professor of dogmatic theology at Münster. Believing the doctrines of Kant and Fichte to be irreconcilable with christianity, he wrote a "Philosophical Introduction to Catholic Theology," Münster, 1819 and 1831. He also published an "Outline of Theological Studies," and "Christian Catholic Dogmatics," which came out after his death. In 1819 Hermes became theological professor at Bonn, where he remained till his death in 1831. The "Introduction" was his great work. A fierce controversy arose out of its publication, but Hermes was well supported, and maintained his ground. A papal rescript against his writings, by Gregory XVI., appeared in 1835. Pius IX., in 1847, issued a document in which, with some modifications, he confirmed the decision of Gregory.—B. H. C.

HERMES TRISMEGISTUS, a supposed Egyptian philosopher, legislator, priest, &c., who is variously referred to from one thousand five hundred to two thousand years before Christ. Hermes is the Greek name for the Latin Mercury and the Egyptian Thoth, and is most probably the fictitious name of the inventor of all arts and sciences. Cicero, in his De Natura Deorum, says, after naming other Mercuries, "The fifth is he whom the inhabitants of Pheneus worship, who is said to have slain Argus, and therefore to have been set over Egypt, and to have conferred upon the Egyptians laws and letters. Him the Egyptians call Thoth; and the first month of the year is among them designated by the same name." Lactantius quotes these words where he says that Mercury fled into Egypt because he murdered Argus; that he was the founder of Hermopolis, and, for his great knowledge of arts and sciences, called Trismegistus, or thrice-great. He adds that Hermes wrote many books, not a few of which are on divination; in which he affirms the majesty of the supreme and only God, whom he calls by the same names as we—God, and Father. Under various names Hermes is much referred to in ancient writers. It seems extremely probable that there was a historical Hermes who laid the basis for the mythological and traditional character, to whom all arts and sciences by unknown persons, and all learned books by unknown authors, were conveniently ascribed. Of the works now extant bearing his name, the oldest is perhaps the one called "Asclepius, or dialogue on the nature of the gods," of which the Greek is lost and the Latin version only remains. This work does not seem to be much older than the fourth century. The other Hermetic works are numerous, and continued to be written down to the middle ages.—B. H. C.

HERMIAS, the supposed author of a small work entitled διασυρμὸς τῶν ἔξω φιλοσόφων, is generally supposed to have lived in the second or third century after Christ. His book is against the Greek philosophers, whom he holds up to ridicule. In consequence of the nature of the work, Hermias is usually classed among the early christian apologists. Nothing is known of his person, life, or age. We are inclined to place the treatise in the fifth or sixth century, and to regard it as supposititious. The latest edition is that of Menzel, Leyden, 1840, 8vo. It has been translated into German by Thienemann, 1828.—S. D.

HERMOGENES, a celebrated Greek rhetorician of the second century, born at Tarsus in Cilicia. He was remarkable for the great precocity of his intellect and the brilliancy and briefness of his career. At the age of fifteen he had already acquired so much fame as an orator, that the emperor, Marcus Aurelius, went to hear him. At eighteen he published his "Art of Rhetoric," and subsequently four books on oratorical invention, two on the various forms of the oratorical style, a work on method in public speaking, and lastly his "Progymnasmata," a book of practical instructions in oratory according to given models. His works form together a complete system of rhetoric, and were long used as a standard book in the Greek schools. At twenty-five years of age he entirely lost his memory, and became absolutely imbecile. He lived to an advanced age.—G. BL.

HERMOGENES, a painter who lived in the time of Tertullian, may be placed at the commencement of the third century. All that we know of him is from his opponent Tertullian, who wrote severely against him (*adversus Hermogenem*). The nature of his sentiments as a christian is not clear. He was certainly not a gnostic, though his speculative tendency was gnosticizing. It is probable that he endeavoured to bring certain positions borrowed from the Aristotelian philosophy into connection with the current doctrines of the church, so as to give them a more complete and scientific form. His leading position was the eternity of matter, and consequent denial of a creation out of nothing. Nothing corrupt in morals was fairly chargeable against the painter. What and how he wrote is unknown. Theodoret and Eusebius assert that Theophilus of Antioch and Origen wrote against Hermogenes.—S. D.

HERNANDEZ, Francisco, a Spanish naturalist, was born at Toledo, and became physician to Philip II. Of his life few particulars are known, except that he was commissioned by the king, in the latter part of the sixteenth century, to observe and describe the natural productions of the Spanish possessions of North America. After spending seven years in Mexico, and collecting a vast number of documents and drawings relating not only to the natural history, but also to the topography and antiquities of the country, he died before he had prepared his work for publication. Nardo Antonio Recchi, an Italian physician at the court of Spain, was then chosen by the king to compile from the manuscript of Hernandez an account of whatever related to the science of medicine. Of this compilation a Spanish translation appeared at Mexico in 1615; but the original, in consequence of the author's death and other causes, was not published till 1651, when it was edited by the members of the academy de' Lincei. More than a century after the death of Hernandez, an edition of his complete works was begun under the care of C. G. Ortega the botanist; but of this only three volumes have appeared under the following title:—"Francisci Hernandi medici atque historici Philippi II., Hisp. et Indiar. regis et totius novi orbis, archiatri opera, cum edita, tum inedita," &c., Matriti, 1790.—E. A. R.

HERNE, Thomas, M.A., a writer of the last century, who became somewhat famous in connection with the Bangorian controversy and some other theological disputes. Of his life but little is recorded; but he was born in Suffolk, entered the college of Corpus Christi at Cambridge in 1711, and in 1715 became A.B. Near this time the duchess of Bedford, to whom he had been warmly recommended, admitted him into her family to direct the education of her two sons, both of whom were afterwards dukes of Bedford. In 1716 Mr. Herne became fellow of Merton college, Oxford, and M.A. in 1718. He never married, nor took orders, but was in good repute for learning and piety, and died young in 1722. A list of his publications will be found in Watt. See also R. Masters' History of the college of Corpus Christi, 1753.—B. H. C.

HERO (Ἥρων) of Alexandria, an engineer and mechanical philosopher, flourished about the middle of the third century B.C., during the reigns of Ptolemy Philadelphus and Ptolemy Euergetes, and was the pupil of Ctesibius. He is reported to have written treatises upon almost every branch of mechanics known in his time. A few of his works have been preserved, and may be found in the collection entitled "Veterum Mathematicorum Opera," published in Paris in 1693. Some of them relate to engines of war, such as Βελοποιητικά or Βελοποικά (on the construction of missile weapons); one is a treatise on hydraulic clocks—Περὶ ὑδροσκοπείων or περὶ ὑδρείων ὡρoσκόπων; another relates to the construction of machines, apparently intended to excite wonder or amusement—περὶ αὐτοματοποιητικῶν. To the latter class of machines belong many of those described in his most celebrated work, Πνευματικά (called by the Latin translators "Spiritualia"). In this treatise, amongst a number of machines working by the aid of the elasticity of air, are described two, which are the earliest examples known of the application of heat as a motive power. In one of these, a close metallic vessel, shaped like an altar, contains wine in its lower part, with air above. A fire being lighted on the top of the altar, causes the air to expand and press on the surface of the wine, which rises through a tube concealed within an image called by the author ζῶον, and flows out upon the altar, on which the image thus seems to pour a libation. The principle of the action of this machine is the same with that of the engines employed by Solomon de Caus, the marquis of Worcester, and Savery, to raise water by the pressure of steam. Another machine consists of a close vessel capable of turning upon an axis, and having a set of nozzles round its circumference, all pointing backwards. When this vessel is partly filled by water, and sufficiently heated, the reaction of the jets of steam which escape in one direction from the nozzles causes it to spin round in the opposite direction with great speed. The same principle has been carried into effect in modern times

in the reaction steam-engine of Mr. Ruthven. It is impossible to form any conclusion as to the first invention of those contrivances; for the writings of Hero give no information on that subject, and draw no distinction between his own inventions and those of others. It is chiefly through the writings of Hero that we are acquainted with the state of knowledge of practical hydraulics and pneumatics in his time. He describes sucking-pumps, forcing-pumps, and a fire-engine, nearly similar to those now used, and a machine, now called Hero's fountain, for raising one mass of water by means of the descent of another, acting through a column of air. He is said by Pappus to have referred the whole of the mechanical powers to one principle: this must have been the principle now called that "of virtual velocities." The latest edition of his "Pneumatics" is that edited by Mr. Bennett Woodcroft.—W. J. M. R.

HERO, a mathematician, the instructor of Proclus, probably flourished about the end of the fourth and beginning of the fifth century.—W. J. M. R.

HERO, called THE YOUNGER, an engineer and mathematician, flourished about 610–641. He wrote some works, of which little is known, on geometry and on military engineering.

HEROD, commonly called THE GREAT, son of Antipater an Idumean, was born at Ascalon, 62 B.C. At the age of twenty-five he was appointed governor of Galilee, where he applied himself with such zeal, vigour, and success to the difficult work of rooting out the bands of robbers who infested the country, that he procured the good-will of the inhabitants as well as of Sextus Cæsar, governor of Syria. Having been cited to appear at Jerusalem before Hyrcanus through envy and fear of the Jews at the growing power of Antipater and his sons, he was advised to flee to Damascus. In the war of Anthony and Octavianus against the murderers of Cæsar, Cassius and Marcus Brutus collected an army, towards which Herod contributed largely, on which account they nominated him procurator of all Syria. When Anthony, after conquering Brutus and Cassius, came to Asia, various representations were laid before him of Herod's oppressive and tyrannical conduct, but without success. So far from condemning, Anthony raised him to the dignity of tetrarch. The invasion of Judea by the Parthians led to Herod's possession of the kingdom. That warlike people took and plundered Jerusalem, placed Antigonus on the throne, and carried off Hyrcanus prisoner. In this crisis Herod went to Egypt, and thence to Rome, where Anthony and Octavianus procured him the appointment of king of Judea. After returning from Italy he collected a numerous army, conquered the greater part of Galilee, and began to lay siege to Jerusalem in conjunction with a Roman army. More than two years, however, elapsed before he could make much progress. During the preparations for his taking the metropolis, he went to Samaria and solemnized his marriage with Mariamne, daughter of Alexander, the son of Aristobulus. After a siege of six months the city was taken. On the defeat of Anthony by Octavianus at Actium, Herod hastened to Rhodes to the victor, whose favour he wished to procure; confessed that he had been the friend of one who had been his benefactor; but that he was now ready to transfer his allegiance to the conqueror. Octavianus not only confirmed him in possession of the kingdom, but also enlarged it considerably. Herod was subsequently nominated by him governor of all Syria, and his territorial possessions enlarged. The calamities which befel his family and relations were for the most part the consequence of mutual distrust, envy, and hatred. The suspicious king lent a ready ear to the insinuations of his friends, so that murder and crime prevailed. His marriage with Mariamne the Hasmonean, may be regarded as the source of almost all the miseries he subsequently endured. Having reluctantly made Aristobulus—Mariamne's brother, a youth of sixteen years of age—high priest, he secretly determined to rid himself of him by having him drowned while bathing at Jericho. This excited the hatred of Mariamne and her mother Alexandra against Herod. These two women were very obnoxious to the king's mother and sister, Cypros and Salome, who charged Mariamne with adultery. In consequence of some unguarded expressions which Mariamne uttered, betraying her acquaintance with secret instructions given to Joseph, Herod in a fit of rage ordered both Joseph and Mariamne to be put to death. Bitter repentance followed the death of his wife, and he fell into a very dangerous disease. Before he recovered he gave orders that Alexandra should be executed, for proposing to the officers of the two forts in Jerusalem to deliver them up to her and Herod's sons. Aristobulus and Alexander inherited their mother's hatred against the father, and reports of their disaffection were assiduously spread by Salome, to which the suspicious king listened. As a counterpoise to them, he called back to court Doris and her son Antipater, the latter of whom having succeeded in inducing Herod to put his half-brothers to death in Samaria, afterwards began to plot his father's destruction. But Salome informed the king of the danger that threatened him. On his return from Rome Antipater was condemned and executed, five days before Herod himself, who, tormented by a painful disease, raged like a demon, giving orders that the principal men belonging to all the cities should be collected in the amphitheatre at Jericho, surrounded by soldiers, and put to the sword after his decease, that there might be mourning instead of joy at his departure. Herod reigned thirty-four years from the death of Antigonus, and thirty-seven from the time he was invested with the office of king by the Romans. Though cruel, suspicious, and revengeful, his public administration was characterized by great splendour, especially in the erection of large buildings. He restored the temple, and adorned it with very costly materials. Many other buildings and fortresses owed their existence or splendour to him. Even foreign cities partook of his generous bounty. The vast sums of money necessary for such works must have pressed hard upon his subjects, who, as long as they had any attachment to Judaism, must have looked with aversion upon the man who introduced heathen customs, and violated their dearest institutions. For the life of Herod we are entirely indebted to Josephus.—S. D.

HEROD AGRIPPA. See AGRIPPA.

HEROD ANTIPAS, son of Herod the Great by Malthace, received Galilee and Perea at the death of his father, with the title of tetrarch. He was first married to a daughter of Aretas, whom he divorced, and took Herodias, the wife of his half-brother Herod Philip. John the Baptist was beheaded by him for finding fault with the incestuous connection. On the accession of Caligula, he was induced by Herodias to go to Rome to solicit the title of king, which had been given to Herod Agrippa, his nephew. But instead of obtaining his request, he was deprived of his dominions, banished to Lyons, and subsequently removed to Spain, where he died in obscurity. Christ was sent to him by Pontius Pilate.—S. D.

HERODES, TIBERIUS CLAUDIUS ATTICUS, the orator, was born at Marathon in Attica in 104. Suidas, who calls him Julius Herodes, says he was the son of Atticus, the son of Plutarch, of the race of the Æacides; that he was an Athenian of the Marathonian deme; that he was a sophist, and very rich in consequence of a fortunate acquisition of wealth. Philostratus, who has written his life, has left many curious details respecting him, to some of which we should hardly give credit, were they not confirmed by similar declarations by Pausanias, Aulus Gellius, and others. His attachment to learning was remarkable, and his own wealth joined to that of his wife, enabled him to incur any expense. After a time he became a public teacher at Athens, and then at Rome, where Marcus Aurelius was his pupil, and he was in high repute as a rhetorician, philosopher, and scholar. About 125 he was charged with the government of certain towns in Western Asia; and, after his removal to Rome, he became consul in 143. The death of his wife led to his examination on suspicion of foul treatment; but he was acquitted. Eventually he returned to Greece, and died at Marathon in 180. A. Gellius calls him a man skilled in Greek eloquence, and of consular dignity, and speaks of himself as often invited with many others to the paradisaical suburban retreat of Cephisia, of which he gives a charming description. Herodes was one of the most generous of men. His works have perished, and some of the titles are probably spurious.—B. H. C.

HERODIANUS, a Greek writer of Roman history, lived in the first half of the third century, and is supposed to have been a native of Alexandria, but well acquainted with Rome by personal residence. Of the facts of his life next to nothing is known; but it appears from the commencement of his work that he wrote it at an advanced age. He professes to write the history of Rome in his own times, and commences with the death of Marcus Aurelius and ends with the beginning of Gordianus III. The work, therefore, extends over about sixty years. The title of the work is "Herodian's eight books of the history of the empire after Marcus," as it appears in the later editions; but in those of Aldus it is simply "Herodian's eight books of

Histories." The author writes with the air of a man well acquainted with the events he records, and appears to be both truthful and impartial. It has been translated into most modern languages.—B. H. C.

HERODOTUS, called by Cicero the Father of History, and the most ancient Greek historian extant, was born at Halicarnassus 484 B.C., if we may rely upon the authority of A. Gellius, who tells us he was fifty-three years old at the commencement of the Peloponnesian war. Materials for the life of Herodotus are by no means plentiful. Suidas says he was the son of Lyxes and Dryo. His family was illustrious; he had a brother named Theodorus. He removed to Samos on account of Lygdamis the third tyrant of Halicarnassus after Artemisia. At Samos he cultivated the Ionic dialect, and wrote his history in nine books, from Cyrus the Persian and Candaules the king of the Lydians. Returning to Halicarnassus and expelling the tyrant, when he saw that the citizens envied him, of his own free will he went to Thurium when the Athenians colonized it, where he died and was buried, though some say he died at Pella. It is evident that Herodotus was intimate with Homer, Hesiod, and other Greek authors who flourished before him; and that, by one means or another, he contrived to acquire a large amount of varied information respecting other countries. According to Larcher, on his first journey he traversed all Greece, the Epirus, Macedonia, and Thrace, and visited the Scythians beyond the Ister and Borysthenes. Subsequently he went into Egypt and examined the wonders of that remarkable country, at Memphis, Thebes, and Heliopolis. From Egypt he went to Tyre and Thasos, having previously made excursions into Lybia and Cyrenaica. It is supposed that he even went to Carthage. Some think, and not without reason, that after seeing Palestine, he made a journey into Assyria and saw Babylon. There is no doubt that he went to Colchis, and after passing through the country of the Scythians and the Getæ, he crossed by way of Thrace, Macedonia, and the Epirus, again into Greece. It was after these travels that he retired to Samos, which he left in order to expel Lygdamis. Lucian says he recited his history at the Olympic games in 456 B.C.; but as Herodotus was then but a young man, there must be a mistake; and we can at most only admit that it was the first book, or a sketch of his plan. Dio Chrysostomus says that Herodotus rehearsed his account of the battle of Salamis at Corinth; and because the Corinthians gave him no token of their approval, afterwards modified his narrative, so as to make it unfavourable to them. Of course we cannot disprove this, neither can we believe it. Herodotus probably spent many years upon his work, which is now regarded as one of the most precious monuments of antiquity. He is supposed to have lived to the age of about eighty years. That Herodotus continued to incorporate new facts in his work till near the time of his decease, is certain. He probably designed to make it as complete as possible, and to this end obtained such information as was fitted for his purpose. He is said to have spent his closing years at Thurium, which he only left for one or more occasional excursions into Græcia Magna, or Southern Italy, which was then inhabited by Greek colonists. There is every probability that, notwithstanding the statement of Suidas given above, it was at Thurium and not at Samos that Herodotus wrote his work in the form we now have it. Among the facts which belong to the advanced age of Herodotus, the critics mention several, as, the invasion of Attica by the Lacedemonians in the first year of the Peloponnesian war (Bk. ix. 72); the fate of the ambassadors sent by the Lacedemonians into Asia in the second year of the Peloponnesian war (Bk. vii. 137); the revolt of the Medes under Darius Nothus (Bk. i. 130). This last event occurred when Herodotus was at least seventy-seven years of age. That he wrote his entire work after this period of his life is incredible, notwithstanding the absence of external evidence of a revision. The chief sources of information of which Herodotus availed himself are to be inferred from the known facts of his life; and from the statements made by himself, he owed most to his travels and inquiries. He must have noted down everything remarkable which came under his own observation. His ignorance of the languages spoken in some of the countries he visited, was no effectual barrier to his researches. In Egypt, for example, he accumulated a mass of information which modern scholars are agreed in regarding as most important and valuable, and one of the most precious portions of his work. But it is evident that Herodotus also had access to the best writers of his own nation. Some of these, especially the poets, he either quotes or refers to by name. The work of Herodotus, as already intimated, is in nine books, which we find inscribed with the names of the muses; but whether they were so designated by the author, or at a later day, is uncertain. These books can scarcely be considered as a continuous history. They bear no resemblance to a mere chronicle of consecutive events. At the same time, a certain order is observed, especially with reference to the conflicts between the Greeks and Persians, so that it is properly termed a history. But the episodes are so numerous and important, and some of them so protracted, that they form the principal portion of the whole, and are by no means the least valuable; neither are these episodes inconsistent with the design of Herodotus, which is stated in very comprehensive terms at the commencement of the first book. In executing his task he shows himself to be deeply imbued with the spirit of his religion, and it has been correctly remarked that this religious character distinguishes him from all other Greek historians. To this cause must be assigned the fact that he sometimes appears to be either credulous or superstitious, and that he speaks with so much reserve on various facts which come under his notice. That he is on the whole very impartial is now admitted by all, and that he sought less to criticise than to narrate the events he had to record. He has been often accused of falsehood, misrepresentation, and weakness. But these charges have been readily met, and it is shown that when he mentions something incredible or suspicious, he takes care to give it as a report, and not as a fact. The work of Herodotus is written in the Ionic dialect, interspersed with forms from other dialects. And as his plan is not artistic, nor his style distinguished either for logical or rhetorical excellencies, the whole is very unadorned and natural. Cicero, no mean judge of such things, says that there is nothing rugged in it, and that it flows on like a gentle river "quasi sedatus amnis fluit," Orat. xii. Quintilian agrees with Cicero, and many other testimonies might be added. Photius says that Herodotus introduces fabulous statements and many digressions; but even in these he finds a suavity of manner which varies with the sense. The same writer tells a story, that when Herodotus was reciting his history, Thucydides, who was then a youth, heard him, and could not refrain from tears, which Herodotus observed, and explained as an indication of the genius of Thucydides for learning. No unbiassed mind capable of appreciating him will hesitate to pronounce his work one of the most remarkable and precious which have come down from ancient times. The first edition of Herodotus in Greek was printed by Aldus Manutius in 1502. Subsequent editions are very numerous; that of L. C. Valckenaer and P. Wesseling, including the Life of Homer, sometimes ascribed to Herodotus, and fragments from Ctesias, &c., is excellent. There are many translations into Latin and most European languages, and many geographical, philological, and historical commentaries.—B. H. C.

HEROLD, Louis Joseph Ferdinand, a musician, was born at Paris, 28th January, 1791, and died at Thermes, near Paris, 18th January, 1833. His father Joseph, also a musician, esteemed as a pianoforte teacher, and author of some meritorious compositions, was born at Hamburg in 1757, was a pupil of Emanuel Bach, went to reside in Paris in 1781, and died there in 1806. Young Hérold entered the pianoforte class of Louis Adam, in the conservatoire, six months after his father's death, and so distinguished himself in this branch of study, that he obtained the first prize in 1810. At the same time he commenced the study of harmony under Catel; and he subsequently became Mehul's pupil for composition. In 1812 he gained the prize of the Institût for a cantata called "Mdlle. de Lavallière," which furnished him with the means of visiting Italy to continue his studies. He prolonged his stay in that country until 1815, when he produced at Naples an opera called "La Gioventù d'Enrico V." with a success, the more remarkable on account of the national prejudice against French musicians. Returned to Paris, he was kindly encouraged by Boieldieu, who to give him an opportunity of making his talent known, shared with him the composition of an opera called "Charles de France," which was performed in 1816. Thus favourably introduced to the public, Hérold brought out, with various success, "Les Rosières" in 1816, "La Clochette" in 1817, "Le Premier Venu" in 1818, "Les Troqueurs" in 1819, and "L'Auteur mort et vivant" in 1820. He was now engaged as accompanyist at the Italian

opera, and the duties of this post suspended for a time his rapid course of composition, and impregnated him so strongly with the style of Rossini, upon whose music he was daily occupied, that his next productions are manifestly framed on the then popular model. He brought out the one act operas of "Le Mulètier," "Lasthénie," and "Vendôme en Espagne" (which last he shared with Auber), all in 1823. In 1824 he produced "Le roi Rènè," in 1825 "Le Lapin Blanc," and in 1826 "Marie," which is esteemed the best work he had till then produced, and in which all his own speciality of manner is resumed. Hérold was now appointed chef du chant at the acadèmie; for this theatre he wrote the music of four ballets, one of which, "La Somnambule," first played in 1827, subsequently furnished Bellini with the subject of his popular opera of the same name. Hérold received the decoration of the legion of honour in 1829, after producing the opera of "L'Illusion." "Emmeline" appeared in 1830; and "Zampa," the most admired and the most meritorious of all his works, in 1831, translated into German, Italian, and English; the last is popular throughout Europe. He divided with several composers the opera of "La Marquise de Brinvilliers," and wrote also "La Médecine sans Médecin" in 1832. At the close of this year, "Le Prè au Clercs," which had been some time finished, was played; and the composer, who had suffered fearfully from a chest complaint during its rehearsals, died while Paris was ringing with its brilliant success, and left a portion of the opera of "Ludovic," which, completed by Halévy, was produced in 1834. Besides his dramatic works, Hérold wrote many pieces for the pianoforte.—G. A. M.

HERON, Robert, an unfortunate Scottish author, was born in New Galloway, 6th November, 1764. He was the son of John Heron, a weaver. Young Heron made such rapid progress at the parochial school, that at the age of eleven he contrived, by acting as a private tutor, to maintain and educate himself. He entered the university of Edinburgh in the year 1780, with the view of studying for the church, and supported himself at first by private teaching. The first work published with his name was a judicious and tasteful "Critique on the Genius and Writings of Thomson." Then followed several translations from French authors, the profits of which should have sufficed for his support; but he had acquired extravagant habits, which brought him into distress and a prison. He now undertook to prepare a history of Scotland in six volumes, the first of which was written in prison, and was published in 1793. Numerous other works followed from his pen; but pecuniary embarrassments again supervened, and obliged him to quit Edinburgh for London. Here for a time he pursued his literary labours with success; but his vicious habits returned upon him, and the result was that he was consigned to Newgate in 1806. After many months a most pathetic appeal to the Literary Fund procured his release and admission to an hospital, where in the course of a week this able, industrious, but misguided and most miserable man of letters died, 13th April, 1807.—J. T.

HEROPHILUS, one of the most celebrated physicians of antiquity, was born at Chalcedon in Bithynia in the fourth century B.C. He was a pupil of Praxagoras, and settled at Alexandria, which city was then quite recently founded, but was rapidly increasing both in size and celebrity. Hardly anything is known of the events of his life; but an amusing story is told of the practical method in which he convinced a sophist of Alexandria of the possibility of motion. It appears that the philosopher used to deny the existence of motion, and to support his assertion by the following dilemma:—"If matter moves, it is either in the place where it is, or in the place where it is not; but it cannot move in the place where it is, and certainly not in the place where it is not; therefore it cannot move at all." He happened, however, to dislocate his shoulder, and sent for Herophilus to replace it, who first began by proving by his own argument, that it was quite impossible that any dislocation could have taken place; upon which the unhappy sophist begged him to leave such quibbling for the present, and to proceed at once to his surgical treatment. He wrote several medical and anatomical works, of which only the titles remain, and a few fragments preserved by Galen and other writers. He is also the first person who is known to have commented on any of the works of Hippocrates, and wrote an explanation of the words used by him, which had since become obsolete or obscure. But he owes his principal celebrity to his discoveries in anatomy. He is even said to have dissected criminals alive, a well-known accusation which it seems difficult entirely to disbelieve, though it is impossible to ascertain the exact amount of truth on which it is founded. He was intimately acquainted with the nervous system, and seems to have recognized the distinction between nerves of sensation and nerves of voluntary motion; though he included the tendons and ligaments under the common term νεῦρον, and called some at least of the nerves by the name of πόροι, *meatus*. He distinguished the cerebrum from the cerebellum (as Aristotle appears to have also done), and placed the seat of the soul in the ventricles of the brain. Several anatomical names that are still in use, as the "duodenum," the "calamus scriptorius," and the "torcular Herophili," were probably first applied to these parts by Herophilus; and many more of his anatomical opinions are recorded, which do not require to be specially noticed in this place. He was the founder of a celebrated medical school at Men-Carus, near Laodicea in Phrygia, which continued to flourish after his death, and produced several eminent physicians, whose names have been preserved. All the fragments of the writings of Herophilus that are still extant, and all the scattered notices of his life and opinions that are to be found in the ancient authors, have been very carefully collected by Dr. C. F. H. Marx, and published in the form of a dissertation, entitled "De Herophili celeberrimi medici Vitâ, Scriptis, atque in medicinâ Meritis," Gottingen, 4to, 1840; and there is a review of the work (by the writer of the present article) in the *Brit. and For. Med. Rev.* vol. xv., from which the preceding account is abridged.—W. A. G.

HERP or HARP, Gerard van, the son of Jan van Herp, was a clever Flemish painter of the school of Rubens, born at Antwerp in 1605. The National gallery possesses a large composition of many elaborate small figures painted on copper, by him called "Conventual Charity"—monks are distributing loaves. His works which are scarce, are generally well coloured.—R. N. W.

HERRERA, Fernando de, a Spanish ecclesiastic and poet, born in 1534 at Seville, and died in 1597. He was probably an intimate friend of Cervantes, who wrote a sonnet in his praise. Herrera is perhaps best known by his acute but pedantic notes on Garcilasso de la Vega, Seville, 1580. His tastes led him into the affected style, which afterwards became prevalent under the name of Gongorism. Of Herrera's own works the best are his lyric poems, some of which have considerable dignity and sweetness; others are bombastic and far-fetched, to a degree scarcely to be expected in an author so imbued with the spirit of Petrarch. Herrera also wrote a narrative of the war in Cyprus, with the events of the naval battle of Lepanto, Seville, 1572; also, a life of Sir Thomas More from the Latin of Stapleton. There are two good editions of the poems of Herrera, one edited by his friends Pacheco and Rioja, 1619; the other forming two volumes of the Poesias Castellanas, by Fernandez, 1808. Contemporary critics have bestowed on Herrera the epithet of the Divine.—F. M. W.

HERRERA, Francisco de, called el Viejo, or the Elder, was born at Seville about 1576, and was the fellow-pupil of Pacheco in the school of Luis Fernandez. He was the first of the Andalucian painters to forsake the timid Flemish taste which long prevailed in Spain. His style was popular among young painters, but his temper was so bad that neither his pupils nor his own children could live with him; the great Velazquez was one of his disgusted scholars. Herrera's style was very bold and effective, and he has left many good works in Seville; among them the "Legend of St. Hermengild," painted for the jesuits' college, to which the painter had fled for refuge to escape the vengeance of the authorities for his having coined false money. This picture is now in the museum of Seville, and Philip IV. of Spain was so well pleased with it in 1624, that he granted the painter a free pardon for his offence. In 1650 Herrera settled in Madrid, where he died in 1656.—R. N. W.

HERRERA, Francisco de, called el Mozo, or the Young, painter and architect, born in Seville in 1622, was the scholar and imitator of his father, the elder Herrera. He robbed his father and fled to Rome, where he studied the antique and the works of Raphael, but his natural taste was for low subjects—the Romans called him il Spagnolo dei pesci (the Fish Spaniard); his chief excellence was his colouring. After the death of his father he returned to Seville, and executed several large pictures for the religious houses there; and he became also a good portrait-painter. In 1660 he was elected vice-president

of the New Academy of Seville, Murillo being the president. But Herrera became so jealous of Murillo that he left Seville shortly afterwards and settled in Madrid. He painted the "Legend of St. Hermengild" for the barefooted carmelites, and established his reputation. He was commissioned by Philip IV. to paint the dome of the chapel of Our Lady of Atocha, where he executed in fresco the "Assumption of the Virgin." The king appointed him his painter. He died at Madrid in 1685 partly through chagrin, it is said, because Coello obtained the appointment of painter to the king, Charles II. His temper, as well as his style, was much like that of his father.—R. N. W.

HERRERA Y TORDESILLAS, Antonio de, a Spanish historian, was born probably in 1549. He was at an early age secretary to the viceroy of Naples, and afterwards chief historiographer of the Indies, and one of the historiographers of Spain, under Philip II., Philip III., and Philip IV. As a historian of American events, Herrera gives the most full, impartial, and graphic accounts of the period he undertakes to describe. His great work is entitled "Historia General de los Hechos de los Castellanos en las Islas y Tierra Firme del Mar Océano," Madrid, 1601–15. There is an edition revised by A. Gonzalez, with a continuation, Madrid, 1730. The work is divided into decades, and extends over the period between 1472 and 1554. Herrera's other works are tinged with the passions of his time. He died in 1625, at an advanced age.—F. M. W.

HERRICK, Robert, an English lyrical poet, was born in Cheapside, London, in 1591, where his father carried on the trade of goldsmith. He graduated at Cambridge, was befriended by the earl of Exeter, who, some time after he had been ordained, procured him from the king the vicarage of Dean-Prior in Devonshire in 1629. In this happy retreat Herrick devoted himself to the delights of the country, the cultivation of letters, the writing of poetry, and, it must be confessed, the full enjoyments of life. And so the civil war found him little suited for the stern puritans; and he was accordingly dismissed, in 1648, from a cure of souls of whom he took little care, viewing them as a churlish race, rude "almost as salvages." He now turned his steps to the capital, and found society more congenial to his tastes. When Cromwell divested him of his clerical emoluments, Herrick divested himself of his clerical title, and, styling himself esquire, he became an author. But better days were in store for him; and the fortune that restored his crown to Charles II., restored Dean-Prior to Herrick. Thenceforward he lived at his parsonage, a wiser and a better man, and, if we may credit his later verses, repentant of the "unbaptized rhymes, writ in my wild, unhallowed times." He lived a celibate to a good old age; the entry of his burial in the parish register being 15th October, 1674. A more delightful lyrist than Robert Herrick can scarcely be found in the range of English poetry. In grace of diction, harmony of numbers, sprightliness of thought, fancy, passion, and feeling, he does not yield to Catullus or Anacreon. Neither in his graver pieces is he deficient in fine moral pathos, which redeems many a fault of his more sportive hours. On the whole, his writings present much that is worthy of high praise; not a little that is deserving of grave censure. In 1648 appeared "Hesperides; or the works both humane and divine of Robert Herrick." His other compositions are contained in the "Noble Numbers, or pious pieces," 1647.—J. F. W.

* HERRICK-SCHÆFFER, Th. A., a distinguished entomologist, was born at Ratisbon in 1799. His father was an eminent physician of that town, and young Herrick-Schæffer commenced, under his immediate superintendence, the studies of medicine and natural history. In 1821 he received the degree of M.D., and in 1824 became attached to the tribunal of Ratisbon. His attention has been chiefly devoted to entomology, and he has enriched that study with some excellent works upon European Lepidoptera. His principal work is the continuation of Hubner's History of the Lepidoptera of Europe.—W. B–d.

HERRING, Thomas, was born in the year 1691 at Walsoken in Norfolk, of which parish his father had the living. He was educated at Jesus college, Cambridge. In 1716 he was presented to a fellowship in Corpus Christi college, Cambridge. In 1722 he became private chaplain to Fleetwood, bishop of Ely. In 1726 he was appointed Lincoln's inn preacher, and almost concurrently he took the degree of D.D., and was made royal chaplain. From this point Herring's progress was peculiarly rapid. In 1731 he obtained the rectory of Bletchingley in Surrey, and the deanery of Rochester. In 1737 he was consecrated bishop of Bangor, and in 1743 he was advanced to the see of York. In the rebellion of 1745 the archbishop distinguished himself by his zealous and patriotic exertions on behalf of the sovereign to whose favour he had probably owed so much. By his influence and example a subscription was set on foot throughout the kingdom to assist the house of Hanover in the suppression of the jacobite insurrection; and the result was that in Yorkshire alone £40,000 were raised for that purpose. In consideration of these important and valuable services, Dr. Herring was on the next occurrence of a vacancy in the primacy translated to Canterbury in 1747. He died at Croydon on the 13th March, 1757, and was interred in the local church. Seven sermons delivered by this amiable and accomplished prelate on occasions were printed in 1763, and a few years later (1777) his correspondence with William Duncombe, Esq. (1728–57), was published with notes and an appendix.—W. C. H.

HERSCHEL, Caroline Lucretia, the sister of Sir W. Herschel, was born at Hanover on the 16th March, 1750. In 1772 she came to England. She assisted her brother in his astronomical observations at Datchet and Slough, reading the clocks, recording his observations, and performing the numerous calculations which he required. With a small Newtonian telescope, constructed for her use, she discovered seven new comets, of five of which she was the first discoverer. These observations were made between August 1, 1786, and August 6, 1797. In 1798 she published a "Catalogue of (561) stars from Flamstead's Observations, contained in the Historia Cælestis, but not inserted in the British Catalogue." This work was published at the expense of the Royal Society. After Sir William's death in 1822 Miss Herschel went to Hanover, where she continued to pursue her astronomical studies, and in 1828 she completed a catalogue of the nebulæ and clusters of stars observed by her brother, in consideration of which the Astronomical Society adjudged to her their gold medal, and voted her an honorary member of the society. She died at Hanover on the 9th January, 1848, in the ninety-eighth year of her age.—D. B.

* HERSCHEL, John Frederick William, the only son of Sir William, and a distinguished astronomer and natural philosopher, was born at Slough in the year 1792. After being educated privately under Mr. Rogers, an eminent Scottish mathematician, he went to St. John's college, Cambridge, where he took his degree of B.A. in 1813, and was senior wrangler and Smith's prizeman. During his father's life he was chiefly occupied with mathematics, chemistry, and natural philosophy; and when he was hardly twenty years of age, he published in 1813 a work entitled "A Collection of Examples of the Application of the Calculus to Finite Differences." In 1819 he published in the *Edinburgh Philosophical Journal* his interesting researches on the "Hyposulphurous Acid and its Salts," vol. i., p. 8; vol. ii. p. 154; and in the following year, in the same journal, a paper "On the Theory and Summation of Series," vol. ii., p. 23. His first optical paper was on the "Optical Phenomena of Mother of Pearl," vol. ii., p. 114. In 1820 he communicated to the Cambridge Philosophical Society his important discovery that the two kinds of rotatory polarization in rock crystal were related to the plagiedral faces of that mineral, and soon afterwards his ingenious paper "On Certain remarkable instances of deviation from Newton's tints in the Polarized Tints of Uniaxal Crystals."—(Cambridge Trans., vol. vii.) In 1822 he communicated to the Royal Society of Edinburgh a paper on the absorption of light by coloured media, in which he gave a new method of measuring the dispersion of transparent bodies by stopping the green, yellow, and most refrangible red rays, and thus rendering visible the rays situated rigorously at the extremities of the spectrum.—(Edinburgh Trans., vol. ix., p. 458.) In March, 1821, Mr. Herschel, in conjunction with Sir James South, commenced a series of observations on the distances and positions of three hundred and eighty double and triple stars by means of two fine achromatic telescopes of five and seven feet focal length. They were continued during 1822 and 1823, and form a large quarto volume which constitutes Part III. of the Philosophical Transactions for 1824. Having devoted much attention to the science of optics, and particularly to the double refraction and polarization of light, he drew up for the Encyclopædia Metropolitana in 1831 the treatise on light, which has been translated into French by M. Quetelet, and is one of the most valuable works on that important subject. Astronomy, however, had a higher claim upon his genius, and

having constructed telescopes of great magnitude and power, he was induced to cultivate the loftier domain of sidereal astronomy. In 1825 he began to re-examine the numerous nebulæ and clusters of stars which had been discovered by his father, and described in the Philosophical Transactions; and in this great work he spent eight years, having finished it in 1832, and consigned its results in the Philosophical Transactions of that year. This catalogue contains 2306 nebulæ, &c., of which 525 were discovered by himself. While engaged in this work, he discovered between three and four thousand double stars which are described in the Memoirs of the Astronomical Society. These observations were made with an excellent Newtonian telescope 20 feet in focal length, and 18½ inches aperture; and having obtained, as he says, "a sufficient mastery over the instrument," he conceived the idea of employing it in the survey of the southern heavens. He accordingly left England with his family on the 13th November, 1833, and arrived at Cape Town on the 16th of January, 1834. Having settled at Feldhausen, about 142 feet above the sea and in E. long. 22° 46′ 9″·11, and S. lat. 33° 58′ 56″·59, he commenced that great series of valuable observations which were continued for four years, and the results of which were published at the expense of the late and present duke of Northumberland, in a work entitled "Results of Astronomical Observations made in 1834–35–36–37–38, at the Cape of Good Hope," &c. In this great work, which had he done nothing else would have placed him in the highest rank of astronomical discoverers, he treats of the nebulæ and clusters of stars in the southern hemisphere, amounting to 4015; of the double stars, amounting to 2095; of astrometry, or the measurement of the apparent magnitude of stars; of Halley's comet; of the satellites of Saturn; and of the solar spots.

On his return to England in 1831 Sir John was received with honours seldom conceded to men of science. The Astronomical Society had in his absence conferred upon him for the second time its gold medal. He had previously received from William IV. the Hanoverian order of K.H.; but, on the coronation of her majesty, he was created a baronet. In 1839 he was made a D.C.L. at Oxford. In 1845 he was appointed president of the British Association, and in 1848 president of the Royal Astronomical Society. In 1850 he was made master of the mint, an office which ill health obliged him to resign in 1855. Having been a corresponding member of the French Institute, he was elected in 1855, in the place of Gauss, one of the eight associates of the Academy of Sciences in that distinguished body. Beside the medals of the Astronomical Society, Sir John received the Copley medal in 1821 for his mathematical and physical paper in the Philosophical Transactions; and the same medal again in 1847 for his observations at the Cape. He received also the royal medals in 1833 for his investigation of the orbits of double stars, and the same medals again in 1840 for his valuable paper "On the Chemical Action of the Rays of the Solar Spectrum," on various substances—a paper which contains several new and interesting photographic processes. A supplement to this paper was published in 1843 entitled "On the Action of the Rays of the Solar Spectrum on Vegetable Colours, and on some new Photographic Processes." In addition to the works which we have mentioned, Sir John published in 1830 a valuable treatise on "Sound" in the Encyclopædia Metropolitana. In 1831 he contributed to Lardner's Encyclopædia, his celebrated "Preliminary Discourse on the Study of Natural Philosophy." In 1836 he published in the same work a treatise on astronomy, which appeared in 1849 in an enlarged and greatly improved form under the title of "Outlines of Astronomy." In the same year he edited the Manual of Scientific Inquiry, a work published by the authority of the admiralty, and prepared for the use of the navy by many of the most eminent scientific men of the present day. Sir John is also the author of the articles "Isoperimetrical Problems" and "Mathematics" in the Edinburgh Encyclopædia; and of the articles "Meteorology" and "Physical Geography" in the Encyclopædia Britannica, the two last of which have been just published in separate volumes; and of various articles in the *Edinburgh* and *Quarterly Reviews*, which were published separately in 1857, with addresses and other pieces. To his other honours was added that of chevalier of the Prussian order "Pour la Merite," founded by Frederick the Great, and given on the recommendation of the Academy of Sciences at Berlin, of which Sir John is an honorary member. He is also an honorary or corresponding member of the academies of Petersburg, Vienna, Göttingen, Turin, Bologna, Brussels, Naples, Copenhagen, Stockholm, and almost all the other similar institutions in Europe and America.

We regret that our limited space prevents us from giving a fuller account of the scientific labours of Sir John Herschel. There are few philosophers of the present day who have attained to the same distinction. His mathematical acquirements and his discoveries in astronomy, optics, chemistry, and photography are of a very high order, and have secured for him a wide and well-earned reputation, while his various popular writings have greatly contributed to the diffusion of scientific knowledge among his countrymen.

HERSCHEL, WILLIAM, a distinguished astronomer, was born at Hanover on the 15th November, 1738. He was one of five sons, who were all brought up, like their father, as professors of music. William, the second son, entered the band of the Hanoverian regiment of guards in 1752, and accompanied them to England in 1759. Soon after his arrival he was engaged by the earl of Darlington to instruct a military band for the militia then forming at Durham, and he subsequently established himself in the neighbourhood of Leeds, Pontefract, and Doncaster, where he taught music and conducted the public concerts and oratorios in these places. In 1766 he was appointed organist at Halifax, and soon afterwards he obtained the more lucrative situation of organist to the Octagon chapel at Bath. During his residence at Halifax he acquired an elementary knowledge of mathematics; and having studied astronomy in the popular writings of Ferguson, he was anxious to observe the celestial phenomena with which these works had made him acquainted. A small telescope, lent him by a friend, afforded him so much pleasure that he wished to possess one; and having failed to obtain it at a moderate price, he resolved to construct a reflecting telescope with his own hands. After surmounting the difficulties usually encountered in casting, grinding, and polishing the specula of reflecting telescopes, he completed in 1776 a Newtonian telescope five feet in focal length, which showed him the ring of Saturn, with the belts and satellites of Jupiter. He finished also several telescopes of the Gregorian forms; and in order to obtain a superior instrument, he executed eighty 20-feet, one hundred and fifty 10-feet, and two hundred 7-feet specula! Among the various stands which he contrived for these instruments, he was much pleased with his 7-feet Newtonian telescope stand, which he completed in 1778. In 1781 he began to construct a 30-feet aerial reflector, with a speculum *three feet* in diameter; and after executing a stand for it, the metal, which was too brittle, cracked in the cooling, his furnace erected in his own house gave way, and the metal ran into the fire.

His earliest regular observations were made between 1776 and 1780, on the periodical star in the neck of the Whale, and were published in the Philosophical Transactions for 1780. In 1781 he announced the discovery of a comet, which he afterwards found to be a planet situated beyond the orbit of Saturn. In imitation of Galileo, with his *Medicæan stars*, he gave the planet the courtly name of the *Georgium Sidus*, which was afterwards changed by astronomers to *Herschel*, and subsequently to *Uranus*, in conformity with astronomical nomenclature. This important discovery extended widely the reputation of our astronomer. George III. granted him a salary of £400 per annum, to enable him to devote his time to astronomy, and the learned academies of Europe followed the example of the Royal Society in admitting him into their body. He therefore established himself at Datchet, and subsequently at Slough, near Windsor, where for upwards of forty years he carried on that scrutiny of the heavens which has placed him high above all other astronomical discoverers.

His researches on double, triple, and multiple stars; on nebulæ and clusters of stars; on the motion of the solar system in space; and on the construction of the milky way, were vast accessions to sidereal astronomy, while his discoveries of new bodies and new phenomena within our own system were not less important additions to planetary astronomy.

On the 11th January, 1787, he discovered the second and fourth satellites of Uranus, and in 1790 and 1799 other four satellites, namely, the first, third, fifth, and sixth—all of them revolving round their primary from east to west, in a direction opposite to that of all the other planets, and in planes nearly at right angles to the plane of the ecliptic. Encouraged by his discoveries, he began, towards the end of 1785, to construct his

great reflecting telescope, *forty feet* in focal length, and with a speculum *four* feet in diameter; George III. having liberally offered to defray the whole expense of it. It was finished on the 27th August, 1789. and on that very evening he discovered the *sixth* satellite of Saturn, and in less than a month the *seventh*—both these bodies being nearer the planet than the five old ones. In addition to these great discoveries we owe to Sir W. Herschel the discovery of the many spots at the poles of Mars, the rotation of Saturn's ring, the belts of Saturn, the rotation of Jupiter's satellites, the daily period of Saturn and Venus, and the motions of binary sidereal systems. In 1786, the university of Oxford conferred upon him the honorary degree of D.C.L. In 1816 he was presented with the decoration of the Guelphic order, and in 1820 he was chosen the first president of the Astronomical Society. In 1788, Sir William married the widow of John Pitt, Esq., with whom he received a considerable fortune, and by whom he had an only son, the present Sir John Herschel, to whom science owes so many and such deep obligations. After completing his paper on one hundred and forty-five double stars, which was published in the first volume of the Transactions of the Astronomical Society, his health began to decline, and he died on the 25th August, 1822, in the eighty-fourth year of his age. His remains were interred in the church of Upton in Buckinghamshire.—D. B.

*HERTZ, Henrik, an eminent Danish poet, was born of Jewish parents at Copenhagen on the 28th August, 1798. In 1817 he became a student of law at the university of his native city, and after the lapse of seven years took his academic degrees with honour. In 1830 he made his appearance on the arena of authorship in the famous "Giengangerbreve" (Letters of an Apparition), a poetical satire that produced great sensation in Denmark. This production was published anonymously, and the name of the writer was not revealed until two years afterwards. It then also appeared that Hertz was the previously unknown author of several plays, that since 1827 had achieved decided success on the Danish stage. In 1832 he renounced the Jewish creed, and embraced protestantism. During the following year, having received a travelling pension from the Danish government, he undertook a tour to Italy, Germany, and France. In 1834 he returned to Copenhagen, since which time he has been a prolific writer in various departments of literature. His dramas are on a vast variety of subjects, and are characterized by much vigour, life, and versatility. Among them we may specify "Svend Dyring's House," a powerful romantic tragedy of old northern life; and that beautiful little blossom of southern poetry, "King René's Daughter," which has been translated into several European languages, and, among them, into English. His lyric pieces are of a high order, and rank among the finest productions of the modern Danish muse.—J. J.

HERTZBERG, Ewald Friedrich, Count von, royal cabinet minister of Prussia, and curator of the royal academy at Berlin, was born in 1725, and died May 27, 1795. In 1752 Frederick the Great named him councillor of legation (legationsrath). Soon after he wrote a dissertation on the first inhabitants of the Brandenburg March, which was crowned by the Academy of Sciences at Berlin, and rewarded with an appointment as privy councillor of legation. He next wrote his account of the ancient naval power of Brandenburg, &c. He wrote in 1756 his famous "Memoir Raisonée," in Latin, German, and French, to justify the Prussian invasion of Saxony. This memoir was the work of eight days. In 1762 he concluded the treaty of peace between Russia and Sweden. In 1772 he advocated the rights of Frederick to Western Prussia. He took an active part in the discussions arising from the claims of Austria to Bavaria, which led to the formation of the Fürstenbund in 1785. In 1787 he had a principal share in settling the troubles in Holland. His public services only terminated with his life.—B. H. C.

HERVET, Gentien, a celebrated editor and translator of Greek authors and miscellaneous writers, was born in 1499, and studied at Orleans under Reuchlin, Erasmus, &c. He afterwards went to Paris, where he assisted Edward Lupset in editing the Latin version of Galen by Linacre. He followed Lupset to England, where the countess of Salisbury made him preceptor to her son, Arthur Pole, brother of Cardinal Pole. The cardinal invited him to Rome, where he laboured for some years on Latin, translating from the Greek. Having returned to France, he became professor at Bordeaux and Orleans. He was recalled to Rome, where he resided with Cardinal Cervin (afterwards Marcellus II.), in whose house he executed many of his translations of the Greek fathers. In 1545 he accompanied Cervin to the council of Trent. In 1561 he attended the colloquy of Poissy. In 1562–63 he went again to the council of Trent with the cardinal de Lorraine, who soon after made him canon of Rheims, where he died in 1584. His works, translated and original, form a library in themselves. As might be expected, they reveal more of industry and of erudition than of taste and genius.—B. H. C.

HERVEY, Augustus John, the third earl of Bristol, and a distinguished naval officer, was born on the 19th May, 1724. He entered the navy when only ten years of age. In 1744, when he had attained the rank of lieutenant, he married privately a young lady named Chudleigh. A few days after the ceremony he went to sea. His wife does not appear at the time to have made her marriage known. So late as 1764 she remained a maid of honour at court. In the meanwhile her husband, promoted to the rank of post-captain, served in the Mediterranean under Byng and highly distinguished himself, and was advanced to the command of a 74 gun-ship. While he had been at sea, his wife had formed an intimacy with the duke of Kingston. She now raised a suit to have it declared that her marriage with Lieutenant Hervey was null; a decision was given in her favour, and in 1769 she became duchess of Kingston. Not many years afterwards, Captain Hervey was named one of the lords of the admiralty. He entered parliament as member for Bury St. Edmunds, and remained in the house of commons until by the death of his brother, without issue, he succeeded to the earldom of Bristol. On becoming a peer, he was raised to the rank of admiral. His wife was indicted at the same time for bigamy before the house of lords. The former judgment in her favour was set aside. She was found guilty, but as a peeress escaped the degradation of corporal punishment. As a politician the earl of Bristol was not consistent. He died in 1779, and was succeeded in his title and estates by his brother, the bishop of Derry, who is the subject of the following notice.—G. B–y.

HERVEY, Frederick, the fourth earl of Bristol, was born in August, 1730. He became a fellow-commoner of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, on 10th November, 1747. After keeping terms for some time at one of the inns of court, he forsook the bar for the church. For many years, after going into holy orders, he received no preferment. He spent most of his time in foreign travel. While at Naples, he ascended to the crater of Vesuvius then in eruption, and received a severe wound on the arm from a falling stone. In February, 1787, while his brother George William, the second earl, was lord-lieutenant, he was promoted to the see of Cloyne. In 1768 he was thence translated to Derry. The measures he took as bishop to promote the comfort of his clergy secured him popularity. He busied himself actively at the same time in the improvement of the town of Londonderry. In 1770 the corporation of Londonderry presented him with the freedom of their city in a gold box, as a mark of their sense of the benefit derived from his exertions. In 1779, on succeeding to the earldom of Bristol by the death of his brother Augustus John, he paid £1000 as a gift into the fund for the endowment for the widows and clergy of his diocese. Adopting the views of the Irish patriots, he attended the famous convention of delegates from the volunteers, held at Dublin in 1782. On this occasion he was escorted from Londonderry to the Irish capital at the head of a regiment of volunteer cavalry, and received military honours in every town through which he passed. Bishop Hervey was a zealous patron of the fine arts. Whimsical and eccentric in his habits, he provoked the remark that there are three sorts of people—women, men, and Herveys. In the latter years of his life he took up his abode in Italy, and made a valuable collection of works of art. In 1798 he was apprehended and plundered by the French. He died at Albano in the states of the church in 1803.—G. B–y.

HERVEY, James, was born at Hardingstone, near Northampton, on the 26th of February, 1714. At the age of seven years his parents sent him to the Northampton grammar-school. From Northampton he was sent to Oxford, where he entered Lincoln college, and made the acquaintance of John Wesley and other founders of methodism. His attachment to them, however, appears to have been originated more by his sympathy with their religious spirit and practices than with their doctrinal conclusions; for although he approved of their devout zeal and strictness, and for some time favoured arminianism, he was not grounded in

their faith, and at length took a more decided stand on the side of Calvinistic tendencies. When he left the university he was appointed by his father to the curacy of Weston-Favel, near Northampton. In this position he exhibited those qualities which won for him the love and honour of all who knew him. From Weston he removed to Bideford, where he held a curacy, as also, subsequently, in other places. About this time he composed his celebrated "Meditations," published in 1746, when Hervey appears to have been again at Weston-Favel, to the living of which he succeeded on the death of his father in 1752. To this living, "after much solicitation of his friends, he consented that Collingtree should be joined, so that about £200 a year was his ordinary income, with which he did no small measure of good to the souls and bodies of men." The success of the "Meditations" was extraordinary; and, in spite of its turgid and unnatural style, it is still a popular book. A second volume, of "Contemplations," appeared in 1747, and has ever since formed the inseparable companion of the first. In 1753 Hervey published his "Remarks on Lord Bolingbroke's Letters on the Study and use of History." The same year he wrote a preface to Burnham's Pious Memorials. Two years later appeared "Theron and Aspasio," which is the book in which his abilities are most fully developed, and which drew out the famous Letters on Theron and Aspasio, by Sandeman, inaugurating one of the most earnest controversies of the age.—(See SANDEMAN, ROBERT.) Hervey published nothing else of importance. His correspondence with some of the best men of the day was brought out with his Memoirs in 1760, after his death, which occurred on Christmas-day, 1758. His dispute with Sandeman may be thus described:—Hervey's favourite idea of faith was that it meant appropriation; Sandeman's, that it was "the bare belief of the bare truth."—B. H. C.

HERVEY, JOHN, Lord, "the Boswell of George II. and Queen Caroline," as he has been called by the editor of his memoirs, was the eldest son of John, first earl of Bristol, and born on the 15th October, 1696. Educated at Westminster school and at Clare hall, Cambridge, he was originally destined for the army, but abandoning this intention, gave himself up to poetry and literature. In his earlier years he was a frequenter of the opposition-court, so to speak, of George II. and Queen Caroline, then prince and princess of Wales, and there he fell in love with one of the maids of honour, "Molly" Lepel, whom he married. Entering parliament as M.P. for Bath in 1725, he made a figure in the house of commons, and was bid for by Walpole and Pulteney. Walpole carried the day, and he was rewarded by the appointment of vice-chamberlain to the king in 1730, by elevation to the peerage in 1733 as Lord Hervey of Ickworth, and at last in 1740 by the bestowal of the privy seal. His services to Walpole were considerable. He defended the minister in a number of powerful pamphlets from the assaults of the *Craftsman*, the organ of Pulteney and Bolingbroke; and a bitter dedication contributed by him to another pro-Walpolite pamphlet led to a duel between himself and Pulteney, in which he was slightly wounded. It was about this time that he became engaged in a controversy with Pope. He espoused the cause of Lady Mary Wortley Montague, on whom Pope had turned. Pope took a terrible revenge, and Hervey was lashed as Sporus in the epistle to Arbuthnot, in a passage which ranks among the deadliest pieces of satirical writing in the language. Hervey's retorts in prose and verse are unknown now, save to the curious. While his controversy with Pope was proceeding, a community of sceptical sentiments engaged him in a friendly correspondence with Conyers Middleton, who dedicated to him the Life of Cicero, to which he is said to have contributed the English translations of its extracts from Cicero's writings and speeches. After the fall of Walpole Lord Hervey received his dismissal, and went into opposition. He died in the August of 1743. A century after his death he was remembered (if at all) only as the Sporus of Pope, when in 1848 the late Mr. John Wilson Croker, edited, with a biographical introduction, his unpublished "Memoirs of the Reign of George II., from his Accession to the Death of Queen Caroline," a work which at once took rank among the most curious of contributions to the English memoir literature of the eighteenth century. A volume of Letters of Mary Lepel, Lady Hervey, was published in 1821.—F. E.

* HERVEY, THOMAS KIBBLE, poet and critic, born at Manchester in 1804, educated at Cambridge and Oxford, and intended for the bar, abandoned the study of law for literature. His earliest work was "Australia, a poem," published in 1825. His lyrics are scattered through a number of volumes, among them annuals which he edited, from the "Poetical Sketch-book," published in 1829 and consisting entirely of his own productions, to England's Helicon in the Nineteenth Century, to which, while editing it, he was a contributor. His poetical genius was defined by the late D. M. Moir (Delta) as "not unallied to that of Pringle and Watts, but with a dash of Thomas Moore." Mr. Hervey conducted the *Athenæum* from 1846 to 1854, when he was succeeded by Mr. Hepworth Dixon. In 1843 he married Miss Eleonora Louisa Montagu, born in 1811 at Liverpool, and herself a poetess. Before her marriage Mrs. Hervey had been a frequent contributor to the annuals, and had published in 1839 a dramatic poem, "The Landgrave." Since her marriage she has published several pleasing fictions.—F. E.

* HERZ, HENRI, a pianist and composer for his instrument, was born at Vienna, of Jewish parents, 6th January, 1806. He was first taught by his father, who, to strengthen the fingers of his left hand for pianoforte playing, made him also practise the violin. His next instructor was Hünten, an organist of Coblentz, father of the popular pianoforte writer of the same name. In 1816 he went to Paris, where he entered the conservatoire, and became the pupil of Pradher for the pianoforte, of Dourlen for harmony, and of Reicha for composition. His talent as a player was very early recognized in Paris, and his music soon became extremely popular all over Europe. In 1824 he entered into partnership in the pianoforte factory of which he is now the chief proprietor. In 1831 he made a successful tour through Germany in company with Lafont the violinist. In 1834 he first came to England, and he was everywhere greeted with popular applause. He received the decoration of the legion of honour in 1837. In 1846 he went, with Sivori the violinist, to America, and during three years they gave concerts together in almost every town in the two continents and the West Indies. Since his return to Europe, Herz has resided at Paris, occupied with his factory and in teaching. His first publications appeared so early as 1818, and for twenty years these were followed, in very quick succession, by that vast number of pieces, which had in their day more universal circulation than any pianoforte music that has ever been written. With the attraction of a singularly great amount of effect for the player in proportion to its difficulty, and the qualities of elegance and clearness unalloyed by affectation of profundity, Herz's music combines the merit of a decidedly original development of the powers of his instrument; and on this account especially, he holds an important place among writers for the pianoforte.—His brother, JACQUES SIMON HERZ, also a pianist and composer, was born at Frankfort-on-the-Maine in 1794, and entered the conservatoire at Paris when Henri was about a year and a half old.—G. A. M.

HESELRIGE, SIR ARTHUR, a notability of the "Great Rebellion" period, was the son of Sir Thomas Heselrige of Naseby, and born about 1612. He was brought up at Westminster school. Elected to the Long parliament for Leicestershire, he was a very zealous member of the anticourt party, and was among the foremost antagonists of Strafford. Heselrige was one of the "five members" who were the objects of King Charles' celebrated and abortive parliamentary *coup* of the 4th of January, 1642. In the civil war he played a conspicuous part, was one of the judges who sentenced the king, and was appointed governor of Newcastle. A republican of the presbyterian type, he opposed Cromwell after the dismissal of the Rump and the inauguration of the protectorate. He was among the members of Cromwell's first parliament who refused to sign the instrument acknowledging the protector's authority; in spite of this, Cromwell gave him a seat in his new house of peers, but Heselrige avoided the honour, and sat in the house of commons of Cromwell's second parliament. He was active for the establishment of a free commonwealth in the period just before the Restoration, and seems to have been duped by Monk. On the accession of Charles II. he is said to have been committed to the Tower; at any rate, he died during the early months of the new régime. There are various of his letters partaking more or less of the character of official despatches, printed in the collection of King's Pamphlets in the library of the British museum.—F. E.

HESHUSIUS TILEMANNUS, an able and zealous but violent Lutheran theologian of the sixteenth century, was born in 1527 at Nieder-Wesel, in the province of Cleves, and studied at Wittemburg under Melancthon, where he become master of arts in 1550. His pulpit talents soon brought him into notice;

and in 1552 he was made superintendent and pastor primarius of Goslar, and in the following year a doctor of theology. These early promotions stimulated to excess his innate self-confidence and arrogance, and in consequence his whole life was a succession of troubles and storms. In nine different provinces of protestant Germany he received appointments to high ecclesiastical academic offices; but in none of them did he continue for more than a few years, and from almost all of them he was driven out into ignominious exile. He was eventually made bishop of Sameland in Prussia, where he fell out with Wigand himself; and, last of all, professor of theology in the university of Helmstadt, where he died in 1588. His writings were numerous, but almost all violently polemical.—P. L.

HESIOD, a Greek poet of very early date, respecting whose age and life very little is certainly known, but of whose works some valuable remains have come down to us. In one of these, the "Works and Days," he informs us that his father emigrated from Cuma in Æolis, and settled near Helicon at the miserable village of Ascra in Bœotia, where he appears to have been born. He states that he never crossed the sea, except from Aulis to Eubœa, when the Greeks collected a great army for Troy; and adds that in Chalcis he gained a tripod as a prize for his poetry, and consecrated it to the muses of Helicon. He describes himself as feeding flocks near Helicon, from which, and other circumstances, it is inferred that he occupied an inferior station in life. Herodotus makes him a contemporary of Homer, and four hundred years earlier than himself, which would fix his birth at about 884 B.C. According to the Parian Chronicle Hesiod was born about 994 B.C., and Homer his junior by eighty-seven years. Pliny, however, places Homer in about 920 B.C., and Hesiod one hundred and twenty years later. Hesiod had a brother named Perses, whom he frequently names, and it is inferred from a fragment of Pindar that he removed from Ascra to Orchomenos, where he died, and his tomb was afterwards shown. Plutarch mentions a tradition to the effect that Homer contended with Hesiod at Chalcis, and that Hesiod carried off the prize. The compositions which bear the name of Hesiod are but few. The first is the "Works and Days," a purely didactic poem. According to Pausanias, the Bœotians who lived near Helicon had a tradition that Hesiod left no work to posterity except this, which they regarded as interpolated. This opinion is partly correct, and modern critics do not think it either a single composition or entirely the work of Hesiod, but made up of different poems, some older than Hesiod, some more recent, and others his own. It is plain and simple in its style, and exhibits no power of imagination. Its precepts relate to morals and politics, to seafaring men and to domestic life. Its references to agriculture and household matters furnish curious illustrations of the manners of ancient Greece. Hesiod's other chief poem is his "Theogony," in which he treats of the origin of the world and of the gods. This poem, also, must be regarded as in part at least spurious; and Pausanias, whom we have already referred to, did not think it the production of Hesiod at all, but foisted in the place of one he wrote upon the same subject, now lost (Pausan. viii. 18; ix. 27, 31, 35). The opinion of Pausanias is strongly held by some critics. Whoever wrote it, it has long been ascribed to Hesiod, whom Herodotus couples with Homer as the father of the Grecian theogony. As we said, it narrates the origin of the world, of the gods, and of heroes. Except in its dialect it differs materially from the "Works and Days." Another piece, the "Shield of Hercules," appears to contain a fragment of a poem by Hesiod at the commencement, but the substance of it is certainly not his. The titles of several other poems ascribed to Hesiod are to be met with in ancient authors, and various fragments of some of them are extant. These fragments are to be found in different editions, as in that of Didot, edited by F. S. Lehrs. Notwithstanding the homely simplicity of the Hesiodic poems, they were much read by the ancients, and deserve the attention of all who are interested in the subjects of which they treat. As Quintilian says, Hesiod never rises, but says many things useful for the conduct of life, and bears the palm among those who wrote in a style of mediocrity. These poems were first printed in 1493.—B. H. C.

HESS, Heinrich, Baron von, an eminent Austrian general, was born at Vienna in 1788, and entered the army in 1805. He distinguished himself in the campaign of 1809, especially at Wagram, and again in that of 1814. He rose steadily in military rank, and 1848 found him quarter-master-general of the Austrian army in Italy. He took a leading part in the preparation and execution of the strategic plans which restored the Austrian domination in Italy, and Radetzky always frankly declared that his own successes were chiefly due to his quarter-master-general. At the close of the war he was created a baron, and appointed feldzeugmeister (master of the ordnance) and chief of the general staff. In 1854 he commanded the two Austrian corps d'armée massed in Gallicia and Transylvania to watch the development of the war between the Western powers and Russia. After the peace of Paris he was appointed quarter-master-general of the Austrian army.—F. E.

* HESS, Heinrich Maria, the distinguished German fresco painter, born at Düsseldorf, April 19, 1798, was the son of an engraver of that town, but was educated at Munich, and devoted himself at first to oil-painting. His earliest taste was for religious art, and he distinguished himself by a picture of the "Entombment" in his nineteenth year. Through this and other similar works he attracted the notice of the King Maximilian Joseph, who sent Hess in 1821 to Italy to complete his studies, and he remained there five years. At Rome he painted some good portraits, among them one of Thorwaldsen; and he executed for his patron the king of Bavaria a large picture of "Apollo and the Muses on Mount Parnassus." On his return Hess was appointed professor of painting in the Royal Academy of Munich; and it was now that, by the example of Cornelius, and with the opportunities offered by the new glyptothek constructed under the auspices of the crown prince of Bavaria, that he turned his attention to fresco-painting, the branch of art in which he is most distinguished. He made also for King Ludwig in 1827 some of the designs and cartoons for the new windows of the cathedral of Regensburg; the others were done under his direction. Hess' chief works, however, are those executed for the king, Ludwig I., the first of which was the extensive series of frescoes, executed on gold grounds, in the church of All Saints (Allerheiligen-Kirche), attached to the palace. It is a complete Bible history, executed, however, in the formal taste of mediæval Byzantine art, stiff and symmetrical in composition, but richly coloured. These extensive works were completed in 1837, having occupied five years; and the painter was created by the king a knight of the order of St. Michael, and was further honoured with the very important commission of painting in fresco the new and large basilica of St. Boniface, in which he has executed his greatest works. These frescoes from the life of the saint, are so large and so numerous that Hess was obliged to have recourse to the aid of several assistants, of whom J. C. Koch and Johann Schraudolf are the principal. The whole series consists of twenty-two pictures from the life of St. Boniface —twelve of very large dimensions, besides a species of liturgy or triumph of the apostolic church on the east wall, and many smaller compositions in other parts, on gold grounds, illustrating the progress of the church in Germany, terminating with the coronation of Charlemagne as emperor by the pope, at Rome, in the year 800. The style of these works is in a much larger taste than those of the Allerheiligen-Kirche, and they are equally well coloured, though they have much more of the simplicity of the early fresco paintings of Italy, both in composition and execution, than will accord with the general taste of the schools of England or France. They are much after the taste of Overbeck. Of the larger series, the departure of Boniface from England is a noble composition. These works were completed in 1845. Hess is now director of the Royal galleries of Munich. —(Söltl, *Bildende Kunst in München.*)—R. N. W.

HESS, Karl Adolf Heinrich, a distinguished German painter, was born at Dresden in 1769; studied under Kloss; travelled in Russia, Hungary, and Turkey; and settled in Vienna, where he was appointed teacher in the art academy, and in the neighbourhood of which city he died, July 3, 1849.—J. T–e.

HESS, Karl Ernst Christoph, a celebrated German engraver, was born at Darmstadt, January 22, 1755. In 1776 he went to Augsburg, where his success was so marked that he was in 1780 made a member, and in 1782 professor in the art academy, and about the same time named court engraver. In 1786 he went to Italy, where he stayed some time. On the removal of the Düsseldorf gallery and academy to Munich in 1806, Hess settled in the latter city where he died, July 25, 1828. A list of his plates will be found in Nagler.—J. T–e.

HESS, Ludwig, landscape painter and engraver, was born at Zurich in 1760. The son of a butcher, he was intended for

his father's trade, but eventually was allowed to learn engraving; and, guided by Solomon Gesner and H. Wurst, he began to paint also, and soon made remarkable progress. He completed his studies in Rome. He painted the scenery of the Alps, the lakes of Italy and Switzerland, &c., with great fidelity and in a manly unaffected manner, but without much feeling for colour or atmospheric effect. Nagler gives a list of thirty etchings and forty-eight aquatint plates by him. He died in 1800.—J. T–e.

* HESS, Peter, a celebrated painter of battle-pieces, and elder brother of Heinrich Hess, was born at Düsseldorf, July 29, 1792. He studied under his father, and in the Munich academy, and then served in the Bavarian army during the campaign of 1813–15. He holds a high position among the artists of that city. The battle of Leipsic, painted for King Maximilian-Joseph, is one of his largest and best-known pictures. A selection from his designs has been lithographed by F. Hohe.—J. T–e.

* HESSE, Adolphe Friedrich, an organist of continental repute, was born at Breslau, 30th August, 1809. He made an artistic tour through Saxony in 1818, and another in which he visited Hamburg, Berlin, and Cassel, in 1828 and 1829. In 1831 Hesse was appointed organist of the principal church in Breslau; since then he has made several tours to display his skill on his instrument, in one of which he visited Paris with great success, returning whence he played in competition with Haupt at Berlin, whose less acknowledged, but more sterling talent as an organist, gained him the precedence over his popular rival. Hesse has published an oratorio called "Tobias," a psalm, three symphonies, and many compositions for the organ.—G. A. M.

HESSUS EOBANUS. See Eobanus.

HEUMANN, Christoph August, was born at Altstädt in Thuringia. He was sent to school at Zeitz in 1697, but had to support himself by giving lessons and as a chorister. In 1699 he entered the university of Jena, where he greatly distinguished himself. In 1705 he travelled in Germany and Holland. Returning to Jena he prosecuted his studies with fresh ardour; and in 1709 accepted an appointment in the gymnasium at Eisenach, which he exchanged in 1717 for the post of rector of the school at Göttingen. In 1728 he took his degree of D.D. at Helmstadt; and in 1734 received an appointment as professor of literary history and of theology at Göttingen. He died May 1, 1763. His writings are numerous and diversified, on classical, bibliographical, historical, and theological topics. In 1748 he published a German translation of the New Testament.—B. H. C.

HEVELIUS, HEVEL, or HEWELCKE, Johann, an eminent astronomer, born of an honourable family at Dantzic on the 28th January, 1611. After receiving an excellent education, in which the mechanical arts were not neglected, he spent three or four years in visiting the principal countries of Europe, including England. In 1639 he was advised by his old master, Peter Kruger, to devote himself to astronomy, for which he possessed peculiar qualifications. In 1641 he erected an observatory on the top of his house, which he fitted with large telescopes and accurate instruments of observation, chiefly of his own construction. He had also a private printing-press and an artist, for whom, and for the printer, he found constant employment, not only in executing his numerous works, but also in assisting him in his observations, which were continued with little interruption for nearly fifty years. The best of all his assistants was his second wife, Elizabeth Koopmann, who was only sixteen years of age when he married her in 1663. In two plates of his "Machina cælestis," she is represented observing with him at his great sextant. She assisted him with admirable zeal, patience, and dexterity, for ten years, and after his death she edited his posthumous works. His observatory was visited by kings, princes, and scientific men from all countries; and he was placed by Colbert on the list of illustrious foreigners who were pensioned by Louis XIV. In the midst of his astronomical pursuits he did not neglect his civil duties, and was ten times elected consul, or chief magistrate, and six times prætor, or judge, in his native city. In 1679 his observatory and the three contiguous buildings over which it was erected were consumed by a conflagration, which destroyed in a few hours all his most valuable effects, his printing-press, his instruments, the greater part of his manuscripts, and almost the entire edition of the second part of his "Machina cælestis, a volume of one thousand two hundred and eighty-six pages. This great calamity did not repress his astronomical ardour. With the assistance of Louis XIV. he reconstructed his observatory, provided new instruments, and continued his observations till his death on the 28th January, 1687. His principal works were—"Selenographia," Dantzic, 1678; "De nativa Saturni facie," 1656; "Mercurius in sole visus," 1662 (a phenomenon which had not been previously observed by any astronomer but Gassendi; and as the ephemerides of the year differed considerably as to the time of its re-occurrence, Hevelius watched four entire days at his telescope to make sure of the transit, which happened at last on the day indicated by Kepler); "Historia miræ stellæ in collo ceti," 1662; "Prodromus cometicus," 1665; "Cometographia," 1668—dedicated to Louis XIV.; "Machina cælestis;" "Annus climactericus, sive observationum quadragesimus nonus," 1685; "Prodromus astronomiæ," containing his catalogue of stars; and "Uranographia, seu firmamentum Sobescianum"—two posthumous works published by his widow in 1690. Hevelius carried on an extensive correspondence with most of the scientific men of the day, and was dragged into an angry controversy with Hooke, who had challenged the accuracy of some of his methods of observation. He was elected a member of the Royal Society in 1664.—G. BL.

HEWSON, William, a distinguished anatomist and physiologist, was born at Hexham in Northumberland on November 14, 1739, O.S. After serving an apprenticeship to a surgeon at Newcastle, he came to London in 1759, where he lodged with John Hunter, and attended the lectures of William Hunter. Early in 1761, during the absence of John Hunter with the army, the instruction of the other pupils in the dissecting-room was intrusted to Hewson. Whilst pursuing his studies in London he entered at Guy's and St. Thomas' hospitals; he afterwards repaired to Edinburgh, where he remained until the winter of 1762. Returning to London, he entered into partnership as joint-lecturer on anatomy with Dr. Hunter. During the years 1768 and 1769 he presented to the Royal Society three communications on the lymphatic system in oviparous vertebrata. Hewson's election as a fellow, which took place in March, 1770, was followed in the same year by the honour of the Copley medal, awarded to him for the above-mentioned researches. The priority of discovery of the lymphatics in birds, reptiles, and fishes, was claimed from Hewson by Monro Secundus; the merit of first discovery, however, really belongs to Bartholin, whose work on the lacteals appeared in 1652. In the summer of 1770 he married Mary Stevenson, a lady in every respect worthy to be his wife. She was the intimate friend of Franklin, at whose invitation, some years after her husband's death, she settled in America. A temporary misunderstanding having arisen between Hewson and Dr. Hunter, their partnership was dissolved, and the former commenced in 1772 lecturing on his own account. His lectures were highly successful, and he was rapidly acquiring eminence as a practitioner of surgery, when he fell a victim to the effects of a wound received in dissection. He died on May-day, 1774, in the thirty-fifth year of his age. One of his two sons eventually became president of the College of Physicians at Philadelphia. Hewson was an estimable and able man. As a physiologist he occupies a high rank. He also published a work on the blood.—F. C. W.

HEXHAM, Roger of. See Roger.

HEY, Wilhelm, a German poet, was born at Leina, Saxe-Gotha, in 1790, and died as superintendent at Ichtershausen, near Gotha, May 19, 1854. His fame rests on his celebrated fables for children, which have been illustrated by O. Speckter, and translated into most European languages.—K. E.

HEYDEN, Jan Vander, a distinguished Dutch architectural painter, was born at Gorcum in 1637, and established himself early at Amsterdam. He learnt originally of a glass-painter, and he had a general mechanical skill; he was the inventor of a fire-engine for which he received the acknowledgments of the state in 1672. Vander Heyden has painted many admirable architectural views, distinguished for clearness of atmosphere and effective light and shade, and in which Adrian Vaudevelde painted the figures and other accessories. After the death of Vaudevelde in 1672, Eglon Vanderneer assisted him in his pictures. He was in London and executed some views of its buildings. He died in Amsterdam in 1712.—R. N. W.

HEYDENREICH, Karl Heinrich, a German philosophical writer of the school of Kant, professor at Leipsic from 1789 till 1798, and author of several works distinguished both by erudi-

tion and by original thought, was born in 1764 at Stolpen in Saxony, and died near Weissenfels in 1801.

HEYLIN, PETER, a busy theologian and miscellaneous writer of the seventeenth century, was born at Burton in Oxfordshire in 1600, and received his late education at Oxford. He read lectures in his college on geography, or, as it was then called, cosmography, and these formed the basis of his very popular "Microcosmus, or description of the world," published in 1621. Archbishop Laud appointed him one of the chaplains in ordinary to King Charles, and he became with tongue and pen a zealous and ardent expositor of Laudian principles, and unsparing denouncer of puritans and puritanism. He received various preferments; but the breaking out of the civil war reduced him to poverty, for he was voted a delinquent by the parliament. After a changeful life the Restoration came, and gave him back his spiritualities; but he did not receive the ecclesiastical promotion which he had expected. He died in 1662. Of his numerous works, his most important are his life of his patron, Archbishop Laud; and his "History of the Reformation in England." The latter was republished at Cambridge in 1819 for the Ecclesiastical History Society, and carefully edited by the Rev. J. C. Robertson. Heylin's unpublished "Memorial of Bishop Waynflete," in verse, founder of St. Mary Magdalen college, Oxford, was printed in 1851 by the Caxton Society. Rival lives of the author were written by his son-in-law, Dr. Barnard, and by a Mr. Vernon. There is in the elder Disraeli's Curiosities of Literature an amusing account of the fierce controversy which arose out of their biographical competition.—F. E.

HEYNE, CHRISTIAN GOTTLOB, an eminent German humanist, was born at Chemnitz, 25th September, 1729. His father, a poor weaver, being entirely unable to provide for his education, the boy was dependent on the scanty assistance of friends, especially on that of a godfather of his, a narrow-minded clergyman. Whilst a student at Leipsic he was almost reduced to beggary, and often wanted bread. Nevertheless he indefatigably toiled onward, greatly assisted by the instruction and acquaintance of Professors Ernesti and Christ, who showed him much kindness. In 1753 he was lucky enough to obtain a place as amanuensis in the library of the famous Count Brühl at Dresden, where he formed a friendship with Winckelmann. About this same time he made himself favourably known to the learned world by his editions of Tibullus and Epictetus. The Seven Years' war, however, deprived him of his situation, and obliged him to fly to Wittenberg and to become secretary and manager to a Lusatian nobleman. In 1764 he obtained, on the recommendation of Ruhnken, the chair of humanity at Göttingen, vacated by the death of Gesner. Here he gradually rose to the highest honours and authority; he excelled as a teacher, he arranged and augmented the library, was a zealous member of the Royal Society, and one of the most assiduous contributors to the *Gelehrten Anzeigen*. The study of the learned languages to him was but the key to a comprehensive knowledge of antiquity, and he was among the first to point out the importance of mythology. Among his editions those of Virgil (generally considered as his masterpiece), of Pindar, and of Apollodorus rank highest. His "Opuscula Academica," 6 vols., contain a great variety of most valuable information. Heyne lived to a green old age, and died full of honours in 1812.—(See *Life* by Heeren, his son-in-law.)—K. E.

HEYRICK, ELIZABETH, authoress of several able and influential pamphlets on the abolition of slavery, was the daughter of Mr. Coltman of Leicester, and was born in 1769. She married a military officer, whom she survived many years. Some time after her marriage she joined the Society of Friends, and refused to appropriate to her own use the pension allowed her as an officer's widow, employing it in works of charity. She possessed an ardent temperament and overflowing benevolence. The poor and oppressed everywhere were the objects of her sympathies, which extended even to the brute creation. In 1809 she published several tracts against bull-baiting and cock-fighting. The labour question, and that of distress in the manufacturing districts, furnished fruitful subjects for her pen, which was also engaged in discussing the "offensive and injurious effect of corporal punishment." But her clear perceptions of right and justice were most remarkably exhibited in her pamphlets on Negro emancipation. She was the first writer who asserted the great principle of immediate emancipation as the legitimate aim of the antislavery party, and her arguments in its support were as powerful as they were original. In 1824 Mrs. Heyrick published her pamphlet, entitled "Immediate, not Gradual Emancipation; or an inquiry into the shortest, safest, and most effectual means of getting rid of West Indian slavery." "Immediate emancipation" soon became the watchword of British abolitionists; and though ten years of unrelaxed efforts were still needed, the struggle resulted in the abolition of slavery in the British West Indies in August, 1834. Elizabeth Heyrick died at Leicester in 1831, at the age of sixty-two.—R. M.

HEYWOOD, JOHN, known as "The Epigrammatist," one of the earliest of our English dramatists, was born at North Mimms, near St. Albans, probably very early in the reign of Henry VIII. After passing some time in the university of Oxford, he came up to London without completing his course. Here he cultivated music, became an established wit, and was introduced at court by his friend Sir Thomas More. One who could say the sprightliest things, sing the best song, and play inimitably on the virginals, was sure to make his way with the merry monarch, and he soon became a prime favourite. He held his place during the king's life, and was even more favoured by Mary, to whom his religion, being a Roman catholic, was an additional recommendation. It is said that she expressed a wish to hear him play when she was dying. "What the Faery Queen," says Wharton, "could not procure for Spenser from the penurious Elizabeth and her precise ministers, Heywood gained by puns and conceits." Upon the death of his patroness, Heywood felt that the court of a monarch of the reformed religion was not the place for one who was a staunch Romanist; and dreading religious persecution, he left England and went into the Netherlands, and finally settling in Mechlin he died there in 1565. While Heywood was attached to the court he wrote those six comedies which have the merit of being amongst the first innovations upon the mysteries and miracle plays of the time, and thus laying the foundation of the secular comedy in England. There is little in these intrinsically to recommend them, and we look in vain for those witty sallies that made Heywood so famous. His epigrams, six hundred in number, filling three quarto pamphlets, do not sustain the contemporary reputation in which we know he was held. He wrote a poetical dialogue, in which he has introduced, with much ingenuity, all the proverbs of the English language. The longest composition of Heywood is a poem, "The Spider and the Flie." Harrison pungently observed, that it is so profound, "that neither he himselfe that made it, neither anie one that readeth it, can reach unto the meaning thereof;" yet it is not more difficult to understand the allegory than that of the Panther and the Hind. The Roman catholics are represented by the flies, and the protestants by the spider, while Mary is typified by the maid with her broom.—Heywood left two sons, ELLIS and JASPER. They were fellows of Oxford colleges, quitted England, became jesuits, and obtained literary distinction. The former settled in Florence, and died at Louvaine in 1572; the latter went to Rome, and died at Naples in 1597.—J. F. W.

HEYWOOD, OLIVER, the son of Richard Heywood, was born at Little Lever, in the parish of Bolton, Lancashire, in 1629, and took the degree of B.A. in Trinity college, Cambridge. His parents were distinguished for piety and worth, and both he and his brother Nathaniel inherited the same spirit, and devoted their lives to the christian ministry. In 1650 he settled at the chapel of Coley, in the parish of Halifax, to the pastoral charge of which he was ordained, August 4, 1652. In this charge he zealously put in practice the instructions contained in Baxter's Reformed Pastor—a work which he greatly admired—and his ministry at Coley, and in all the surrounding country, was blessed to thousands of souls. Being no Cromwellian, but retaining "a quiet and peaceable attachment" to the exiled royal family, he declined to give further thanks to God at Coley for the defeat of the Scottish royalists at Preston, and the suppression of Sir George Booth's insurrection, for which he was apprehended by a party of Colonel Lilburn's troops, and was fined by military authority. After the Restoration he was a great sufferer for nonconformity. He was harassed with a prosecution in the consistorial court of York, and his suspension was published at Halifax, June 29, 1662, followed a few months after by a sentence of excommunication. He was obliged to keep himself for the most part in privacy; but he sometimes ventured to preach in the churches of Holmfirth and Penistone, at the request of the clergymen and churchwardens. Under the five-mile act he was compelled to leave his family, and retire into Lancashire

and other parts. In 1669 he was thrown into prison by the mayor of Leeds for preaching occasionally in a private house near that town; and in July the same year his goods were seized for a penalty of £10, inflicted upon him for preaching to his old parishioners in Coley chapel. Upon King Charles' indulgence he resumed, under a licence, his stated ministry at Northouvam, near Coley; but when the licenses were called in again his sufferings were renewed with great severity. In 1685 he was sent to York castle for holding a conventicle in his own house, and remained in confinement for a whole year; on which and other occasions he received pecuniary assistance from the excellent Lady Hewley. After King James' declaration for liberty of conscience, he built a meeting-house at Northouvam, and there he lived and laboured without farther molestation for the remainder of his days. He survived till May 4, 1702. "The unwearied diligence, humility, self-denial, and sweetness of temper, which this holy man discovered, commanded the love of all that were not enemies to all righteousness; and his memory is precious in those parts of Yorkshire to this hour." He left several works which are much esteemed.—P. L.

HEYWOOD, Thomas, an English dramatist and prose writer, as well as an actor, of the Elizabethan era. The little that is known of him is to be collected from incidental statements, principally in his own works. He was born in Lincolnshire, probably about the year 1570, and was a fellow of Peter-house, Cambridge. As early as the year 1596 he wrote for the stage, and was an actor, at all events, two years later. He appears to have been a most voluminous play-writer, having, as he tells us, had "either an entire hand, or at least a main finger, in two hundred and twenty dramas." Only twenty-two are now extant. He wrote several poems and prose works. As a dramatist he takes a very respectable place. He died in 1659.—J. F. W.

HIAM, ——, whose real name is supposed to have been Abiezer Coppe, was born at Warwick in 1619. On the breaking out of the civil war, Hiam became a furious fanatic, and published several tracts with strange titles, and at least as strange contents; among others, "Two or Three Days before the Eternal God thundered at Great St. Helen's," 1648; and the "Fiery Flying Roll," 1650, for which he was committed to Newgate. He recanted, and at the end of a twelvemonth was set at liberty. He now changed his name from Coppe to Hiam, and took up his residence at Barn-Elms, Surrey, where he practised as a physician. Hiam died in 1672.—W. C. H.

HIBERNICUS, Thomas, an Irish monk of great learning and piety, was born in the county of Kildare early in the thirteenth century. He went to Paris, and became a fellow of the college of Sorbonne. He afterwards went to Italy, where he entered into the monastery of Aquila, and continued there until his death, which occurred after 1270.—J. F. W.

HICKERINGILL, Edmund, was born in 1630 in Essex, and completed his studies partly at St. John's, Oxford, and partly at Gonvill and Cauis college, Cambridge. Hickeringill adopted the army as a profession, but relinquished it after obtaining the rank of captain, and went, with what precise object or inducement is unknown, to Jamaica. On his return in 1660, he published an account of his visit under the title of "Jamaica Viewed," 1661. His next destination was the church, and he was peculiarly successful in obtaining almost simultaneously the livings of Boxted, Essex, and All Saints, Colchester, in the same county; the latter of which he retained till his death in 1708. Hickeringill's writings consist chiefly of pamphlets of a controversial character, and are so remarkable for their scurrility and freedom of language, that it is surprising that he should have escaped prosecution and forfeiture. "He was," says Bishop Sanderson, "an independent, vile, ignorant fellow, very troublesome, so far as he could be, to his right reverend diocesan and to all that lived near him." His works were collected after his death, in 3 vols., Ox., 1709–16.—W. C. H.

HICKES, George, was born at Newsham, near Thirsk, in 1642. He first went to the grammar-school at Northallerton, and in 1659 to Oxford. He took orders in 1666. In 1675 he became rector of St. Ebbe's at Oxford; and in 1676 chaplain of the duke of Lauderdale, whom he accompanied into Scotland the following year. In 1678 he came to London with Burnet, archbishop of Glasgow, to lay before the king a report of proceedings in Scotland. Bishop Burnet says, that when Mitchel was put to death for a design to kill Archbishop Sharp, Hickes "published a false and partial relation of the matter, in order to the justifying of it." Sharp expressed his gratitude by making him a D.D. of St. Andrew's. In 1680 Charles II. made him prebend of Worcester, and soon after Sancroft made him vicar of All Hallows, Barking, near London. In 1681 he was chaplain to the king; and in 1683 dean of Worcester. In 1686 he went to reside at Worcester, and became rector of Allchurch near that city. Up to this date his writings were all controversial. At the Revolution he refused to take the oaths to William and Mary, and was suspended and deprived, on which occasion he fastened up in the cathedral a "Protestation and Claim of Right," declaring that he "was, and still did continue, the only rightful and legal dean of this cathedral church of Worcester." Sancroft and the other nonjurors wished to continue an episcopal succession, a project in which James II. concurred. Hickes ascertained from James the opinion of some popish bishops and of the pope in favour of their scheme. He returned to London in 1694, and was ordained Bishop of Thetford by Dr. Lloyd, bishop of Norwich, Dr. Turner of Ely, and Dr. White of Peterborough, at the lodgings of White, at Southgate, Middlesex. Hickes himself, in 1713, took part in consecrating three nonjurors as bishops; and two more in 1715. The character of Hickes has been very variously estimated. He was a very high churchman, but prepared to hazard anything rather than violate his conscience. His great work, for which he will always be honourably remembered, is the "Linguarum veterum septentrionalium Thesaurus." In a volume published in 1689, he set forth the principles of Anglo-Saxon, Mœso-Gothic, and Icelandic grammar, &c. These are almost the only books in which Hickes appears to advantage, and lead us to agree with his biographers, that although "he was a person of universal learning, his temper, and situation, and connections were such as to suffer him to leave but few monuments of it that are worth remembering." He died December 15, 1715.—B. H. C.

* HICKEY, Rev. William, better known by his pseudonym of "Martin Doyle," was born in the county of Cork in October, 1808. In 1804 he entered Trinity college, Dublin, from whence, after obtaining an honour, he was removed the following year to St John's, Cambridge. Here he obtained a scholarship, and graduated in 1809. In 1811 he was ordained, two years after which he married, and in 1821 was presented to the vicarage of Bannow, in the county of Wexford. Here, in conjunction with the late Thomas Boyce, the proprietor of the district, commenced those labours which conferred such large benefits on the agricultural classes. They established an agricultural school, over which Mr. Hickey watched with untiring vigilance; and his exertions in promoting the welfare of the peasantry and the cause of agriculture, were gratefully recognized by the Royal Dublin Society, who gave him a gold medal and made him an honorary member. From this he was removed to the living of Kilcormick; and shortly afterwards first came before the public as the author, under his assumed name, of "Hints to Small Farmers." The work was a great and deserved success; its sound, practical knowledge, combined with the playful humour of its style, exposing the errors of Irish farmers without offending them, made it so popular that edition after edition rapidly disappeared, and it was finally stereotyped to meet the continuing demand. This work was speedily followed by "Irish Cottages;" "Common Sense for Common People;" "Catechisms of Gardening and Cottage Farming;" and many others of a similar character. Besides these he wrote a "Cyclopædia of Practical Husbandry," and the "Agricultural Class-book," which was adopted and published by the commissioners of national education in Ireland. William Hickey has also for thirty years been a contributor to periodical literature, and withal an active and earnest minister of religion. His writings are distinguished for vigour, simplicity, and sound practical common sense, enlivened with great happiness of expression and vivacity of style. He resides at Mulrankin, to the living of which he was finally promoted.—J. F. W.

HICKMAN, Henry, a native of Worcestershire, and studied at Cambridge; but he afterwards went to Oxford, where he became a fellow of Magdalen. But having espoused the principles of the nonconformists, he was deprived of his fellowship in 1662, and ejected. Hereupon he betook himself to Holland, and became minister of the English congregation at Leyden, where he died in 1692. Among his writings are several treatises against the Arminians, and in defence of nonconformity; but he is probably best remembered for his rather searching remarks on Heylin's History of the Presbyterians.—B. H. C.

HICKS, Francis, was born in 1566 at Tredington in Worcestershire, and received his education at St. Mary's hall, Oxford. He is known as the translator of Lucian, Thucydides, and Herodian, of which the first only has appeared in print. It was published by his son, Thomas, chaplain of Christ Church, Oxford, in 1634; the editor added a Life of Lucian, and notes. Thomas Hicks died at an early age in 1634. His father's MSS. of Herodian and Thucydides were presented by him to Christ Church.—W. C. H.

HICKS, William, a fifth-monarchy man; he was born in Cornwall in 1620, studied at Exeter and Liskeard schools, and at Wadham college, Oxford, which he left to join the parliamentary forces. He became captain of a trainband, but died in 1659. He wrote "Revelation Revealed," being a practical exposition of the Revelation of St. John, in 1659, with a new title and portrait in 1661. To this work was added a dissertation on the Fifth Monarchy.—B. H. C.

HICKS, William, a person of obscure origin, became known in the early part of Charles II.'s reign as Captain Hicks. At some period of his life he seems to have kept an inn. His name is celebrated as the compiler of "Oxford Jests," 1669, 1671, &c.; "Oxford Drollery," 1679; "Grammatical Drollery," 1682; and "Coffee-house Jests," 3rd ed. 1684. His share in "Grammatical Drollery," however, the late Dr. Bliss considered doubtful.—W. C. H.

HIEROCLES: the name of several persons mentioned by ancient authors, of whom the most important is Hierocles, referred to by A. Gellius as a stoic. He is thought by some to be the same as Hierocles of Hyllarima, mentioned by Stephanus of Byzantium as having been first an athlete and then a philosopher. To one of these is ascribed the Œconomicus and other works quoted by Stobæus. An extant commentary upon Pythagoras bears the name of Hierocles, of whom Suidas says he was a philosopher at Alexandria, whither he had retired from Byzantium. His work has been often printed, and is a valuable key to the Pythagorean philosophy. It was first published in 1583. There are numerous fragments, with various titles, which mostly appear to belong to a work called "Philosophumena;" although some of them may have been written by Hierax, rather than by Hierocles. Suidas mentions, and Photius analyses, a work on Providence, &c.; but it may be the same as the preceding. Nearly all that bears the name of Hierocles is to be found in the editions of Pearson and Needham. There is another book of Facetiæ, which bears the name of Hierocles; but which of that name is uncertain. The Hierocles who wrote on Fate, Providence, &c., belongs to the fifth century.—B. H. C.

HIERON I. succeeded on the throne of Syracuse his brother Gelon, who died 478 B.C. The beginning of his reign contrasted unfavourably with that of his predecessor. He was accessible to flattery, betrayed a suspicious and cruel disposition, and surrounded himself with strangers and mercenaries; but his conduct, in the latter years of his reign, when he found himself securely established upon the throne, appears to have been distinguished by many redeeming qualities. Among those in whose society he delighted, were the poets Simonides and Pindar, Bacchylides, Epicharmis, and Æschylus. Pindar celebrates his victories at the Olympic games, and Xenophon gives the title of Hieron to his dialogue on the condition of kings. He died 467 B.C., at Catana, where he received divine honours.—G. BL.

HIERON II., who reigned about two centuries after the preceding, was the son of Hierocles, a wealthy citizen of Syracuse. By his courage and manly accomplishments he greatly distinguished himself under Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, who was then master of Sicily. When Pyrrhus abandoned the island, leaving it in a state of anarchy, Hieron, whose father pretended to be descended from Gelon, was elected by the Syracusans to the chief command. He conducted himself with skill and prudence, and soon succeeded in securing for himself the name and position of king. It was at the beginning of the reign of this prince that the first Punic war broke out. Hieron, who had taken part with the Carthaginians, was defeated by the consul, Appius Claudius; and finding himself shut up in Syracuse, he formed a treaty of peace and alliance with Rome, to which he faithfully adhered throughout the rest of his life. He wisely devoted himself to the development of the resources of his kingdom, and established a code of laws, the wisdom and equity of which are highly extolled by Cicero. His judicious measures brought him great wealth, which he dispensed liberally in cultivating a good understanding with all parties. His alliance with the Romans did not prevent him from assisting the Carthaginians during the revolt of the mercenaries; but when the second Punic war broke out, and the Romans were defeated by Hannibal at the battle of Thrasymene, Hieron, faithful in their adversity, sent to them ambassadors, with provisions, men, and arms. Even the fatal battle of Cannæ, which was followed by the defection of all the other allies of Rome, did not shake Hieron's fidelity. He was also a liberal patron of men of science; and with the assistance of Archimedes he constructed large ships and formidable implements of war, which he sent to the assistance of his allies. Hieron lived to ninety years of age, and died 214 B.C.—G. BL.

HIERON, Samuel, a celebrated English puritan preacher and divine, was born in 1572 at Epping in Essex, and studied at Cambridge. He died at Modbury in Devonshire (of which he was many years the rector) in the year 1617. His works are voluminous, and were at one time very popular. They are still valued by the admirers of the old puritan divinity.—B. H. C.

HIERONYMUS, a native of Cardia, or Cardiopolis, in the Thracian Chersonesus, was a contemporary of the immediate successors of Alexander of Macedon. Hieronymus of Cardia, according to Gerard Vossius, is a distinct person from Hieronymus of Rhodes, the disciple of Aristotle, and Hieronymus of Egypt, governor of Syria under Antiochus Soter, and author of a history of Phœnicia mentioned by Josephus, though no longer known. The Thracian Hieronymus wrote "Historical Memoirs of the Successors of Alexander the Great," of which Diodorus Siculus is supposed to have availed himself. The original work is now lost.—W. C. H.

HIERONYMUS. See Jerome.

HIFFERNAN, Paul, was born in the county of Dublin in 1719. He was educated for the Roman catholic priesthood, and sent to a college in the south of France. After seventeen years' residence there he returned to practise medicine in Dublin. His indolence and love of pleasure forbade his success in his profession, but his learning and agreeable manners made him a social favourite. He next took to writing, and published a periodical called the *Tickler*, in opposition to the celebrated Dr. Lucas. Going to London in 1753, he published several numbers of the *Tuner*, in which he ridiculed with some humour several of the popular dramas of the day; translated from the French and Latin; did "hack" work, and published "Miscellanies" in prose and verse. He made the acquaintance of Garrick and Murphy, turned to dramatic writing, and produced "The Heroine of the Cave," which had fair success at Drury Lane, where also the "New Hippocrates" was acted in 1761. Four others complete the list of his dramas. His life was passed in indolence, and many amusing, though not very creditable anecdotes, are told of his levying contributions on his friends. He died in a little court off St. Martin's Lane in June, 1777.—J. F. W.

HIGDEN, Ralph, an English chronicler, was a benedictine monk of St. Werberg's, Chester, and died there about 1370, after a residence of more than sixty years. He has been credited with a share in the authorship of the Chester Mysteries, but this, like the date of their composition, is a matter of dispute. The work by which he is remembered is the "Polychronicon," a chronicle commencing with the creation of the world and coming down to the year 1357. A greater interest than that possessed by the original work belongs to the translation of it, executed by John de Trevisa, which is one of the earliest of English prose compositions, and which with additions and partial modernization of the language Caxton printed in 1482.—F. E.

HIGGINS, HIGINS, or HIGGONS, John, as the name is found variously spelt, a person in holy orders, and a schoolmaster at Winsham in Somersetshire, was born perhaps at that place, or in the neighbourhood, about 1545. He finished his studies at Oxford, went into the church, and engaged in the duties of a preceptor of youth at Winsham. Higgins published for the use of his scholars a book called the Flosculi of Terence; also Holcot's Dictionarie newlie corrected, 1572, folio; and thirdly, the Nomenclator of Adrian Junius, translated in conjunction with Abraham Fleming, London, 1585, 8vo. Several years before the appearance of the Nomenclator, we have it upon the authority of the author that he had been projecting a new edition of the Mirror for Magistrates, a popular work, which had passed through several editions since 1559, the date of its original publication; but for some reason unexplained

this design was delayed in its execution, and Higgins' Mirror did not go to press till 1587. The additions to the new volume were numerous and valuable. In the estimation of Warton the "Legend of Queen Cordelia," King Lear's youngest daughter, forming part of the contribution of Higgins to the earlier section of the work, conveys a favourable idea of the writer's poetical powers and taste. The edition of 1587 remained till recently the best and standard version; but it has been superseded since 1815 by the labours of Haslewood. Higgins probably died after 1602. In that year John Higgins, generally identified with him, published at Oxford a tract called "An Answer to William Perkins concerning Christ's Descension into Hell."—W. C. H.

HIGGONS, Sir Thomas, was born in 1624 at Westburgh in Shropshire, of which his father enjoyed the living. Higgons finished his education at St. Alban hall, Oxford, but did not take a degree. He did not enter parliament till after the decease of Cromwell, and his zeal in the royalist cause procured him, on the Restoration, a pension and spurs. Sir Thomas afterwards went ambassador to the courts of Dresden and Vienna. He died very suddenly at London on the 24th November, 1691. He left behind him a "Funeral Oration" (pronounced at the decease of his first wife), 1656; a "Panegyric to the King," 1660, 4to; and a "History of Isuf Bassa, Captain-general of the Ottoman Empire," 1684.—His son, Bevil, born in 1672, a member of the Middle temple, and a historian of some repute, died in France in 1735.—W. C. H.

HIGGS, Griffin or Griffith, an English theologian, born near Henley in Oxfordshire, at Stoke Abbas or South Stoke; studied at Reading school and St. John's college, Oxford, which he entered in 1606. Soon after taking his B.A., he wrote in elegant Latin verse a life of Sir T. White, founder of his college. He afterwards took orders, and in 1627 went to the Hague as chaplain to the queen of Bohemia, sister of Charles I., where he remained twelve years. In 1630 he took his D.D. at Leyden; on his return to England he became rector of Cliffe, near Dover, and chanter of St. David's, and in 1638 dean of Lichfield, but lost his preferments during the Commonwealth, and died in 1659. He published "Problemata Theologica" and "Miscellaneæ Theses Theologicæ," Leyden, 1630. In 1816 appeared his "True and Faithful Relation of the rising and fall of Thom. Tucker of Alba Fortunata," &c.—B. H. C.

HIGHMORE, Joseph, an English historical and portrait painter of some reputation in his time, was born in London in 1692, and was brought up to the law; but afterwards entered the academy of Sir Godfrey Kneller, and became a painter. He painted a set of portraits of the knights of the bath; but his reputation now rests almost entirely on a very good practical work on perspective—"The Practice of Perspective on the Principles of Dr. Brook Taylor," 4to, London, 1763. Highmore was evidently a man of great accomplishments. He was also the author of an "Examination" of Rubens' ceiling at Whitehall; and he had a good knowledge of anatomy. He also illustrated some of Richardson's novels. He died in 1780 at Canterbury, and was buried in the cathedral.—R. N. W.

HIGHMORE, Nathaniel, physician and anatomist, the son of a clergyman, was born at Fording-bridge, Hampshire, February 6, 1613. In 1642 he obtained the degree of M.D. at Oxford. He then settled at Sherbourn in Dorsetshire, where he practised during the remainder of his life. According to Wood he obtained a great local reputation for professional skill. He died in 1685, aged seventy-one, and was buried at Caundle-purse, Dorset, of which parish his father had been rector. He is chiefly remembered for his description of the cavity in the superior maxillary bone, which still bears his name. He has, however, no claim to its discovery, as it had been previously described by Cassorius. His medical writings display considerable thought, but are deeply tinctured with the credulity of the age. His principal work is the "Corporis Humani Disquisitio Anatomica," printed at the Hague in 1651. In 1660 he published a treatise on the passio hysterica, and on hypochondriasis. He was also the author of some papers on mineral springs which appeared in the Philosophical Transactions.—F. C. W.

HILARION (Saint), the founder of monasteries in Palestine, was born in 291, at Tabatha, a village about five miles from Gaza. He was sent to be educated at Alexandria, where he became a christian. About 306 he retired to the desert to see and converse with St. Antony; and resolved to embrace the monastic life. On returning home he found his parents dead, and divided his inheritance among his relatives and the poor. He retired to a desert near the sea and built himself a rude cell. There his self-mortification, voluntary privations, rags and dirt, raised his fame and attracted many followers. These he drafted off from time to time, and so founded many monasteries in Syria and Palestine. Sozomen and Jerome, his biographers, commend him for his knowledge of the scriptures. He removed from Palestine to Lybia, then to Sicily, and then to Cyprus, where he died about 371. The miracles wrought at his tomb induced Hesychius, one of his followers, to steal his relics and carry them to Palestine.—B. H. C.

HILARY or HILARIUS, surnamed Diaconus, to distinguish him from others of the same name, was a native of Sardinia, and a deacon of the church at Rome. Along with some others, he was deputed in 350 by Pope Liberius to carry letters to Constantius, and to plead the cause of orthodoxy against the Arians at the council of Milan. On his arrival he was not only exposed to contumely, but was ordered to be scourged along with his companions. In the year following he was sent into exile. His sufferings seem only to have had the effect of driving him to extreme views. Two works are imputed to Hilary, the one, "Quæstiones in Vet. et Nov. Test.," usually printed with Augustine's works; and the other "Commentarii in Epp. S. Pauli," among those of Ambrose.—W. L. A.

HILARY or HILARIUS, Bishop of Poitiers: having embraced christianity after he had arrived at maturity, he was about the year 350 elected to the bishopric of Poitiers, his native city. He was a married man, and, though ordained a bishop, he continued, according to apostolic rule and usage, to live with his wife, who was also a christian. He became a vehement opponent of the Arian party, his zeal against whom brought him under the displeasure of the Emperor Constantius, by whom he was in 356 banished to Phrygia. After four years he returned to his see, and pursued with still greater determination his attacks upon the Arians. His zeal had carried him even when in exile to Constantinople, where his presence was found so annoying to the dominant party that he was ordered to his bishopric, an order which he gladly obeyed. For some time he found sufficient occupation in purging his own diocese of the heretical leaven which had been suffered to get into it, and was so successful in this that, as Sulpicius Severus testifies, by his means all Gaul was delivered from the foul crime of heresy. About 368 or 369 he went to Milan, where he impeached Auxentius, the bishop of that city, as a leader of the Arian party, and held a dispute with him in the presence of the emperor; but Auxentius having taken care not to commit himself to any heretical views, Hilary retired in disgust, charging his opponent with hypocrisy. He died, January 13, 368. His extant works are numerous; the most important are his treatise "De Trinitate," in twelve books; his "Commentarium in Evangelium Matthæi;" and his "Comm. in Psalmos." They are marked by vigour and acuteness, but show little exegetical ability and no learning. The best edition of his works is that edited by the Benedictines, Paris, 1693, fol., republished by Maffei, Verona, 1730, 2 vols fol.—W. L. A.

HILARY (Saint), Bishop of Arles, was born of noble parents in a border town between Lorraine and Champagne about 401. He was related to Honoratus, abbot of Lérins, and afterwards bishop of Arles, whom he succeeded. In resisting the undue interference of Pope Leo I. in his diocese, he became an object of dislike to the pope, and exposed himself to his resentment, more especially in the matter of Celindonius, bishop of Besançon, who had been deposed by a council at which Hilary presided. Leo replaced Celindonius in his see, and shortly afterwards took occasion to depose Hilary. He continued, however, in the exercise of his pastoral duties amid the affection and veneration of his flock. His death, which was caused by the austerity and anxieties of his life, occurred on 5th May, 449. He was canonized by the Romish church, and his epitaph was composed by St. Honoratus of Marseilles. The only genuine works of his which have come down to us, are his life of and funeral oration over his predecessor, St. Honoratus; a poem on the commencement of the book of Genesis; and a short epistle to Eucherius, bishop of Lyons—the whole of which are printed in the Bibliotheca Patrum.—E. L–n.

HILARY, Pope, succeeded Leo I. in the papal chair, 12th November, 461. He was a Sardinian by birth, and was created an archdeacon by Leo, by whom also he was sent as legate to

the council of Ephesus in 449. Here he supported Flavian, and narrowly escaped sharing his captivity. Upon his return to Rome he was very active in opposing and punishing heretics, and in asserting the supremacy of the see of Rome. Pope Hilary during his pontificate greatly enriched the churches and monasteries which had been despoiled by the Vandals, and died at Rome, greatly regretted, 10th September, 467. His writings consisted chiefly of letters.—E. L–n.

HILDEBERT, Archbishop of Tours, was born about 1055. He was characterized by great energy and resolution; and took a prominent part in the religious and political affairs of his time. He was engaged in various treaties; and after filling many offices of dignity in the church died at Tours in 1133. His writings consist of poems, letters, essays, sermons, &c., an account of which is given by Cave.—B. H. C.

HILDEBRAND. See Gregory VII.

HILDEGARDE (Saint), Abbess of St. Rupert, near Bingen on the Rhine, was born in 1099, and died in 1178. She appears to have been a person of sensitive and irritable temperament, and to have indulged in strange theories. Her book of prophecies and her epistles have been often printed. An account of this visionary and seer will be found in Fox, Neander, and other writers. Her "Prophecies" were printed for the first time at Paris in 1513.—W. C. H.

HILDERSHAM, Arthur, a puritan divine, celebrated by Fuller in his Church History, as offering in his life an illustration of the text, "When my father and mother forsake me, then the Lord taketh me up." He was born at Stecworth in Cambridgeshire in 1563. His mother was niece to Cardinal Pole, and great-grandchild to the duke of Clarence, Edward IV.'s brother. Refusing to be bred a papist, he was cast off by his parents, but was taken up by his kinsman Henry, earl of Huntington, who provided a plentiful maintenance for him. He was educated at Christ's college, Cambridge. After entering the ministry, being incumbent of the living of Ashby-de-la-Zouch for forty-three years, he met with frequent molestation, and was silenced by the high commission at four different times. His works are described by Dr. Williams as "a mine of practical divinity." He died in 1631. For a list of his published writings, see Allibone's Dictionary.—R. H.

HILDESLEY, Mark, Bishop of Sodor and Man, was son of Mark Hildesley, rector of Houghton and Witton in the county of Huntingdon, and was born at Marston in Kent in 1698, and educated at the Charter-house. At the age of nineteen he went to Trinity college, Cambridge, and was elected a fellow in 1723. In the following year he was appointed Whitehall preacher by Bishop Gibson, and in 1731 was presented by his college with the living of Hitchin. He afterwards held the rectory of Holwell, Bedfordshire. On the death of Bishop Wilson, the duke of Atholl appointed him to the see of Sodor and Man in 1755. In this more elevated position he practised the same unassuming virtues that he had exhibited in his humble rectory, and which procured for him the epithet of "the primitive bishop." The great work begun by Bishop Wilson, the translation of the whole Bible into the Manx language, was completed by Hildesley ten days before his death, which event took place on the 7th of December, 1772. His life has been written and published by the Rev. Weedon Butler, in a large octavo volume, 1799.—R. H.

HILDUIN, Abbot of St. Denys, was born in the latter part of the eighth century. Louis the Meek placed him at the head of ecclesiastical affairs. He was disgraced for political reasons, but again restored. He was a man of considerable ability and estimable character; but he wavered in his loyalty. The work by which he is known is the "Areopagitica, or life of Dionysius the Areopagite," which is full of fables.—B. H. C.

HILL, Aaron, an English poet and dramatist, was born in London on the 10th of February, 1685. His education at Westminster school was interrupted by the death of his father, who did not leave means enough for his support there; and so the lad went out, in 1700, to his relative Lord Paget, then at Constantinople as ambassador. He was kindly received, well educated, and sent to travel through Egypt, Palestine, and the East. Subsequently, he accompanied Sir William Wentworth in a three years' tour of Europe. The first-fruits of his travel was "A History of the Ottoman Empire," published in 1709; and this was soon followed by his poem "Camillus." The first brought him reputation, the second something more substantial—the patronage of Lord Peterborough, to whom it was addressed, who made him his secretary. Obtaining the management of Drury Lane, he wrote a tragedy, "Elfrid." In 1710 he succeeded to the Haymarket, and put on the boards an opera, "Rinaldo," the music of which—Handel's first English work—insured its success. These were followed at intervals by fifteen other dramatic pieces, none of which are now on the acting list. Hill also wrote several poems; amongst them, "The Northern Star," celebrating the achievements of Peter the Great—for which he received a gold medal by order of the czar—and "The Progress of Wit." This latter was an able retaliation upon Pope for his introduction of Hill in the second book of the Dunciad, in very bad company, as one of the "Divers." Pope was forced to apologize, and an amity, apparent if not cordial, was established. Hill was a man of kindness, as well as of ability, and befriended Savage on more than one occasion. He died at Plaistow, Essex, in February, 1750. His miscellaneous works were published in 1753.—J. F. W.

HILL, Abraham, was born at London in 1633, and was the son of a merchant of that city. On the death of his father in 1659, he became the possessor of a handsome fortune, and, determined to prosecute his literary and scientific researches, took chambers in Gresham college. On the institution of the Royal Society, he was one of its warmest patrons, and became first a fellow, and afterwards treasurer in 1663. As an opponent of the Stuarts he was obliged to remain in seclusion from the Restoration to the Revolution, when he obtained from William III. a seat at the board of trade. In 1691 he accepted the office of comptroller to the see of Canterbury; but upon a change of government in 1702, he retired to his estates in Kent, where he died in 1721. His "Familiar Letters" were published in 1767.—W. C. H.

HILL, George, D.D., Principal of St. Mary's college in the university of St. Andrews, and well known as an eclesiastical leader in Scotland at the close of the last and the commencement of the present century, was born at St. Andrews in the year 1750. His father, the Rev. John Hill, was one of the ministers of that city, at the university of which he pursued his studies. He began his academical career very early, was made a master of arts at the age of fourteen, and entered the divinity hall to prepare himself for the ministry in the Scottish Church. In his eighteenth year, 1767, he accepted an appointment as tutor in London, where he remained for a considerable time, and diligently availed himself of every opportunity of improving his education. He took particular delight thus early in cultivating the art of public speaking by frequenting the house of commons and hearing all the best speakers of the day, and by attending a debating club known as the Robin Hood Society. In 1770 he accompanied his pupil to Edinburgh, and there completed his attendance at the divinity hall. He was appointed professor of Greek in the university of St. Andrews in 1772, before he had completed his twenty-second year. In this situation he taught successfully for sixteen years, when he was transferred to St. Mary's college, in the same university, as professor of divinity in 1788; finally, in 1791, he was promoted to be principal of the same college. With these appointments in the university he conjoined the office of parish minister in the town church of St. Andrews. He was admitted second minister of the town parish in 1780; and in 1808, on the death of Dr. Adamson, he was advanced to be first minister. He died in the end of 1819 after a somewhat lingering illness. Dr. Hill is chiefly known by his "Lectures on Divinity," edited by his son in 1821, which has been much used as a text-book for the instruction of divinity students in Scotland. Without being marked by any of the highest qualities of mind, these lectures possess great excellencies. They are clear, well arranged, and comprehensive; and especially they show great candour and balance of judgment in the discussion of the various topics which they embrace. They are learned without any affectation of learning, and thoughtful without being profound or speculative. Their author was evidently for his time an accomplished theologian; and they well deserve to hold the place they do in Scottish halls of theology. Principal Hill also published "Sermons," 1796, and Lectures upon portions of the Old Testament. His son—

* Alexander Hill, D.D., also noted as a leader in the ecclesiastical courts of Scotland, was born at St. Andrews in 1785; was educated at the university, completing his curriculum for the church in 1804; and after several years' residence in Eng-

land was ordained minister of Colmonell in 1815. In 1816 he removed to the parish of Dailly; and in 1840 was appointed to the chair of theology in the university of Glasgow. Besides editing his father's Lectures (to the later editions of which he prefixed a memoir), he has published a manual of "The Practice in the several Judicatories in the Church of Scotland," 1830, which is a standard work on the subject, and has passed through six editions.—T.

HILL, Sir John, a singular literary and medical adventurer of last century, the son of a provincial clergyman, was born about 1716. He was brought up as an apothecary, and during his apprenticeship mastered both the theory and practice of botany. Failing in business on his own account he was employed by several noblemen to superintend their botanical gardens; and after various vicissitudes, he became an author by profession, partly executing among many other tasks the first supplement to Ephraim Chambers' well-known Dictionary. Having acquired a more questionable notoriety by the publication (in the *London Daily Advertiser*) of a series of papers called "The Inspector"—a personal chronicle of scandal and of the world of fashion, into which he had elbowed his way—a threatened rejection of him by the Royal Society provoked him to an onslaught on that body. Sinking as a man and an author, he turned herbalist on a large scale, and revived his fortunes by the sale of vegetable essences and tinctures. During this portion of his career, and partly at the suggestion of Lord Bute, he produced among other works his costly and splendid "Vegetable System," illustrated by no fewer than sixteen hundred plates. The transmission of his botanical publications to the king of Sweden procured him a Swedish order—the only tangible reward he reaped from them, for the "Vegetable System" was pecuniarily a failure—and he accordingly dubbed himself Sir John Hill. He died in 1775. An apologetic biography of him was published at Edinburgh in 1799, entitled A Short Account of the Life, &c., of Sir John Hill. An interesting and impartial chapter of the Quarrels of Authors is devoted to him by the elder Disraeli, who hints that his controversy with the Royal Society improved the character of the Philosophical Transactions.—F. E.

HILL, Joseph, was the son of a puritan preacher at Bromley, near Leeds, and was born there in 1625. He was educated at St. John's, Cambridge. His opinions being those of a nonconformist, he was obliged, in 1660, to quit the university to obviate the impending danger of ejectment, and went up to London, where he remained for a short time, preaching at the church of All-hallows, Barking. He then passed three years at the university of Leyden, and eventually settled at Middelburg as minister of the English church in 1667. After a stay of six years at Middelburg, Mr. Hill returned to England, where he was favourably received by Charles II., and pensioned. His final destination was the pastorate of the English congregation at Rotterdam, which he retained till his death in 1707. Besides a valuable edition of Schrevelius' Lexicon, he has left "Dissertations on the Antiquity of Temples and Churches."—W. C. H.

* HILL, Matthew Davenport, Recorder of Birmingham, is the elder brother of Sir Rowland Hill, the founder of the penny postage. He was born at Birmingham in 1792, and both there and elsewhere participated in the management of the educational institutions in connection with which the Hill family first acquired a reputation. He was called to the bar in 1819, and distinguished himself in the defence of Major Cartwright, tried for political conspiracy. This procured him the intimacy of such leaders of the advanced liberal party as Lord Brougham, with whom he afterwards co-operated in founding the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, and later, of the Society for the Amendment of the Law. After the reform bill Mr. Hill entered the house of commons as member for Hull. He was made recorder of Birmingham when that town obtained a municipal corporation, and in 1851 he was appointed commissioner of bankruptcy to the Bristol district. For many years Mr. Hill's annual charges as recorder of Birmingham have attracted general attention, as elaborate disquisitions, at once philosophical and practical, on the chief social problems of the age, especially those connected with crime and its repression. His views on these and other important points of social economy, are comprised in a volume which he published in 1857 with the title "Suggestions for the Repression of Crime, contained in charges delivered to grand juries at Birmingham, supported by additional facts and arguments." His younger brother, Frederic, was also associated with the early educational efforts of the family, and afterwards called to the bar. Mr. Frederic Hill was appointed in 1835 inspector of prisons in Scotland, and by his energy and zeal effected a very considerable reform in the condition and discipline of those establishments. The year after his appointment he published a work which he had nearly completed before entering on his official duties, "National Education, its present State and Prospects," a very useful and timely manual. "Crime, its Amount, Causes, and Remedies," a valuable work, was published in 1853. Mr. Frederic Hill was, we believe, the first to enunciate the principle that the parent should defray a part at least of the expense entailed on society by the offences of the child, and that so long ago as 1843. Again, in 1848, he published a pamphlet entitled "National Force; Economical Defence of the Country from Inland Tumult and Foreign Aggression." In 1851 Mr. Frederic Hill was appointed assistant-secretary of the General Post-office, a situation in which he still co-operates with his brother Sir Rowland Hill.—F. E.

HILL, Sir Richard, a privy councillor and able diplomatist and statesman in the reigns of William III. and Queen Anne, was born in 1654, the son of Mr. Rowland Hill of Hawkestone, county of Salop. He was educated at St. John's college, Cambridge; and after the revolution he was sent envoy extraordinary to the court of Brussels. He became subsequently paymaster of the king's forces in Flanders, and after the peace one of the lords of the treasury. In 1705 he was sent on a mission to Turin, where he induced the duke of Savoy to join the grand alliance. In the reign of George I. he retired from civil employments, and became fellow of Eton college, which fellowship he retained till his death at Richmond in Surrey in 1727. Much of his large fortune was spent in benefactions, both private and public. His heir and nephew, Rowland Hill, was created a baronet by George I. in acknowledgment of his uncle's services.—R. H.

HILL, Sir Richard—son of Sir Rowland, the first baronet of the family—was born in 1733. He was educated at Westminster school and Magdalen college, Oxford, and distinguished himself in 1768 by publishing "Pietas Oxoniensis," a severe attack on the university authorities for their conduct in expelling six young men from the university on account of their profession of Calvinistic principles. Upon Dr. Nowell the public orator, who replied to this pamphlet, Sir Richard retorted with much vigour and asperity. Deeply imbued with the ideas of the Calvinistic Methodists, Sir Richard undertook their defence against Wesley, Fletcher, and other leaders of the Arminian Methodists. On the death of his father he became member of parliament for the county of Salop, and was a frequent speaker in the house of commons upon religious topics. In reply to Daubeney's Guide, he published in 1798 a vindication of Calvinism under the title of "An Apology for Brotherly Love and for the Doctrines of the Church of England." He died in November, 1808.—R. H.

HILL, Rowland, a preacher of eccentric genius and apostolic zeal, sixth son of Sir Rowland Hill of Hawkstone, was born August 23, 1745. He was remarkable from childhood for a redundant flow of spirits, and even as a boy at Eton was full of wit and humour. Having entered St. John's college, Cambridge, as a gentleman commoner in 1764, he began to distinguish himself by his religious fervour and zeal, adopting what was then considered the eccentric course of preaching in villages, and paying religious visits to prisons and workhouses. Having his family motto—*Avancer*—upon his seal, he advanced boldly upon the career of a noble though somewhat irregular mission, regardless of the ridicule which it brought upon him, and unmoved even by the mortification and annoyance of his own family. His father reduced his allowance at college to a very small sum, and being even looked upon for some time as a disgrace to his ancient family, he complained "that Hawkstone was now a furnace indeed." But the friendship of men of kindred spirit, such as Berridge and Whitfield, compensated him for these sacrifices, and cheered him on in his self-denying labours. In 1774 he married; and on Trinity Sunday following he was ordained by Dr. Wills, bishop of Bath and Wells. His first charge was at Kingston in Somersetshire, but soon after entering upon it he resumed his course of itinerancy. In 1782, on the 24th of June, he laid the first stone of Surrey chapel, London, and he opened it on the 8th of June in the following year. His name ever after became closely associated with that

favourite place of worship, of which he continued minister during the long period of fifty years. But it was only during the winter and spring of each year that he officiated in London; the rest of the year he spent in the provinces, and more than once he extended his preaching peregrinations to Scotland and Ireland, drawing immense crowds of listeners wherever he went. He was one of the honoured founders of the Bible Society, the Tract Society, and the London Missionary Society. He was also one of the earliest and most effective promoters of Sunday schools, and a powerful advocate of Dr. Jenner's new method of inoculation. In 1806 he published a tract entitled "Cowpock inoculation vindicated and recommended from matters of fact," and for some time wherever he went to preach, he offered also to the poor his services as a vaccine inoculator. One of the most effective vaccine boards in London was established at Surrey chapel; and between town and country he is said to have inoculated no less than forty thousand persons. The Sunday school attached to the same chapel was the first institution of the kind established in London, and many received lessons there who became useful christian ministers and missionaries. His preaching was in a style peculiarly his own. Dr. Milner, dean of Carlisle, exclaimed, just after hearing him on one occasion, "Say what they will, it is this slap-dash preaching that does all the good!" Southey heard him in 1823, when he was seventy-nine years old, and after speaking of his animation, and his powerful voice, he adds, "The manner was that of a performer as great in his line as Kean or Kemble." His disposition for drollery was so strong that he was often unable to restrain it in the pulpit; although many of the anecdotes which are told of his eccentricities are without foundation. The great secret of the amazing success of his preaching was perhaps, as one of his biographers remarks, its being all nature. It savoured nothing of art, nothing of the schools, hardly anything of the study. He died April 11, 1833, and was buried under his own pulpit at Surrey chapel.—P. L.

HILL, Rowland, Viscount, a distinguished English general, second son of Sir John Hill of Hawkstone, Shropshire, and a nephew of the celebrated preacher his namesake, was born in the vicinity of Hawkstone on the 11th August, 1772. His early education was chiefly a private one, and during childhood and boyhood he was noted for a keen sensibility, and a fondness for quiet rustic pursuits, while a delicacy of physical constitution was the source of much anxiety to his friends. In spite of all this, when the time came for the choice of a profession, the career of arms was that selected by himself. Entering the army as an ensign in the 36th, and after various changes of scene, he proceeded in 1793 to Toulon, then in possession of the English, and acted as aid-de-camp to Lord Mulgrave, General O'Hara, and Sir David Dundas, successively. The bravery and skill which he displayed during that famous siege were admired by Mr. Graham, afterwards Lord Lynedoch, among others; and early in 1794 he offered young Hill a majority on raising a certain quota of men. This was done; and when the 90th was increased to its full strength he became Lieutenant-colonel Hill. On the 1st of January, 1800, he was appointed full colonel, and was despatched with his regiment to do active service in the operations in Egypt conducted by Sir Ralph Abercromby. In the first engagement after the landing of the English forces (13th March, 1801), Hill highly distinguished himself, and was severely wounded and disabled. On his return home he was sent to Ireland, where he was appointed a brigadier-general on the staff. He commanded the force sent to the Weser at the close of 1805. In 1808 he was ordered to join Sir Arthur Wellesley in Portugal. At Rolica Major-general Hill and brigade did most effective service actively, and at Vimiera as a reserve. After Corunna it was Hill who protected the embarkation of the troops. Returning to England, he was made colonel of the third garrison battalion; and in the February of 1809 was appointed to the command of the regiments sent from Cork to the peninsula. Commanding the third division of infantry, he rendered the most signal service at the passage of the Douro, and shortly afterwards at Talavera. He now received the colonelcy of the 94th, and was complimented by Mr. Perceval in the house of commons. In 1810 Wellington became marshal-general of Portugal, and, dividing his army into two corps, reserved one for himself, and gave the command of the other to Hill. At Busaco he covered Wellington's right. For the brilliant surprise of a French corps at Arroyo de Molinos he received the order of the bath; and the battle of Almarez—a victory entirely his own—afterwards contributed to the title of his peerage. He commanded the right wing at Vittoria; and, doing his duty conspicuously and daringly in the closing conflicts of the war at the passage of the Nive, at Orthez, and Toulouse, he was one of the five of Wellington's generals who were rewarded by elevation to the peerage, taking his seat in the house of lords on the 1st of June, 1814, as Baron Hill of Almarez and Hawkstone After Napoleon's escape from Elba, Lord Hill was stationed at Grammont, where he kept up communications with the duke of Wellington at Brussels. On the morning of the day of Waterloo, Lord Hill's corps was on the slope of Merke-Braine, to the right of the Nivelle road, covering the right wing of the general line; later in the day it advanced and contributed to the victory of the British. As the whole army moved to the left, Lord Hill's division came up, and was engaged in the thickest of the fight. At the head of a brigade he aided in the final repulse of the French, charging the flank of the imperial guard as they advanced. In the mêlee his horse was shot under him, and he narrowly escaped with life. After the peace of 1815, Lord Hill withdrew to the country, from which he was not allured by the offer in 1827 of the chief command in India. When however, in 1828, the duke of Wellington, on becoming premier, resigned the command-in-chief of the army, Lord Hill consented at the duke's invitation to become, not commander-in-chief, but general-commanding-in-chief—a distinction with a difference. Under successive ministries Lord Hill presided at the horse guards until the August of 1842, when failing health compelled him to offer his resignation, and her majesty, in recognition of his long and faithful services, raised him to the rank of viscount. He died at his seat of Hardwicke Grange, Shropshire, on the 10th December, 1842. A well-written life of him was published in 1845 by the Rev. Edwin Sidney, the biographer of his uncle the preacher.—F. E.

* HILL, Sir Rowland, K.C.B., founder of the system of penny postage, was born at Kidderminster in the December of 1795. He was the third son of Mr. Thomas Wright Hill, and with his brothers (see Hill, Matthew Davenport) assisted his father in the duties of their educational establishment at Birmingham. On the removal of the school to Bruce castle, Tottenham, Rowland Hill continued his connection with it until 1833, when ill health forced him to retire. His educational "speciality" had been mathematics; and from an early age he had been distinguished for his skill in the manipulation of figures, and his fondness for developing projects of practical invention. It was in 1832, the last year of his connection with the establishment at Bruce castle, that he published his first pamphlet of note, entitled "Home Colonies; sketch of a plan for the gradual extinction of pauperism, and for the diminution of crime." In it was broached the scheme, often resuscitated since, for the settlement of able-bodied paupers on waste lands, by the cultivation of which the expense of their support would be saved to the state; and the theory was supported by references to the success of a similar experiment in the case of the paupers of Holland and Belgium. After his withdrawal from Bruce castle, Rowland Hill was appointed secretary of the South Australian commission, and aided in founding the colony of South Australia. It was in 1837 that he first developed those fruitful views of postal and post-office reform, which he had been forming for some time. Early that year he printed for private circulation his celebrated pamphlet, "Post-office Reform, its importance and practicability," and after gathering opinions and suggestions, he gave it to the public. That something was wrong in our postal system was evident from the fact, clearly brought out by Rowland Hill, that in spite of greatly increased population, wealth, commercial activity and education. the net revenue obtained from the post-office was actually less in 1835 than it had been in 1815. The reforms proposed in the pamphlet included in their results increased speed in the delivery of letters, greater facilities for their despatch, and a simplification of the operations of the post-office. But their chief feature was the establishment of a uniform rate of a penny for each half ounce, whatever might be the distance traversed by the letter. He predicted that by the adoption of his suggestions, not only would enormous advantages be bestowed upon the public, but a net revenue of more than a million sterling would be procured from the post-office, and this prediction has been abundantly verified, although the railway-system has increased fourfold the

cost of the transmission of letters. Rowland Hill's proposals were received with great favour by the commercial public; and in spite of the usual official inaction and obstruction, the exertions of the friends of postal reform procured the appointment of a select committee of the house of commons in the latter part of 1837, to investigate the matter. Towards the end of 1838 the committee reported in favour of the plan. On the 12th of July, 1839, a resolution was carried in the house of commons approving of it, and an act of parliament embodying it was passed. The founder of the new system was appointed to the treasury at a salary of £1500 a year to superintend the execution of his plans; but after three years his services were dispensed with by the ministry of Sir Robert Peel, an act which caused considerable indignation. A public testimonial to Mr. Hill was proposed in 1844, and resulted in the presentation to him of the sum of £13,000 raised by general subscription. In the meantime, he became chairman of the London and Brighton Railway Company, which under his auspices and at his instance, was among the first to adopt the system of cheap excursions and of cheap fares generally. In 1846, on the resumption of office by the whigs, Rowland Hill was appointed secretary to the postmaster-general, an office distinct from that of secretary to the post-office. In 1854 Mr. Hill was appointed sole secretary to the post-office. For his great and unremitting exertions in the cause of postal reform, he was made a knight commander of the bath in March, 1860, and became Sir Rowland Hill.—F. E.

HILL, Sir Thomas Noel, Colonel, K.C.B., youngest brother of General Lord Hill, was born on the 14th February, 1784. He entered the 10th dragoons as a cornet in September, 1801. Early in 1809 he was a major serving with the Portuguese army in the Peninsula. He commanded the 1st Portuguese regiment at the battle of Busaco, the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo, the battles of Salamanca and Vittoria, and the siege of St. Sebastian. He obtained the brevet rank of lieutenant-colonel in 1811, was assistant adjutant-general in Flanders and France during the close of the struggle with Napoleon, and was present at the battle of Waterloo. Knighted in 1814, he was made a K.C.B. Colonel by brevet in 1825, he served as adjutant-general in the Canadas from 1827 to 1830, when he was appointed to the command of the depot at Maidstone, where he died on the 4th of January, 1832.—F. E.

HILLEL HAZZAKEN, or the Elder, a Jewish rabbi, born at Babylon about 112 B.C. He afterwards removed to Jerusalem, where he studied under the greatest doctors of the law, and became so proficient that he was made head of the Jerusalem school. The Jews say that he was one hundred and twenty years old at his death; forty years he lived at Babylon, forty years he taught the law, and forty years he governed Israel. They say he studied all forms of learning, that he had a thousand disciples, and that one of these disciples was the teacher of Jesus! As president of the sanhedrim, he bore the title of Nasi, or prince, a dignity which continued in his family for ten generations. The Pallio mentioned by Josephus in the fifteenth book of the Jewish Antiquities, appears to be the same as Hillel. He is supposed to have died about A.D. 8.—B. H. C.

HILLEL the Younger, called Nasi, the son of Judah the Holy, was director of the school of Tiberias early in the fourth century. Some writers say he was consulted by Origen; but as Origen died in 254, this is impossible. Hillel introduced important improvements into the Jewish calendar. To him also is ascribed a correct recension of the Hebrew Bible. The time of his death is unknown.—B. H. C.

* HILLER, Ferdinand, a musician, was born of Jewish parents at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, 24th October, 1811. He was a pupil of Rinck for counterpoint, and of Hummel for the pianoforte and composition. In 1828 he went to Paris; there he was engaged for a short time as accompanyist in Choron's school for the practice of religious music; but he soon resigned this appointment, and applied himself exclusively to study. He gave a concert in 1831, at which he produced his first symphony, and some other important compositions. About 1836 he went to Italy, where he spent some years, and thence returned to Frankfort. He then had an appointment as director of a singing academy in Dresden, which he resigned to Schumann in 1844. We next find him at the head of the conservatorium at Cologne; but he gave up this office to undertake the conductorship of the Italian opera at Paris in the season of 1850-51. He came to London in 1852, and besides playing here with success, he excited much interest by the production of his characteristic symphony, "In der Freie," at one of the concerts of the Philharmonic. He revisited this country in 1853. Hiller resumed his post at Cologne at the earnest solicitation of the committee of the conservatorium, in this year; he is still principal of the institution, the fame of which has been much extended through his able administration. The competency he inherited from his parents has always exempted him from professional drudgery; thus he has freely indulged his love for art, and has never had any check to the high aspirations which give a colour to all his works. He was an intimate acquaintance of Mendelssohn, and is the esteemed friend of the best musicians of the time. As a pianist, Hiller is distinguished by purity of style; as a composer, he is characterized by originality, feeling, sound knowledge, and true earnestness of purpose. His works consist of symphonies and concert overtures, concertos for the pianoforte, many concerted and solo pieces of chamber music, and a valuable series of studies for the same instrument; an oratorio called, "Die Zerstörung von Jerusalem," another named "Saul," the orchestration of Handel's Deborah, a setting of the 125th Psalm, an ode in honour of Schiller, and other choral works; and an opera entitled "Conradin der letzte Hohenstaufe."—G. A. M.

HILLIARD, Nicholas, limner, jeweller, and goldsmith to Queen Elizabeth and to James I., was born in 1547 at Exeter, where his father was high sheriff in 1560. Though bred a jeweller, he was most distinguished as a miniature painter; he painted Mary Queen of Scots; Queen Elizabeth several times; James I., &c. James gave Hilliard the exclusive privilege for twelve years of painting his majesty and the royal family. There is a well-known eulogy of his miniatures by Dr. Donne. He died in London in 1619, and was buried in St. Martin's-in-the-Fields. The celebrated Isaac Oliver was pupil of Hilliard, whose miniatures are still much prized by collectors.—R. N. W.

HILTON, John, an English musician who flourished in the first half of the seventeenth century. It is uncertain when and where he was born. His earliest composition in print is the madrigal, "Fair Oriana, Beauty's Queen," in five parts, printed in the Triumphs of Oriana, 1601. He was admitted to the degree of bachelor of music at Cambridge in 1626, which further appears from an inscription attached to his portrait in the music school at Oxford —John Hilton, Mus. Bac. Cantab. MDCXXVI.; but in the dedication to his "Ayres, or Fa Las," 1627, "To the Worshipfull William Heather, Doctor in Musicke," he says, "My duety obliges mee to offer you these unripe *first-fruits* of my labours, being but a drop that I receiv'd from you the fountaine." Whether the words, "a drop that I receiv'd from you," implied that he received his musical education under Dr. Heather, or were merely intended as a compliment, remains doubtful. Hilton was elected organist and parish clerk of St. Margaret's, Westminster, in 1628. The former office he resigned in 1644, when all organs were ordered to be taken down and destroyed; but it is probable that he continued in the office of parish clerk until his death, which is supposed to have occurred in 1657, during the Interregnum. That he died later than 1652 is known from his most celebrated work, "Catch that Catch can," which was published by himself in that year. A subsequent edition appeared in 1658, edited by John Playford. He was buried in the cloisters of Westminster abbey, and it is said an anthem was sung in that church over his body; but, as not only the cathedral service was suppressed during this period, but the liturgy itself and every species of choral music, the statement seems improbable. Mr. Warren, who reproduced his "Fa Las" in score for the Musical Antiquarian Society, says, "I have searched and made inquiries, but no tablet or stone now remains to record where he lies. If there ever was one, it must have been a flagstone, which is now worn or taken away." Hilton composed a number of catches, canons, rounds, dialogues, and songs; besides two services, and about a dozen anthems. They are all excellent in their kind. His service in G minor, consisting of Te Deum, Benedictus, Kyrie Eleison, Nicene Creed, Magnificat, and Nunc Dimittis, has been printed in Dr. Rimbault's Collection of Ancient Services.—E. F. R.

HILTON, Walter, was a Carthusian in the time of Henry VI., and a brother of the monastery of Sheen in Surrey, founded by Henry V. Hilton wrote "Scala Perfectionis," an English version of which was published by Pynson in 1494, folio, and the work went through several editions.—W. C. H.

HILTON, William, R.A., the son of a portrait-painter of Newark, was born at Lincoln, June 3, 1786, and was placed with J. R. Smith, the engraver, in London in 1800. He soon obtained admission into the academy as a student, and became an exhibiter in 1803. He early devoted himself to those poetical and religious subjects for which he eventually became distinguished. Neither his subjects, however, nor his style were popular, and the majority of his pictures remained on his hands till his death on the 30th December, 1839. There was a very good display of Hilton's works at the British institution, in the exhibition of "old masters" in 1840, and unhappily most of them were taken from his own studio. His works show a refined taste, and his colouring is harmonious and rich; but though distinguished among the historical painters of England, his reputation is not European. He had a method of painting with asphaltum, which is softened by heat a few degrees above temperate; and in Hilton's pictures it has become soft, and has slipped down on the surface, doing to many of his works irreparable injury. Those who knew Hilton describe him as a man of much intelligence and great amiability.—R. N. W.

HIMMEL, Friedrich Heinrich, a musician greatly overrated in general esteem, was born at Treuenbritzen in Brandenburg, 20th November, 1765, and died at Berlin, 8th June, 1814. Designed for the church, he went to study theology at Halle; but an opportunity occurred for Frederick the Great to hear him play on the pianoforte, which he had practised for his recreation, and the king was so pleased with his talent, that he sent him to Dresden for three years to become Naumann's pupil for composition, and granted him a pension to defray his expenses. Himmel went to Berlin with his oratorio of "Isacco," as a specimen of the good use he had made of the royal bounty; and on hearing this work the king presented him with a hundred Frederics d'Or, appointed him chamber composer, and sent him to Italy to extend his studies. In 1794 Himmel produced his first opera, "Il primo Navigatore," at Venice, and another work of the same class at Naples in the January following. He was then appointed kapellmeister to the Prussian monarch; and finding, on his arrival at Potsdam, the town destroyed by fire, he inaugurated himself in his new office by giving a concert for the benefit of the sufferers. In 1798 he obtained leave of absence to visit Stockholm and Petersburg; he composed an opera for the latter place, where he was much féted, and returned through Riga and Copenhagen. In 1801 Himmel was again in Berlin, producing operas. He obtained a second leave of absence in 1802, to visit Paris, London, and Vienna. He then once more resumed the duties of his office, and brought out "Fanchon," the best and most esteemed of his operas, in 1805. He went with the queen of Prussia to Pyrmont in 1806; after this he visited Cassel, where he wrote a cantata on the elector's accession, and then finally returned to Berlin. Besides his sacred and dramatic works, and several secular cantatas, Himmel composed extensively for the pianoforte, wrote very many detached songs, and a large collection of dance music.—G. A. M.

* HINCKS, Edward, D.D., was born in the city of Cork, about the year 1800. He studied at Trinity college, Dublin, of which he became a fellow; and has officiated for thirty years as incumbent of Killileagh. Dr. Hincks is greatly distinguished as a philologist, and will be remembered as one of the principal restorers of Assyrian learning. To the decipherment and translation of cuneiform inscriptions, he has devoted himself for many years with ardour, ability, and success. We cannot enumerate his separate published articles, but he has determined the value of characters before unknown; he was the first to ascertain the numeral system, and the form and power of its signs, by means of the inscriptions at Van; and he has thrown much light upon the linguistic character and grammatical structure of the languages represented on the Assyrian monuments. The system of Dr. Hincks is the same in effect as that of Rawlinson, and one of his chief triumphs was his translation of part of the inscription of Tiglath Pileser I., along with Rawlinson, Fox Talbot, and Oppert.—B. H. C.

HINCMAR, Archbishop of Rheims, was born in France early in the ninth century. We first meet with him in the character of a monk in the abbey of St. Denis, of which Hilduin was at that time abbot. To Hilduin he was closely attached; and so far espoused his cause, that when in 830 the abbot retired to Saxony in disgrace, Hincmar accompanied him. But before this Hincmar had attracted attention by his courtly address, his superior talents, his literary tastes, and, not unlikely, his honourable birth. He had been introduced to Louis the Meek, who was captivated by his engaging manners. When Hilduin returned to court Hincmar reappeared there with him; and, indeed, is said to have persuaded the king to pardon him. On the accession of Charles the Bald, Hincmar played his part with so much address, that he was soon taken from his abbey and established at court. In 845 he was elected archbishop of Rheims as the successor of Ebbo who had been deposed. Lothaire, the rival of Charles, demanded, however, that the case of the archbishop should be tried afresh. The pope, to whom this demand was addressed, consented; but the tactics of the opposite party triumphed, and the sentence against Ebbo was confirmed. Soon after, in 848, the celebrated Gotteschalcus (see that name), who had been condemned at the council of Mainz, fell into the hands of Hincmar, who showed in his treatment of his prisoner that he had as slender an acquaintance with gospel charity as he had with the doctrines of grace. The decree by which he deposed all the clergy ordained by Ebbo after his degradation, was revoked by the pope himself. In the year 856 Hincmar placed the crown upon the head of Judith, the queen of Ethelwolf the Saxon king. Soon after, about 860, we find him pursuing with implacable enmity Rothad the bishop of Soissons, whose crime appears to have been that he could not reconcile himself to Hincmar's unfeeling persecution of Gotteschalcus. Rothad had deposed a priest who had been convicted of crime. Hincmar ordered his restoration, which Rothad refused; whereupon Hincmar summoned a council of his satellites at Soissons, by whom Rothad was deposed and committed to prison. Hincmar was summoned to appear at Rome for this, but did not go. The pope rebuked him, and restored Rothad. Shortly afterwards, commanded by the pope to instal Hilduin in the see of Cambray, Hincmar stubbornly refused. A great storm was the consequence, but Hincmar braved it out, and for once gained the pope to his side. In 866 he placed the crown on the head of Queen Hermintrude. Three years afterwards he presided at the coronation of Charles, king of Lorraine, and in 877 at that of Louis the Stammerer. On the irruption of the Normans in 882, he retired to Epernay, where he died at the close of the same year. For a long period he was a sort of pope of France, and, along with an absolute authority in the church, exercised an almost absolute domination in the state. He founded schools for the clergy of his diocese, and collected valuable manuscripts for his cathedral. Besides his works, as collected by Sirmond in 1645, he wrote numerous other pieces.—B. H. C.

HINCMAR, Bishop of Laon, nephew of the preceding, and educated by him. With fatal imprudence he supported the popes in opposition to Charles the Bald and Hincmar his uncle. He took upon himself to imitate the arrogance and importance of his uncle, whose abilities he did not possess. His clergy complained of his behaviour to the king, who rebuked him; whereupon, in an evil hour, he appealed from the king to the pope, and excommunicated his clergy. For these and other rash measures he was accused by his uncle at the synod of Donzi in 871, by which he was deposed and thrown into prison. To aggravate his misery and degradation, his eyes were put out, with at least the connivance of his uncle. His deposition was confirmed by Pope John VIII., who, two years later, allowed him to say mass, and to have part of the income of his see. He died about 880, leaving no writings of importance.—B. H. C.

* HIND, John Russell, was born at Nottingham on the 12th of May, 1823. Notwithstanding an early predilection for the science of astronomy, he was placed by his father in 1840 in the office of a civil engineer in London. He remained but a short time, however, in this employment, having obtained in November of the same year, through the interest of Professor Wheatstone, an appointment as an assistant in the royal observatory at Greenwich. In this capacity he continued about four years, gaining reputation for the accuracy of his observations. A government commission having been appointed in 1844 to ascertain by measurement the astronomical difference of longitude on the arc of parallel, extending from Greenwich to the island of Valentia on the southwest coast of Ireland, and comparison with the geodetic difference of longitude, Mr. Hind was chosen to assist in the operations, and especially employed in the important duty of taking the transits at Kingston. Soon after his return to London he undertook, at the recommendation of Professor Airy, the superintendence of the private observatory

of Mr. George Bishop of the Regent's Park. Here, besides calculating the orbits and declinations of a great number of planets and comets, he was early intrusted by Mr. Bishop with the formation of a set of charts of the heavens, extending to three degrees on each side of the ecliptic, and embracing all stars down to those of the eleventh magnitude. During the careful observation of the heavens required in the compilation of this work, Mr. Hind made a series of discoveries which have rendered his name famous. His first discovery was that of a comet on the 29th of July, 1846; it was afterwards ascertained, however, that the same comet had been seen three hours earlier by De Vico at Rome. On the morning of October 19 of the same year, he discovered another comet in the constellation Coma Berenices; and on February 6, 1847, another. The following planets—all between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, and forming according to a favourite theory, fragments of what was once one large planet—were discovered by him in rapid succession—Iris, discovered August 13, 1847; Flora, October 18, 1847; Victoria, September 13, 1850; Irene, May 19, 1851; Melpomene, June 24, 1852; Fortuna, August 22, 1852; Calliope, November 16, 1852; Thalia, December 15, 1852; Euterpe, November 8, 1853; Urania, July 22, 1854. In his searches for small planets Mr. Hind has detected a considerable number of variable stars, or stars which shine at different times with different degrees of brilliancy. In 1851 Mr. Hind, accompanied by the Rev. W. R. Dawes, went to Rævelsberg in Sweden to observe the total eclipse of the sun, which took place on the 28th of July of that year. The narrative of this expedition was published in the Transactions of the Royal Astronomical Society. Since 1853 Mr. Hind has been employed by the lords of the admiralty in superintending the compilation of the Nautical Almanac. Mr. Hind's labours in the advancement of astronomy have not been unappreciated. In 1844 he was chosen fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society, in 1846 and 1847 foreign secretary and corresponding member of the Société Philomathique of Paris, and in 1851 corresponding member of the Académie des Sciences of the Institute of France. He has received medals and testimonials from the Royal Society, the Royal Astronomical Society, and the Académie des Sciences, and since 1852 has enjoyed a pension of £200 per annum from the British government, awarded to him "for important astronomical discoveries." The most important of Mr. Hind's works are undoubtedly the papers relating to his own discoveries and observations, which have appeared in the Transactions of the Royal Astronomical Society, and the Comptes Rendus of the Académie des Sciences. But besides these he has published several volumes of a popular cast, which have done good service to the study of astronomy.—E. A. R.

HINGHAM or HENGHAM, Sir Ralph de, a distinguished name in the early legal history of England, flourished during the reign of Edward I. Concurrently with a canonry in St. Paul's, Hingham held the appointment of a justice of the king's bench, and on the institution of justices in eyre, the king made him one of the new dignitaries. During his visit to the Holy Land the king named Hingham chief commissioner for the government; but on Edward's return he was convicted of corrupt practices, dismissed from his preferments, and banished. On the accession of Edward II. he was restored to favour, and made chief justice of the common pleas in 1308, but he died in the same year, and was buried in St. Paul's. His only work, "Summa Magna et Parva," has been often printed.—W. C. H.

HIPPARCHUS. See Pisistratus.

HIPPARCHUS (Ἱππαρχος), the greatest astronomer of ancient times, and one of the greatest astronomers and mathematicians of all times, flourished from 160 to 125 B.C. He was born either in Bithynia or in the island of Rhodes, where his astronomical observations were made. An unimportant fragment of his writings having alone survived, our knowledge of his discoveries is derived from the statements of other writers, especially Ptolemy and Pliny. He invented trigonometry, both plane and spherical, and so made a step in the progress of mathematics to which only three others can be compared—the invention of algebra, that of the Cartesian geometry, and that of the differential and integral calculus. In connection with his invention of trigonometry were that of tables of chords for facilitating trigonometrical calculations, that of the stereographic projection of the sphere, that of defining the positions of places on the earth's surface by latitude and longitude, and the directions of the heavenly bodies, and that of the astrolabe. He discovered the inequality of the apparent motions of the sun and moon, and the eccentricity of the moon's orbit; and he calculated ephemerides, or tables of the apparent positions of those bodies, which, according to Pliny, extended to six hundred years in advance. He determined the parallax of the moon, and made a good approximation to her distance from the earth. The appearance of a temporary star induced him to make a catalogue of the fixed stars, the first ever compiled. The most remarkable of his astronomical discoveries was that of the precession of the equinoxes, a motion by which the pole of the earth's axis shifts its apparent direction amongst the stars; and he came so near the exact annual rate of that motion as to state that it was greater than thirty-six seconds, its true rate having since been found to be about fifty seconds. If the discoveries of Hipparchus be considered with reference to the general state of scientific knowledge in his time, he deserves to be honoured as the founder of the exact sciences of geography and astronomy, and as a genius of the same order with Archimedes and Newton.—W. J. M. R.

HIPPEL, Theodor Gottlieb von, was born at Gerdauen in Prussia Proper, 31st January, 1741, and studied law at Königsberg. He was successively raised to several high positions. His character was a curious composition of piety and worldliness, of virtuous enthusiasm, egotism, and sensuality. He never married; yet his most celebrated works were those on marriage and on the political improvement of women! The rest of his writings have been consigned to oblivion. He died at Königsberg in 1796.—K. E.

HIPPIAS. See Pisistratus.

HIPPOCRATES, the name of several ancient physicians, who probably all belonged to the same family, that of the Asclepiadæ, and who have been so confounded together, that it is impossible to state with certainty either how many persons of this name can be distinguished, or the details of the life of each individual. It will be sufficient in this place to notice only the most eminent of these physicians:—Hippocrates II., the son of Heraclides, who is frequently called by the honourable title of the "Father of Medicine," and who is, perhaps, the most celebrated medical writer of ancient or modern times. Of his personal history very few particulars are known. He was born, not in Greece proper, but in Cos, a small island off the coast of Caria, probably 460 B.C. He accordingly lived in the age of Pericles, and was the contemporary of Herodotus, Thucydides, Socrates, Plato, Democritus, and others of the most celebrated characters of antiquity. He was descended from Æsculapius by his father's side, and from Hercules by his mother's; was instructed in medical science by his father; travelled in different parts of the continent of Greece; and died at Larissa in Thessaly, at a good old age, probably 357 B.C. His two sons, Thessalus and Draco, and his son-in-law, Polybus, were also eminent physicians, and are supposed to have been the authors of some of the treatises that bear his name. Such are the few and scanty facts that are known of the personal history of this celebrated man; but, though we have not the means of writing a detailed biography, we possess in these few facts, and in the hints and allusions contained in various ancient authors, sufficient data to enable us to appreciate the part he played, and the place he held among his contemporaries. We find that he enjoyed their esteem as a practitioner, a writer, and a professor; that he conferred on the ancient and illustrious family to which he belonged, more honour than he derived from it; that he rendered the medical school of Cos, to which he was attached, superior to any which had preceded it or immediately followed it; and that, soon after their publication, his works were studied and quoted by Plato.—(See Littré's *Hippocr.* vol. i., and a review of that work, by the present writer, in the *Brit. and For. Med. Rev.*, vol. xvii. p. 459.)

Besides these few facts, which may be considered tolerably trustworthy, various stories relating to Hippocrates are to be found in the later Greek, Arabic, and mediæval writers, which may be just alluded to in this place, but may safely be rejected as spurious. Such are—1. His discovering, by certain external symptoms, that the sickness of Perdiccas II., king of Macedonia, was occasioned by his having fallen in love with his father's concubine; 2. His having checked the plague at Athens, in the Peloponnesian war, by burning fires throughout the city, and other modes of purifying the air; 3. His refusal to go to Artaxerxes Longimanus, king of Persia, during a time of pestilence, on the ground of his being the enemy of his country;

4. His interview with Democritus, who was supposed by his fellow-townsmen to be mad, but who was pronounced by Hippocrates to be the wisest man in the country; 5. His burning the books in the library at Cos, in order to conceal the use he had made of them in his own writings (an accusation which cannot fail to bring to the reader's recollection the confessed destruction of John Hunter's papers by Sir Everard Home).

The collection of works that bears the name of Hippocrates consists of upwards of sixty different treatises, some very short, others of considerable length. The most cursory inspection of these works is sufficient to convince a critical reader, that they were written by different individuals and also at different times; and the endeavour to classify these writings, and to assign each, as far as possible, to its proper author, has exercised the acuteness and ingenuity of medical critics for more than two thousand years. It cannot be said that the results have been altogether satisfactory; for though many points have been settled almost beyond dispute, yet there are many others on which great difference of opinion still exists. The various classifications that have been proposed cannot be mentioned here, nor can the whole of the treatises be enumerated: it will be sufficient to give a general idea of the conclusions that have been most commonly adopted, and at the same time to notice some of the most important of the writings.—I. It is now generally believed that two of these treatises, viz. "Prorrhetica I." and "Coacæ Prænotiones," are anterior to the time of Hippocrates; that they are principally composed of the medical observations made by the priest-physicians at Cos, and preserved in the Asclepion, or temple of Æsculapius, in that island; and that they were employed by Hippocrates in the composition of his "Prognosticon." II. On the other hand there can be no doubt but that a considerable number of the treatises were composed after the time of Hippocrates; some of which are evidently mere forgeries, while others appear to have been written in good faith, and without any intention of being given to the world under a borrowed name. The works in these two classes form nearly one half of the whole collection. III. The rest of the books, about thirty-nine in number, were probably written either by Hippocrates himself, or by his immediate followers. The following are almost universally attributed to Hippocrates—"Prænotiones," or ("Prognostica,") "Aphorismi," "Epidemiorum I., III.," "De Diætâ Acutorum," "De Aëre, Aquis, et Locis," and "De Capitis Vulneribus." And many critics consider the following to be almost equally genuine—"De Priscâ Medicinâ," "De Articulis," "De Fracturis," "Mochlicus," "Jusjurandum," "Lex," "De Ulceribus," "De Fistulis," "De Hæmorrhöidibus," "De Officinâ Medici," and "De Morbo Sacro."

As it is not yet positively settled which of the writings in the Hippocratic collection are to be accepted as genuine, and which are to be considered as spurious, it is of course more than commonly difficult to venture to state in detail what were the opinions of Hippocrates on any branch of medical science. The following remarks are abridged from the present writer's review of M. Littré's work, mentioned above, and will probably be sufficiently explicit for all ordinary purposes; professional readers will naturally seek further information in some of the works mentioned at the end of this article:—His ideas on anatomy and physiology were vague and imperfect, and probably not much in advance of the opinions of his contemporaries. One of the principal recognized causes of disease was the influence of season, climate, water, situation, &c.; and the modifications of the atmosphere dependent on different seasons and climates, is a subject which was successfully treated by him, and which is still far from being exhausted by all the researches of modern science. He considered that, while heat and cold, moisture and dryness, succeeded one another throughout the year, the human body underwent certain analogous changes which influenced the diseases of the period, and on this basis was founded the doctrine of pathological constitutions corresponding to particular conditions of the atmosphere; so that, whenever the year or the season exhibited a special character in which such or such a temperature prevailed, those persons who were exposed to its influence were afflicted by a series of disorders all bearing the same stamp. (The same idea which runs through Sydenham's Observationes Medicæ.) From this theory naturally follows the belief in the influence which different climates exercise on the human frame; for in fact a climate may be considered as nothing more than a permanent season, whose effects upon different portions of mankind may be expected to be more powerful, inasmuch as the cause is ever at work. Accordingly, Hippocrates carries this doctrine as far as possible, in attributing to climate both the conformation of the body and the disposition of the mind to a greater degree than most other writers.

Another principal cause of disease he considered to be a vicious system of diet, which, whether excessive or defective, was equally injurious; and in the same way he believed, that, when bodily exercise was either too much indulged in or entirely neglected, the health was equally likely to suffer, though by different forms of disease. With respect to the "humoral pathology" that is found in his writings, it will be sufficient to state that the four fluids or humours of the body—blood, phlegm, yellow bile, and black bile—were supposed to be the primary seat of disease; that health was the result of the due combination (or *crasis*) of these, and that when this crasis was disturbed, disease was the consequence; that, in the course of a disorder that was proceeding favourably, these humours underwent a certain change in quality (or *coction*), which was the sign of returning health, as preparing the way for the expulsion of the morbid matter (or *crisis*); and that these crises had a tendency to occur at certain stated periods, which were hence called *critical* days.

His medical practice appears to have been for the most part excessively cautious, if not feeble; and, indeed, he was in after times accused of letting his patients die, by doing nothing to save them. His treatment consisted chiefly in watching the operations of nature, and promoting the critical evacuations mentioned above; and if the oft quoted dictum, "Nature is the physician of diseases," is not to be found in one of his genuine works (see *Epid.* vi.), it may at least have been the result of his practice on the minds of his followers. It should, however, be added, that occasionally, both in medical and surgical cases, his mode of practice showed no such symptoms of timidity, and that some of his operations may even be considered unnecessarily bold.

His style of writing is concise and obscure, and occasionally the same grammatical irregularities occur that are found in his contemporary Thucydides; but these characteristics of his style are not equally apparent in all his (acknowledged) works. He used the Ionic dialect, which is probably the reason why Aretæus in after times did the same. He was evidently a person of great experience, and one who knew how to turn it to good account. It is equally evident that he was a profound thinker, as appears from the number of sententious apophthegms which are met with in his works, some of which (as for example, "Vita brevis, Ars longa") have acquired a sort of proverbial notoriety.

The Hippocratic collection began very early to exercise the critical talents of literary and philosophical physicians. The earliest commentator whose name has been preserved, is Herophilus; the oldest commentary still extant is that of Apollonius Citiensis; and by far the most voluminous commentaries are those of Galen, which are of very great use both in settling the text, and in explaining the meaning of numerous difficult passages. Many of the treatises were translated into Arabic, but in the middle ages they were not so popular in Europe as other works of more practical utility. The number of editions of the whole or certain parts of the collection is very great, and a list of them may be found in Choulant's Handbuch der Bücherkunde für die Ältere Medicin, and in Kühn's or Littré's edition of Hippocrates. The most important editions of the whole collection are the following—that of Foësius, Francof. 1595, fol., Gr. and Lat.; that of Chartier, Paris, 1679, fol., Gr. and Lat.; with Galen's works; and that of Kühn, Lips. 8vo, 3 vols. 1826, Gr. and Lat. An excellent edition was commenced in 1839 by E. Littré, in Paris, with a French translation—eight volumes have appeared, but the work is still unfinished. Another excellent edition has been commenced by F. Z. Ermerins, of which only the first volume has yet appeared, Gr. and Lat. 4to, Traj. ad Rhen. 1859. There is an English translation of a portion of the works, by the late Dr. Francis Adams, London, 8vo, published by the Sydenham Society, 1849, 2 vols.; and a French translation also of part of the treatises, by Ch. Daremberg, Paris, 1855; both works extremely good, especially the latter. (Further information respecting Hippocrates will be found in the histories of Medicine by Le Clerc, Sprengel, and others; in Haller's Bibliothecæ; in the first volume of Littré's work; and in numerous other books.

See also the *Brit. and For. Med. Rev.*, before referred to; and an article in Smith's Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography, by the present writer.)—W. A. G.

HIPPOCRATES, a mathematician of Chios, who flourished about 460 B.C., is only known as the discoverer of the proposition, that the crescents made by describing two semicircles on the outer sides of the two legs of a right-angled triangle, and a third semicircle on the inner side of the hypotenuse, are together equal in area to the triangle—a proposition on which many have founded an illusive hope of attaining an exact quadrature of the circle.—W. J. M. R.

HIPPOLYTUS, a bishop and ecclesiastical writer of the third century, whose name has acquired importance in connection with a recently discovered treatise, edited, with explanations and dissertations, by Chevalier Bunsen. The discovery of this treatise was somewhat remarkable. It was found among various other MSS. brought from Mount Athos to Paris in 1842, and deposited in the royal library there. It was designated as a "Book on all the Heresies," but without any author's name. M. Emmanuel Miller, a functionary of the institution, was attracted to it by some fragments of Pindar that it contained. On examining it he formed the conclusion that it was a lost production of Origen; and under this impression the Oxford University press agreed to publish it. It appeared in 1851. It was soon after its publication carefully studied by Bunsen; and the conclusion at which he arrived regarding it was that it was a genuine production of the third century, but that its author was not Origen, but Hippolytus. Various scholars—Dr. Duncker and Dr. Jacobi in Germany, and Dr. Wordsworth in England, have confirmed this conclusion. The character and position of Hippolytus have become much better known than before, in connection with the inquiry excited by the recovery of this treatise. He was a Roman ecclesiastic and bishop of Portus, the harbour of Rome on the northern bank of the Tiber, lying opposite to the ancient Ostia. In the third century this appears to have been a place of some commercial importance, and of considerable population. The great metropolis of the world brought ships from all maritime countries into its harbour, and especially many Greek sailors and merchants. Among this trading Greek population Hippolytus lived and laboured. A Roman ecclesiastic, he was yet Greek in speech and Greek in his mode of thought. He was a disciple of Irenæus, bishop of Lyons, who again was a disciple of Polycarp of Smyrna, who had seen and conversed with the apostle John. While occupying an independent position in his own bishopric, he was directly connected with the Roman church as a member of its presbyterial council. In the ninth book of the recovered treatise on heresies, Hippolytus gives us a somewhat lively account of the religious and ecclesiastical state of Rome in the middle of the third century. According to this account it by no means presented the picture of unity which many would fain attribute to the early Roman church. Two of the Roman bishops, Zephyrinus and Callistus, are accused of favouring the heresy of Nœtus—a kind of early unitarianism; and it is evident, moreover, that various scandals were abroad as to the latter of these bishops. Hippolytus appears as an earnest and energetic churchman and defender of the faith. The pupil of Irenæus, he was the friend and precursor of Origen in the speculative and critical study of christian doctrine, and in oratorical talent. In his "Refutation" of the heresies of his day he shows an enlightened acquaintance with the course of Grecian speculation, as well as with the meaning and application of scripture. He was, according to Bunsen, one of the first preachers in the Roman church. Before his time preaching had been merely a popular exposition of the Gospel of the day. He enlarged this exposition into the formal homiletic address, in which he treated of christian topics in an elaborate and scientific manner.—T.

HIRE. See La Hire.

HIRTIUS, Aulus, the reputed author of the continuation of Cæsar's Commentaries, was born of an illustrious Roman family, and applied himself in his youth to the study of rhetoric. He served with distinction under Cæsar, and afterwards cultivated the acquaintance of Cicero. After the death of Cæsar, Hirtius declared himself against Antony. He was made consul, together with C. Vibius Pansa, 43 B.C., and the conduct of the war was committed to them in conjunction with the young Octavianus. They obtained a victory over Antony near Modena; but Hirtius perished in battle, and Pansa died of his wounds. Suetonius states that some attributed the continuation of Cæsar's Commentaries to Oppius; but it is the general opinion that Aulus Hirtius was the author. This continuation forms the eighth book of the Gallic war. The histories of the Alexandrian and African wars are from the same pen.—G. BL.

HITA, Ginés Perez de, a Spanish chronicler, who lived in the latter half of the sixteenth century. He was a native of Murcia; and during the rebellion of the Moors under Philip II. he served for three years under Luis Fajardo, marquis of Velez. His work, the first part of which was published in 1595, is entitled "The Civil Wars of Granada, and the History of the Factions of the Zegries and Abencerrajes." It is of unequalled value to the historian from the quantity of contemporary ballads and traditions which it preserves. In 1604 he published a second part, entitled "Civil Wars of Granada, and cruel factions of Moors and neighbouring Christians," but it is very inferior to the first. There is an English translation by Thomas Rodd, London, 1801.—F. M. W.

HITA, Archpriest of. See Ruiz, Juan.

* HITCHCOCK, Edward, D.D., LL.D., an American naturalist and theologian, was born at Deerfield, Massachusetts, on the 24th of May, 1793. When only twenty-three years of age he became the head-master of the academy of his native place. A few years afterwards he received ordination, and became the pastor of a congregation at Conway. He had previously made his debut as an author by the publication of a tragedy "On the Downfall of Bonaparte." He now turned his attention to the study of natural history. Acquiring a sound practical knowledge of geology, as the science was at the time understood, he published in 1823 a work on the "Geology of the Connecticut Valley." Two years later, the author became professor of chemistry at Amherst college. He prepared, while he held this situation, various papers upon scientific subjects, one of the most valuable of these being a catalogue of the wild plants growing in the neighbourhood of Amherst. He wrote about the same time several treatises of a more popular character. Of these perhaps the most important were "Dyspepsia Forestalled and Resisted;" and "An Argument for Early Temperance." The legislature of Massachusetts had first the merit of ordering a scientific state survey on a great scale. Dr. Hitchcock was placed at the head of the undertaking. He published several reports, giving an account of the explorations made for the government; the most important of them relating to the mineralogical resources of the territory. The earliest of these was published in 1831 under the title of a "First Report on the Geology, Botany, and Zoology of Massachusetts." A second report followed under the same title in 1833. The most important of the series did not, however, appear until 1841, when it was published under the title of "A Final Report on the Geology of Massachusetts," 2 vols. royal 4to. In 1844 Dr. Hitchcock was chosen president of Amherst college. He conjoined the general superintendence of the institution with the duties of professor of geology and natural theology. Four years later he published "Fossil Footmarks in the United States." Between 1845 and 1849 Doctor Hitchcock delivered annually a course of "Religious Lectures on the Phenomena of the Seasons." They have since been published. In 1850 he was appointed by the state of Massachusetts agricultural commissioner to visit the principal countries of Europe, with the view of ascertaining what had been done by foreign governments to promote the cultivation of the soil. A year later he published his "Report on the Agricultural Schools of Europe." Since this period the works of Dr. Hitchcock have had a close connection with the subjects discussed in the lectures, delivered by him at Amherst in his double capacity of professor of geology and natural theology, treating as most of them do of the mutual relations of these two departments of human knowledge. In 1851 he published the most popular of all his works, "The Religion of Geology and its Connected Sciences." This work has been frequently republished, several editions having appeared in this country. It was followed in 1853 by "Outlines of the Geology of the Globe, and of the United States in particular;" in 1857 by "Religious Truth illustrated from Science;" and in 1855 by an "Introduction to a New Edition of the Plurality of Worlds." All these works are marked by great ingenuity of thought, and are written in a graceful and attractive style. They enjoy a well-deserved popularity.—G. B–y.

* HITZIG, Ferdinand, was born June 23, 1807, at Haningen in the grand duchy of Baden. He has been for a number of years professor at Zurich. In 1838 he published a new translation and exposition of Isaiah, which was followed by similar works on the Psalms, Minor Prophets, Jeremiah, Ezekiel, and Daniel. He has also written on the primitive history and mythology of the Philistines, and on the monumental inscription of Darius at Nakshi Rustam. His latest publication was, we believe, a discourse at the jubilee of the Zurich high school in 1858. The works of Hitzig contain some valuable criticisms, but have few admirers among us, in consequence of his rationalism and want of reverence.—B. H. C.

HOADLEY, Benjamin, successively bishop of Bangor, Hereford, Salisbury, and Winchester, chiefly remembered as the originator of the once-celebrated Bangorian controversy, was the son of a scholastic clergyman, and born at Westerham in Kent in the November of 1676. He received his later education at Catherine hall, Cambridge, of which he became fellow and tutor. Taking holy orders and marrying, he was appointed lecturer of St. Mildred in the Poultry, and rector of St. Peter-le-Poor, Broad Street. He soon began to make, as a controversialist, a sensation, which he seems to have failed in producing as a preacher pure and simple. He engaged in controversies with Calamy on the reasonableness of conformity to the church, and with Atterbury on the foundations of moral virtue, and on the doctrine of non-resistance. But it was his sermons and writings enforcing the subordination of the church to the civil magistrate that first made him famous; and so prominent did his advocacy of his politico-ecclesiastical theories become, that in 1709 the house of commons formally thanked him for his zeal, and recommended him to Queen Anne for preferment—a recommendation neglected by that sovereign, who had no sympathy with Hoadley's opinions. After the accession of George I., however, he was made bishop of Bangor; hence the "Bangorian controversy," aroused by a sermon which he preached in the March of 1717 on the nature of the kingdom of Christ, founded on the text, "My kingdom is not of this world." Hoadley's views were diametrically opposite to those known now as high-church, and his discourse created a long controversy, signally productive of sermons, and treatises, and pamphlets, on one side and the other. While an anti-high-churchman in ecclesiastical politics, Hoadley was in theology, moreover, the very reverse of what is called now-a-days a low-churchman—his writings on prayer and on the eucharist evincing sentiments closely verging on those of the modern unitarians. In this connection it is worth adding, that Hoadley furnished for the collective edition of the works of Dr. Samuel Clarke, the Arian, an account of the life and writings of their author. The sermon which produced the Bangorian controversy had an important practical result. The lower house of convocation drew up a representation condemning Hoadley's views; but before it reached the upper house the assembly was prorogued by special order, and has since been debarred from transacting any but formal business—a restriction which, in our own day, attempts have been and are being made to abolish. Hoadley died in his eighty-sixth year, in the April of 1761, having been bishop of Winchester for more than a quarter of a century. His works were published in three large folio volumes in 1773, edited by his son, Dr. John Hoadley, who enlarged and prefixed to them a life of his father, which he had previously contributed to the Biographia Britannica.—F. E.

HOADLEY, Benjamin, physician and dramatist, was the eldest son of the bishop of that name, and born in London on the 10th of February, 1706. He studied at Benet college, Cambridge, where he was a successful student of science under Sanderson, and graduated M.D. Dr. Samuel Clarke addressed to him when he was only twenty the letter on the controversy respecting the proportion of velocity and force in bodies in motion. He was physician to the households both of George II. and Frederick prince of Wales. He died in 1757. He published some medical and scientific tracts, but is better remembered as the author of the comedy of the "Suspicious Husband," first acted in 1747, which long kept possession of the stage, and with which George II. is said to have been so pleased that he sent the author £100. Forty years after his death, in 1797, his unpublished comedy, "The Tatlers," was performed once, and only once, in London.—F. E.

HOADLEY, John, youngest son of the bishop of Winchester, was born in London in 1711, and educated at Corpus Christi college, Cambridge. At first he intended to study the law, but after being admitted at the Temple he abandoned the knights of that profession, and entered into orders. In 1735 he was appointed by his father chancellor of Winchester; and afterwards became successively chaplain to the prince of Wales and to the princess dowager. His connection with the court, and his agreeable manners, in which there was little of the churchman's restraint, obtained for him several rich preferments, including three or four rectories, a stall in Winchester cathedral, and the mastership of St. Cross. He was much attached to theatricals, was the friend of Garrick and Hogarth, and wrote five dramas, the merits of which do not justify the supposition that he materially assisted his brother in the Suspicious Husband. His most useful contribution to literature was the publication of his father's works in 3 vols. folio. He died in 1776.—G. BL.

HOARE, Sir Richard Colt, a zealous antiquary and writer of local history, born in 1758, was the eldest son of Sir Richard Hoare, the first baronet. Early in life he was initiated into the business of the family bank, and there acquired those habits of industry which enabled him, when in the command of wealth and leisure, to write and publish so much in illustration of the history of his native county. In 1783 grief for the loss of his wife drove him abroad. In this and succeeding journies which he made on the continent, he accumulated portfolios of drawings. Of these he gave a condensed account in a work, published many years later, under the title of "A classical tour through Italy and Sicily, tending to illustrate some districts which have not been described by Mr. Eustace," in 4 vols. 1818. On his return to England in 1791 he was more than once offered a seat in parliament, which he declined, for "he hated politics." Unable to visit the continent during the great war, he turned his attention to his native country, and made a careful examination of Wales under the guidance of the ancient Itinerary of Giraldus Cambrensis, of whose work he published a new and handsome edition in quarto in 1806. Applying himself then to the study of the antiquities with which the county of Wilts abounds, he wrote and printed many papers and books on the subject, of which a list may be seen in Martin's catalogue of privately printed works. At length, in 1821, was completed his "History of Ancient Wiltshire," in two volumes folio, a work full of curious information. With unabated zeal the now venerable baronet commenced a vast undertaking, the "History of Modern Wiltshire," of which he lived to complete the portion relating to South Wilts. With the aid of gentlemen who had been associated with him, eleven parts have been published, forming six volumes in folio, 1822–52. He died in May, 1838.—R. H.

HOARE, William, R A., an English historical and portrait painter, was born at Bath about 1706, and died there in 1792. He studied for nine years at Rome, being some time under Francesco Fernandi, and settled in his native place when he returned to England. He obtained so much reputation by his portraits at Bath, that he was in 1768 elected one of the original members of the Royal Academy in London. There are two altar-pieces by Hoare in churches at Bath—"Christ bearing his Cross," and the "Lame man healed at the Pool of Bethesda."—R. N. W.

HOBBES, Thomas, the Philosopher of Malmesbury, so called from a small town in Wiltshire, where he was born, April 5, 1588, somewhat prematurely, from the circumstance of the portentous armada of Spain having affrighted his mother. His father was the minister of the town. He went early to Oxford; and at the age of twenty undertook the office of travelling tutor to the heir-apparent of Cavendish, Lord Hardwicke, afterwards earl of Devonshire. He travelled with his pupil through France and Italy, and he resided in the family for several years after their return to England. During this period he enjoyed the friendship of Bacon, Lord Herbert of Cherbury, Ben Jonson, and the Scotch poet Sir R. Ayton. In 1628 he published at London a little poem on the "Wonders of the Peak of Derbyshire;" and there also about the same time his translation of Thucydides. The merit of this translation lies chiefly in the simplicity and force of the language, in which respect it bears a creditable resemblance to the original. His object in publishing it was to bring historical warnings to bear on the minds of his countrymen, then in the ferment of civil troubles. To dissipate the grief occasioned by the early death of his late pupil, he went, in 1628, to France with another, Sir Gervase Clifton's son. He there devoted much

time to mathematics. But in 1631 he returned to the Cavendish family and accompanied the young lord on the grand tour, in the course of which, at Pisa, he became acquainted with Galileo. In 1637 he returned with his lordship to England. But on the breaking out of the civil war he again quitted England for Paris, and there mixed in congenial society. M. Sorbiere, Father Mersenne, and Gassendi were amongst his friends, and Des Cartes became his correspondent. About this time he fell sick of a fever, mortal, as he and those about him feared. In this illness he sought religious consolation, not from his Romish friends, who essayed to convert him, but from Dr. Cosin, a learned divine, and according to the ordinances of the Church of England. At Paris in 1646 he published his work "De Cive." While still at Paris he had printed in London—where the press was free, *regni novitas* notwithstanding—in 1650 his treatises on "Human Nature" and "De Corpore Politico;" and, in 1651, his great work quaintly designated "Leviathan." Singular as the title of this famous book may appear, it will not seem unaccountable if we consider it as having been dictated, either by the fact that its author embodied all earthly might in the sovereign, or by the circumstance that it was considered by his adversaries a political monstrosity. Although attached to the cause and fortunes of the exiled royal family, and intrusted about this time with the instruction of the prince, afterwards Charles II., in mathematics, his loyalty and religion were virulently impeached on account of the assumptions in his works with regard to the obedience due to rulers *de facto*, and to the supremacy of the sovereign in ecclesiastical matters. To escape assassination, he found it convenient to return to England, then under Cromwell, whom his principles allowed him, at least, to obey. Always fortunate in his intimacies, he now numbered among his friends, Harvey the discoverer of the circulation of the blood, Selden the jurist, Cowley the poet, and Vaughan, afterwards chief-justice of the common pleas. In 1653 he finally returned to the family of Lord Devonshire, who settled upon him a small pension. In 1654 he published the letters on "Liberty and Necessity," detailing the controversy which he had had with Dr. Bramhall, afterwards archbishop of Armagh, while they were in France; and about the same time he commenced a polemical correspondence with Dr. Wallis, the professor of mathematics at Oxford, in the course of which Hobbes had the mortification of having not only his geometrical positions but his loyalty impugned, though happily it afforded him the opportunity of recriminating on Wallis, who had gone some lengths with the republicans. From this contest, long persisted in, Hobbes finally retreated without glory. At the restoration in 1660 he regained some portion of the royal favour, and received a pension of £100 a year out of the privy purse; but the popular voice as represented in parliament and convocations still ran against him, and in 1666 his "Leviathan" and "De Cive" were censured by parliament. Soon after he was alarmed by the introduction into the house of commons of the bill for the suppression of atheism and profaneness, which some were officious enough to tell him would be enforced against him. In 1672 Hobbes wrote his own life in Latin verse; and soon after, his translations of Homer into English verse appeared in detached parts. This was the amusement of his old age. It might on that account claim exemption from criticism, if the poem were not, as Pope said it was, below criticism. On this sharp critique Sir W. Molesworth remarks that some may, however, possibly find that the unstudied and unpretending language of Hobbes conveys an idea of Homer less remote from the original, than the smooth and glittering lines of Pope and his coadjutors. In 1664 he began to study the law of England, "looking over the titles of the statutes from Magna Charta downwards, and leaving no one unread." He also "diligently read over Littleton's Book of Tenures, and Sir E. Coke's Commentary; in the latter, he says, he found much subtlety, not of the law, but of inference from the law." Some fruit of this study is seen in the "Dialogue between a philosopher and a student of the common law." This tractate is embued with high prerogative notions, but contains many just strictures on the abuses of the law. It was published in 1678, together with his "Decameron Physiologicum," or ten dialogues on natural philosophy; and his "Rhetoric," a free translation of that of Aristotle. "The Behemoth" (Monarch of the Land), containing an account of the civil wars, was published after his death. It told too much truth, and distributed blame too freely and impartially, to be acceptable to either of the great political parties of the day. Hobbes died at Hardwicke in Derbyshire, 4th December, 1679, aged ninety-one. His monumental tablet there records his service to the earls of Devonshire, and states that he was "Vir probus et famâ eruditionis domi forisque bene cognitus." Amidst all the obloquy heaped on Hobbes, we find little or nothing derogatory to his moral character. His circumstances were narrow, but his wants were few. He had inherited a small estate at Malmesbury. This, as he never ventured on marriage or housekeeping, he gave in his lifetime to his brother, whose wants were greater than his. His reputation abroad attracted many foreigners to visit him at home. In particular Cosmo, afterwards duke of Tuscany, honoured him with a visit, and gave him valuable presents in return for his picture and a copy of his works. His customary way of life was to dedicate the morning to exercise, the middle of the day to visits of ceremony and compliment, and the after or postmeridian portion of the day to study. He is said to have been in conversation testy and arrogant. His temper, however, had been sorely tried. In a position very favourable for observation Hobbes acquired his knowledge of men. He had leisure to study books also, to which however he attached less importance. "If I had read," said he, "as much as some others, I should be as ignorant as they are." An intimate dependent on the great, he yet never seems to have felt the yoke of dependence. He ascribes to himself a constitutional timidity arising from the circumstances of his birth, but this was amply compensated by the intrepidity of his mind. He was one of the boldest, as well as most original of thinkers, fearlessly tracing his principles to their remotest consequences—indeed not always sufficiently considering what compensations their excesses admitted, or to what limitations they were subject. And so, of his opinions on many important subjects, there was scarcely one which escaped animadversion. Every young churchman militant, says Warburton, would try the temper of his blade on Hobbes' steel cap, and essay to controvert his opinions on religion. In almost every new publication in ethics and jurisprudence, says D. Stewart, a refutation of Hobbism appeared.

Properly to estimate the merit of Hobbes as a thinker and discoverer, his writings should be read by the light of his age, and not of subsequent times. Hobbes has been often charged with atheism, but by the late Mr. Austin's dispassionate judgment he stands acquitted of the charge. His creed was simple—that "Jesus was the Christ," involving the doctrine of Christ's divinity and resurrection. This was the act of internal faith. The other essential to salvation was obedience to God's laws. Other religious questions turned upon temporal conditions. He attributed much political and social evil to "unpleasing priests," stigmatizing pretty freely and equally the pope's "army of lusty bachelors," and the seditious preachers of presbyterian and roundhead faith and faction. That he would counsel the prince to allow a considerable "liberty of prophesying" is evident from what he says in the "Behemoth:"—"A state can command obedience, but convince no error nor alter the mind of those that believe they have the better reason. Suppression of doctrines does but unite and exasperate, that is, increase both the malice and power of them that have already heard them." His worthy testimony concerning the duty of the state to provide for the education of the people, should not pass unnoticed:—"Covetousness and ignorance will hold together till doomsday if better rules be not taken for the instruction of the common people both from reason and religion."—(*Dialogue.*) He would have copies of the statutes read and taught. Hobbes' style of writing is highly praised by the best judges. Mr. Austin calls his books "the most lucid and easy of profound and elaborate compositions," and Sir J. Macintosh says that "a permanent foundation of Hobbes' fame consists in his admirable style, which seems to be the very perfection of didactic language." Most of his treatises are in English, and among authors he was one of the first, and perhaps, with the exception of Locke, the most successful, in demonstrating the vast powers of that language in the treatment of abstruse subjects. Hobbes' works were printed at different times. A complete collection has been published by Sir W. Molesworth.—S. H. G.

HOBHOUSE, Sir Benjamin, Baronet, was the son of a merchant of Bristol, and born in that city in 1757. Educated at Bristol grammar-school and at Brazennose college, Oxford, he went to the bar, and published one or two legal and theological disquisitions. He entered the house of commons as member for Bletchingley in 1797, and voted in favour of Mr. (afterwards Lord) Grey's motion for parliamentary reform. He was secre-

tary of the board of control in the Addington administration, chairman of the committee of ways and means from 1805 onward, and first commissioner for investigating the debts of the nabob of the Carnatic, the last a post which he retained after his withdrawal from public life in 1818 up to his death. He was created a baronet in 1812, and died in 1831. At his death he was vice-president of the Literary Fund, as chairman of which association he had exerted himself conspicuously and usefully.—F. E.

* HOBHOUSE, JOHN CAM, Baron Broughton of Broughton Gifford, county of Wilts, author and politician, was the son and heir of Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, Bart., and born at Redland, near Bristol, in 1786. Educated at Westminster school, he proceeded to Trinity college, Cambridge, where he formed what proved to be a lasting intimacy with Lord Byron, who made him one of his executors. A volume of verse which he published in 1809 included some poems by Lord Byron; and he accompanied the latter in the two years' tour on the continent and in the east, one of the results of which was Childe Harold. The tour was recorded by Mr. Hobhouse in "A Journey through Albania," which appeared in 1813, and a third edition of which was published so recently as 1855. This work procured for him admission to the Royal Society in 1814, at the recommendation of the eminent geographer, Major Rennell. Another memorial of his connection with Byron is furnished in his "Historical Illustrations of the Fourth Canto of Childe Harold," apropos of which the poet wrote, "Hobhouse had more real knowledge of Rome and its environs than any Englishman who has been there since Gibbon." In 1815 he created some stir by the publication of "The Substance of some Letters written by an Englishman from Paris during the Last Reign of Napoleon," in which the author's sympathies and admiration for the fallen hero were frankly avowed, and the English ministers of the day sharply censured. Becoming more and more outspoken as a radical reformer, he published in 1819 a pamphlet entitled "A trifling mistake in Thomas Lord Erskine's recent pamphlet," containing some very strong reflections on the house of commons as then constituted. Their publication was voted in the December of 1819 a breach of privilege by the house, and the author of the pamphlet was committed to Newgate. He remained there till the dissolution of parliament in the following February, when he received the compensation of being returned to the house of commons as one of the members for Westminster, which he continued to represent till 1833. His name was now associated with Sir Francis Burdett's as that of an ardent champion of popular rights. After the accession of the whigs to power Sir John Cam Hobhouse (for he had succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father) was secretary at war from February, 1832, to April, 1833, Irish secretary in April and May, 1833, and chief commissioner of woods and forests in 1834. During Lord Melbourne's second premiership Sir John Cam Hobhouse was president of the board of control. Under his presidency the Affghan war occurred, and the conquest of the Punjaub was achieved. He occupied the same post in Lord John Russell's ministry from July, 1846, to February, 1852. He represented Nottingham from July, 1834, to 1847, and Harwich from 1848 to February, 1851, when he was raised to the peerage as Baron Broughton. He married in 1828 the youngest daughter of the seventh marquis of Tweeddale, and lost her by death in 1835. His lordship published in 1859 "Italy, remarks made in several visits from 1816 to 1854," of which work a revised edition, with an appendix on recent events, has just been published.—F. E.

HOCCLEVE or OCCLEVE, THOMAS, an early English poet, of whom the little that is known is chiefly gleaned from his own writings. He was born probably about the year 1370, studied law at "Chestres inn by the Strande," where he resided, and was a writer to the privy seal for twenty years. It would seem that he was not free from the extravagance and dissipation of a court life; and we may presume from his poem, "De Regimine Principum," that he was not unknown to the young princes. In his earlier years he was a follower of Chaucer, and has left the only original portrait of his great master. Warton and Hallam both form a low, perhaps too low, an estimate, of Hoccleve's merits as a poet; but William Browne, who lived nearer to his own times, a poet himself, and well read in the poets that preceded him, quoting his "Story of Jonathan," speaks in high terms of his genius. The date and place of Hoccleve's death are not known.—J. F. W.

HOCHE, LAZARE, a celebrated French general, was born in 1768 at Montreuil, near Versailles, where his father was keeper of the royal staghounds. At the age of sixteen Hoche entered the army as a common soldier; but his talents, good behaviour, and diligence in studying the military sciences, soon raised him to the rank of a serjeant in the French guard. He subsequently entered the national guard, became a zealous supporter of republican principles, and having distinguished himself by his remarkable bravery and activity, he was made a general of brigade by Carnot in 1793. He exhibited peculiar skill and courage in assisting General Sonham in the defence of Dunkirk, when that city was besieged by the English army under the duke of York. He was shortly after appointed to the command of the army of the Moselle, and gained an important victory over the Austrians at Weissenburg, 26th and 27th December, 1793. Having had the misfortune to incur the displeasure of St. Just, he was recalled from his command and committed to prison, but was saved from the guillotine by the overthrow of Robespierre. About the close of 1794 Hoche was placed at the head of one of the three armies which were commissioned to suppress the royalist insurrection in La Vendée. This difficult service called into action his talents as a statesman, as well as his military skill. He repressed with a firm hand the disorders, which, under the mismanagement of his predecessors, had sprung up among his own troops. He strove to gain the confidence of the Vendean priests, and the good-will of the peasantry, by treating them with clemency and good faith; and by his combined firmness and moderation, as well as by his skilful military tactics, he at length accomplished the difficult task of pacifying La Vendée and Brittany. In 1795 Hoche defeated the Quiberon expedition; and in the following year he was appointed to the command of the expedition, which the directory destined for the invasion of Ireland. The fleet, consisting of forty-three vessels, having on board an army of fifteen thousand men, set sail from Brest on the 15th December, 1796, but was shattered by a storm; and the frigate which carried the general was separated from the rest of the squadron, and with difficulty regained the French coast. In 1797 Hoche was placed at the head of the army of the Sambre and the Meuse in the room of Jourdain, and was directed to attack the Austrians on the side of Germany, while Bonaparte was carrying on his first triumphant campaign in Italy. He defeated the enemy in several encounters, and was rapidly enclosing his opponent, General Kray, who must soon have fallen into his hands, when his victorious career was arrested by the news of the preliminary treaty which Bonaparte had concluded at Leoben with the Archduke Charles (19th April, 1797). In September following Hoche died, after a brief illness, at the early age of thirty-three. His death was popularly ascribed to poison, but apparently without any sufficient grounds. He was not only one of the most skilful generals of his day, but an honourable, upright man, and a sincere patriot.—J. T.

HODGES, WILLIAM, R.A., landscape painter, was born in London in 1774; was a pupil in Shipley's drawing-school, and afterwards of Richard Wilson. In 1772 he accompanied Captain Cook as draftsman on his second voyage round the world, and made the drawings which were published in the account of the voyage; he also painted several views of the South Sea islands for the board of admiralty. He then proceeded, under the patronage of Warren Hastings, to India, where he remained till 1784, having during his stay realized a moderate fortune. He published an account of his "Travels in India," with plates engraved in aquatint by himself. In 1787 he was elected member of the Royal Academy. Two or three years later, he made a journey in Russia, and on his return painted some large views of Russian scenery. Unfortunately he was tempted to engage in a banking establishment at Dartmouth, Devonshire, which failed, and he lost everything he possessed. The shock was more than his health could sustain; he died, March 7, 1797. Hodges painted views with considerable fidelity; but he had little imagination. One of his poetical landscapes—he painted two or three for Boydell's Shakspeare gallery—"Jacques in the Forest," is well known by Middiman's engraving.—J. T–e.

* HODGKINSON, EATON, a distinguished mechanical philosopher and experimentalist, was born at Anderton, near Northwich, Cheshire, on the 26th of February, 1789. He is professor of the mechanical principles of engineering in University college, London. In 1841 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society; he is a member of the Literary and Philosophical Society of

Manchester, and of various other scientific bodies; and he has been chosen as one of the vice-presidents of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, at their meeting in Manchester in 1861. His scientific labours have consisted chiefly in making several long and elaborate series of experiments on the strength of the materials used in construction, especially timber and iron, and in deducing from those experiments laws of the highest interest and value, both theoretically and practically. He co-operated with Mr. Fairbairn in making experiments on the strength of wrought-iron, with a view to the erection of the Britannia bridge; and he was one of the commissioners who, in 1849, prepared the well-known report on the Application of Iron to Railway Structures. Amongst the discoveries to which the researches of Professor Hodgkinson have led him, the following may be considered the most important:—The great differences that exist between the resistance of the same substance to tearing and crushing, and the general law, that in granular materials, such as stone and cast-iron, the resistance to crushing greatly exceeds the tenacity, while in fibrous materials, such as wrought-iron and timber, the tenacity greatly exceeds the resistance to crushing; the principles of the best form and proportions for cast-iron beams; and the laws of the resistance of long and short columns to pressure. The improved practical rules to which these discoveries have led have been followed by engineers all over the world, in designing structures of iron, with most advantageous results. Mr. Hodgkinson's researches may be found in detail in various volumes of the Philosophical Transactions and Manchester Transactions, and in a condensed form in the second part of a treatise on the strength of cast-iron (of which the first part was written by Tredgold), and in the report already referred to.—R.

HODY, Humphrey, born at Odcombe, January 1, 1659; entered Wadham college, Oxford, of which he was M.A. in 1682, and fellow in 1684, when he published his first work, a "Latin Dissertation against Aristeas' Account of the Septuagint." He maintained that the narrative in question was a Jewish forgery designed to add authority to the Greek version. Vossius was much annoyed by it, and injured himself by abusing the young man from Oxford, as he called him. In 1689 Hody wrote a preface to the Historia Chronica of John Malela. In 1689 Bishop Stillingfleet chose Hody for his chaplain, and he now entered the arena of controversy, by publishing his "Unreasonableness of Separation from the New Bishops;" that is, of those who had been appointed to succeed the nonjurors. Henry Dodwell had till now been Hody's friend, but replied to him in a Vindication of the deprived bishops. In 1693 Hody answered Dodwell and others in his "Case of Sees Vacant by an unjust or uncanonical deprivation stated," &c. It should be observed that Hody's "Unreasonableness of Separation" was a translation from the Greek of Nicephorus. Dodwell wrote a Defence of the Vindication; but it does not appear that Hody pushed the controversy any further. He was chaplain to Archbishops Tillotson and Tenison, by whom he was presented to the living of Chort, near Canterbury, which he exchanged for one in London. These were his reward for defending the principles of the party in power against the nonjurors, against whom also, by Tenison's direction in 1696, he wrote his "Animadversions on Two Pamphlets, lately published by Mr. Collier," &c. This was Jeremy Collier, who had attended Friend and Perkins when brought to the scaffold for a design upon the life of King William. In 1698 Hody was made regius professor of Greek at Oxford, and in 1704 archdeacon of Oxford. When the controversy on the subject of convocation was resuscitated, Hody published in 1701 a "History of English Councils and Convocations, and of the clergy's sitting in parliament; in which also is comprehended the history of parliaments, with an account of our ancient laws." Besides the works already named, he published in 1704, that by which he is perhaps best known, "De Bibliorum Textibus originalibus, versionibus Græcis et Latina Vulgata, libri iv." This included a republication of his first work, and a reply to the animadversions of Vossius. In 1694 he published a treatise on the resurrection of the same body. He left in manuscript a work on the lives and writings of the illustrious Greeks who came to Europe, and revived in the west the study of Grecian literature. This was published in 1742 in Latin by Dr. Jebb. Hody died January 20, 1706, and was buried in the chapel of Wadham college. In this college he founded ten scholarships of ten pounds each for the encouragement of Greek and Hebrew studies. The services he rendered to the cause of biblical literature by his work "De Textibus," were considerable.—B. H. C.

HOE, Matthias von Hohenegg, was born of a noble Austrian family at Vienna in 1580. He commenced his studies at Wittenberg in 1597, and as soon as he took his master's degree began to give lectures in arts. On taking orders he became eminent as a preacher, and was soon after appointed by Elector Christian II. one of his court chaplains. He became superintendent of Plauen, and soon afterwards director of the evangelical states of Bohemia. But having bound himself on his leaving Saxony to enter upon this office, to return again at the call of the elector, he was recalled in 1612 to occupy the high position of first court preacher at Dresden, in the service of Elector John George I., over whom he acquired immense influence; and in this position he continued till his death. It was to this prince that the Bohemian crown was first offered before it was accepted by the unfortunate Elector Palatine Frederick V. Saxony became deeply engaged in the troubles of the Thirty Years' war, and her political jealousy of Frederick, as well as her fanatical hatred of the Calvinists, impelled her into an unnatural alliance with the Austrians and the jesuits. Hoe was largely responsible for this error and crime. He hated the Calvinistic branch of the protestant church so violently, that rather than use his influence on its side, he sold himself to the common enemy both of Lutheranism and Calvinism, and shared largely in the guilt of involving both his church and country in the horrors of a protracted war.—P. L.

* HOEFER, J. Ch. Ferdinand, an eminent French writer, but a native of Germany, was born April 21, 1811. He studied first at his native village, and afterwards at Rudolstadt. Being intended for the church, he applied himself to the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, as well as modern languages. At the close of his course he set out for England, and was shipwrecked on the coast of East Friesland, destitute of everything. Having been relieved by the duke of Oldenburg, he traversed Holland and Belgium, and entered France, where he joined the army as a volunteer, and in 1830 was ordered to embark for the Morea. His Greek experiences were so discouraging, that in 1831 he embraced the permission to retire from the service, and, after suffering many hardships and perils, succeeded in reaching France, where he set up as a teacher. His first important work was a French version of Kant's Critique of Pure Reason, which he undertook at the request of Burnouf, who invited him to Paris, and made him his secretary. Having resolved upon the medical profession, he studied at the jardin des plantes, the college de France, and the Sorbonne. Hoefer took his degree as doctor of medicine, and in 1841 commenced practice in Paris. In 1843 the French government employed him on a mission to investigate the teaching and practice of medicine in Germany. His report appeared in the *Moniteur* in 1844. This was followed by a similar mission as to the method of teaching rural economy in Germany. His separate works are on many subjects, and he has written numerous memoirs and articles. He is chief editor of the Nouvelle Biographie Générale, now in course of publication, from which we have gathered the above details.—B. H. C.

HOERBERG, Peter, a distinguished Swedish painter and engraver, was born in the village of Småland in 1746. Hoerberg, who was brought up as a shepherd, was a man of great energy, and made a painter of himself almost unaided. He was married at the age of twenty-two, and had such determination to succeed that, even in his thirty-eighth year, he entered the academy of Stockholm as a student, and distinguished himself by the rapid progress he made. He became a member of the academy in 1797, and was appointed historical painter to the king. His works, mostly religious, are very numerous, and are full of energy; they have the stamp of a self-taught painter—vigorous in character, but without technical refinement of execution. Hoerberg died in 1816; his autobiography was published at Upsala in 1817. Sweden possesses no less than eighty-two altar-pieces by him.—R. N. W.

HOESCHEL or HŒSCHELIUS, David, an eminent Greek and Latin scholar, editor, and critic, was born in 1556 at Augsburg. He spent his life in the study of the classics, and few or none have surpassed him in zeal, diligence, and ability. As a translator into Latin from the Greek, he stands very high. He gave to the world many works by Greek and Latin authors, in editions which even now are worthy of commendation. His

literary labours extended over thirty years, and his publications are about as numerous.—B. H. C.

HOFER, Andrew, famous as the leader of one of those movements which have rather a poetical interest than a historical importance, was born at Saint Leonard in the valley of Passey, Tyrol, on the 22nd November, 1767. He was the son of an innkeeper, and succeeded to his father's business. There are no remarkable or romantic incidents in Hofer's early years. Besides being an innkeeper, he frequently travelled through the districts bordering on Lake Garda, as a dealer in wine and horses. At the first collision between the despotic powers and revolutionary France, Hofer led a company of Tyrolese sharpshooters against the French; and on various subsequent occasions he showed a zealous and active hatred to them or their allies. It was not, however, till 1809 that he achieved more than a local reputation. This was Napoleon's culminating year: it was crowned by the grand victory at Wagram. One of the most incompetent of the Austrian generals was the Archduke John, who lost against Moreau in 1800 the decisive battle of Hohenlinden. Wishing to make the world forget his former incapacity he, aided by Baron Hormayr, organized shortly before the terrible conflict at Wagram an extensive insurrection in Tyrol. Less through his military talents, or through anything very heroic in his character, than through his popular qualities and undeniable courage, Hofer became the general of the insurgents and the idol of the people. His success for a season was rapid and striking. A few days sufficed to clear Tyrol of the foe. The French and Bavarians were beaten at every point. But these splendid results of enthusiasm, rather than of skill, were rendered vain by the triumphs of Napoleon and the defeat of the Archduke John by the viceroy of Italy, Eugène de Beauharnais. The peace of Vienna left Hofer, who had assumed both the civil and military administration of Tyrol, to his own resources. Meanly, ungratefully, we might almost say treacherously, the Austrians had unconditionally surrendered a province which had defended their cause with admirable valour and patriotism. In their fierce indignation the Tyrolese would have been glad to continue the contest alone. But he who by his stupendous strategy had crushed the half million of troops with which the able Archduke Charles had begun the campaign, was not to be hindered in his mighty march by a handful of brave mountaineers. Resistance was useless, and Hofer wrote to the viceroy of Italy professing to submit. Hearing, however, that the Austrians were once more in the field, he again raised the banner of revolt. But this time the population did not respond to his call; he could gather round him only a few desperate bands, which it was easy to disperse. It was the middle of winter. Hofer sought a hiding-place among the loneliest of the icy peaks. He was betrayed by a priest called Donay, who had formerly been his friend, and who revealed to the French the name of the person who conveyed food to Hofer. Either by bribes or threats this man was induced to guide the French soldiers to Hofer's retreat. The Tyrolese warrior was taken to Mantua and tried by a court-martial, which pronounced by a majority against the punishment of death. Nevertheless, Eugène de Beauharnais sent an order for the immediate execution of Hofer, and on the 20th February he was shot. He died with the same courage that he had displayed in many a bloody fight. Though Hofer had been guilty of bad faith toward the viceroy of Italy, yet a more magnanimous man than the latter would readily have pardoned him. Austria, which might have saved Hofer, was content with paying honours to his memory. A statue of him adorns Innspruck, where he is buried. Gifts and titles were conferred on his family. The current notion respecting Hofer is by no means correct. His portrait offers us a jovial, good-humoured face, through which small light of intelligence gleams. Yet by whomsoever shown, the spirit of disinterested sacrifice is immortally beautiful; and far be it from us to lessen the love and the reverence for Hofer.—W. M–l.

HOFFMAN, Daniel, a Lutheran divine, who was superintendant and professor at Helmstädt, and a celebrated controvertialist at the close of the sixteenth century. He maintained that the light of reason was opposed to religion, and that to cultivate the understanding by the study of philosophy was only to promote hostility to the faith. Several professors acting in concert attempted to correct his views in a private conference, but this only increased his obstinacy, and an exceedingly acrimonious controversy ensued. The court now thought it necessary to interfere, and appointed some persons to act as umpires of the dispute. Finally Hoffman was obliged to make a public recantation and acknowledge the utility of philosophy. He afterwards wrote against Beza on the eucharist, and a dispute which he had with Hunnius, ended in 1593 in his being threatened with excommunication. He died at Helmstädt in 1611.—J. B–r.

HOFFMANN, Ernst Theodor Amadeus, a musician, writer on music, novelist, painter, and jurist, was born at Königsberg, 24th January, 1776, and died at Berlin, 24th July, 1822. The life of this extraordinary man is a romance as wild as the most fanciful of his own fictions. His remarkable and various talents were so squandered, that neither the world nor himself derived the advantage from them which they ought to have yielded. Podbielsky, an esteemed organist, was his chief musical instructor, under whom he obtained considerable skill as a pianist; he studied law in the university of Königsberg, and devoted as much attention to painting and to modern languages. To check the extreme dissipation of his youth, he was sent in 1796 to complete his legal studies under a relation at Glogau; he went thence to Berlin, obtained the appointment of assessor at Posen in 1800, which he lost in consequence of his caricaturing all the government officials of the town; had another forensic engagement at Plozk in 1802, and another at Warsaw in 1803. Here he devoted his leisure to the study of musical composition; and besides writing several works which were not produced in public, brought out his first opera. The more steady course which he was now following was interrupted by the French war and the consequent derangement of public affairs in 1806. Hoffmann then passed two years at Berlin in the greatest indigence, supporting himself chiefly by teaching music. His affairs appeared to brighten in 1808, when he was engaged to be music director of a new theatre at Bamberg; he fetched his wife therefore from Posen, where during his poverty she had stayed with her family; but on arriving at Bamberg he found the scheme was abandoned on which he had depended for support. In this dilemma he applied to be engaged to furnish articles for the *Musikalische Zeitschrift*, sending a requiem of his composition to the publishers in Leipsic, as a proof of his fitness to write on musical subjects. His application was granted, and the papers he wrote are regarded as some of the most intelligent essays upon music that have ever been produced. The æsthetical analysis of Beethoven's C minor symphony is one of the most remarkable among these. In 1810 Hoffmann obtained a veritable appointment as music director, coupled with that of scene painter, at the Bamberg theatre; and in 1812 he was similarly engaged in a company that performed alternately at Dresden and Leipsic. An account of his privations in consequence of the bombardment of Dresden and the battle of Leipsic, might pass for a romance. Through the worst of these vicissitudes his whimsical humour never forsook him, and he supported himself and his wife, miserably enough indeed, by drawing caricatures of Napoleon and his soldiers, which had general circulation throughout Germany. When he had reached almost the point of starvation, the Prince von Hardenberg, who had already befriended him, procured him a councillorship in Berlin, upon which he entered in 1814, and he held it till his death. As soon as he was settled in the Prussian capital he produced his opera of "Undine," which he had composed at Leipsic, and of which La Motte Fouqué, author of the romance on which it is founded, wrote the libretto for him. The criticism of C. M. von Weber is sufficient testimony of the singular merit of this remarkable work, his comments on the characteristics of which might so appropriately be applied to his own Freischütz, that one might almost suppose "Undine" had prompted the conception of this genuine masterpiece. Hoffmann published his celebrated "Phantasiestüke" at Bamberg, with a preface by Jean Paul, whose style is said to be imitated in these spirited tales and essays, but who sincerely admired them. The collected literary works of our versatile author were printed at Stuttgart in 18 vols. in 1827. Not one of his many operas has been printed complete, and his numerous detached musical compositions have never been collected.—G. A. M.

HOFFMANN, Friedrich, a celebrated German physician, was born at Halle in Saxony in 1660, and was descended from a family engaged for two centuries in the practice of medicine. His father made him commence his studies by teaching him mathematics, a science to which young Hoffmann always attributed his success in the study of medicine. At the age of

fifteen he lost both his parents, and shortly afterwards became deprived, through a fire, of the little property left him. Undismayed, however, he prosecuted his studies, and in 1678 went to Jena to study medicine. Having a decided taste for chemistry, he repaired in 1680 to Erfurt, to which place he was attracted by the fame, as a chemist, of Gaspard Cramer. In this science he made such progress as speedily procured him a high reputation as a practical chemist, and a crowd of pupils to the lectures which he commenced on his return to Jena to receive the degree of M.D. After practising for two years at Minden in Westphalia, and after having made a journey into Holland and to England, he repaired to Halberstadt, where he married. In 1693 Frederick, third elector of Brandenburg and afterwards king of Prussia, having just founded the university of Halle, named Hoffmann primarius professor of medicine. He composed the statutes of the university, and was intrusted with the selecting of his colleagues. His fame soon spread throughout Europe, and he was elected into the academies of St. Petersburg and Berlin, and the Royal Society of London. Solicited by the king to fix his abode at Berlin and attach himself to the court, he repaired thither, and spent three years in that capital. Disgusted, however, by some envious attacks made upon him by less successful rivals, and finding the life of a courtier unfavourable to the prosecution of his studies, he left Berlin, remarking, "In aulis est splendida miseria; imo omnis aularum ratio liberalibus ingeniis est inimicissima." He returned to Halle to his favourite occupations, and there he remained, with the exception of several visits to court, till his death, which took place on the 12th November, 1742. As a practitioner and teacher Hoffmann enjoyed a celebrity only second to the illustrious Boerhaave, who contemporaneously occupied the chair of medicine at Leyden. As an author he was well known and esteemed throughout Europe, though it was only at sixty years of age that he commenced his great work, "Medicina Rationalis Systematica," a work published in nine quarto volumes, and which occupied him twenty years. Before his death his voluminous works were collected, and published in eleven folio volumes. These contain an immense mass of practical information. The humoral pathology then prevailed in the schools, which ascribed all diseases primarily to a morbid condition of the fluids; but Hoffmann set himself to demonstrate that the solids were more often the primary seat of disease than the fluids. His theory has long ceased to be studied; but it had great effect at the time, and Cullen did not hesitate to acknowledge that his own doctrines were founded upon it. As a disputant upon controverted subjects, Hoffmann never exceeded the bounds of politeness, while his urbanity and skill as a practitioner obtained for him an immense reputation, great wealth, and titles of honour. Haller asserts that he amassed a great deal of money by various nostrums which he vended, and which he kept secret. One of these is still known as "Hoffmann's Anodyne liquor." To him we are indebted for making known the virtues of the Seidlitz waters, and the knowledge of the salts contained in them. Hoffmann's practice towards the end of his long career was extremely simple. He was in the habit of saying that a few simple well-chosen remedies were of far more value than the most recherché chemical preparations. To such of his patients as expressed themselves anxious to avoid disease, he used to exclaim—"If you wish to preserve your health, avoid doctors and medicines."—W. B–d.

HOFFMANOWA, Klementyna, a celebrated Polish authoress, was born at Warsaw on the 23rd November, 1798. Her maiden name was Tanska. She received an excellent education; and when about twenty years old, she seems to have been roused to a patriotic sense of the importance of cultivating her native language, which was at that time greatly neglected. The second work she published in 1819, called "Pamiatka" (Memorial of a Good Mother), raised her at once to fame. It was followed by other productions that still further increased her reputation. In 1829 she married, and was thenceforth known as Klementyna Hoffmanowa, her husband's name being Hoffman. After the suppression of the Polish insurrection of 1830, in which she and her husband were involved, they escaped to France, and settled permanently at Paris. There Klementyna Hoffmanowa died on the 20th September, 1845. Her works, which are voluminous, are conspicuous for their national character, their instructive tendency, and their agreeable style. She has been termed not inappropriately the "Polish Miss Edgeworth."—J. J.

HOFLAND, Mrs. Barbara, an amiable and ingenious writer of tales for the young, was born in Sheffield in 1770. Her father, Mr. Robert Wreaks, was a manufacturer of that town. Losing her parents early, little Barbara was educated by an aunt, who discerned and developed her natural talents. At the age of twenty-six she married Mr. Hoole, a man of business in her native place; but after two years of genuine domestic happiness she was left a widow with an infant son. This bereavement was followed by the almost entire failure of her pecuniary resources. Pressing need determined her to publish some poems, written in more prosperous days. The sale of the work was zealously promoted by her friends, and enabled her to establish a school at Harrowgate. In the intervals of her professional duties she wrote and published several small works, which enjoyed considerable popularity. After ten years of widowhood she married, against the advice of her friends, Mr. Hofland the artist. The marriage proved fruitful of anything but happiness; and on her removal to London in 1809, she applied herself with new ardour to her literary labours. Her first publication after settling in the metropolis, a tale entitled "The Daughter-in-law," was extremely successful, and procured from Queen Charlotte a promise to become the patroness of Mrs. Hofland's next work. Accordingly a novel in four volumes, entitled "Emily," was published by her in 1813, and dedicated to the queen. But her fame was most widely spread, and will be most permanently maintained, by a shorter production of the same year, entitled "The Son of a Genius," the details of which, referring to the painful events in a struggling artist's life, were doubtless drawn in some measure from her personal experience. Mrs. Hofland continued writing for the remainder of her prolonged life; and is the acknowledged author of seventy works, of which it has been computed three hundred thousand copies have been circulated in England alone. For a list of them see the London catalogue and the *Gentleman's Magazine* for January, 1845. She survived her son, the Rev. Mr. Hoole, eleven years, and her husband, Mr. Hofland, two years, dying on the 9th of November, 1844. The defect of her writings is a certain want of reality in the personages she pourtrays; the glow of romance which is spread over them, and which colours the scenes they enact, leaves on the mind of the reader an impression of artificiality.—R. H.

HOFLAND, Thomas Christopher, landscape painter, was the son of a cotton manufacturer at Worksop, Nottinghamshire, where he was born, December 25, 1777. Owing to family reverses, young Hofland was compelled, when about eighteen, to turn his talent for art to account, and for some years he taught drawing in London and Derby. In 1808 he married Mrs. Hoole.—(See the preceding memoir.) About 1811 he removed to London, and for some time depended mainly on the sale of copies of the works of the great landscape painters exhibited at the British Institution, and the profits of his wife's literary labours. But a couple of small landscapes, exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1812, and still more a large "Storm off the coast of Scarborough," to which in 1814 the directors of the British Institution awarded the premium of a hundred guineas, and which was purchased by the marquis of Stafford, attracted attention to his merits, and permitted him to follow the bent of his original genius. His career might henceforth have been smooth, if not highly prosperous; but the duke of Marlborough, known by his bibliographical and building eccentricities, employed him to prepare a magnificently illustrated account of his seat at White Knights—the painter to design the plates, and his wife to write the descriptions. Unfortunately he had likewise to make the arrangements with the engravers and others, and the result was that he was left, not only without remuneration for his own and his wife's labour, but responsible to the engravers for theirs. He thus found himself burdened with a heavy load of debt, which it took him years to remove; ultimately, however, the whole was honourably discharged. During these years Hofland remained in London, diligently engaged in producing pictures of a size and kind that met with a ready sale. No English painter has ever more happily rendered the gentle placid beauties of external nature; though the grander physical features, or the more impressive or evanescent atmospheric phenomena, he neglected to represent. Hofland was one of the original founders of the Society of British Artists, and most of his pictures were exhibited in its gallery; but he also usually sent one or more works to the Royal Academy exhibitions. In 1840 he visited Italy, and after his return painted several small pictures from

sketches made at Herculaneum, Pompeii, and the beautiful country around. But a low fever contracted during his Italian tour clung to him in England; and after protracted suffering, he died at Leamington, January 3, 1843. Hofland was also an angler, and he gave to the world the results of his experience with rod and pencil in a very prettily illustrated "British Angler's Manual," 8vo, 1839.—J. T–e.

HOGAN, JOHN, Irish sculptor, was born at Tallow, county of Waterford, in October, 1800; was for a time in a solicitor's office; but in 1814 was transferred to that of Sir Thomas Deane, the distinguished architect. Here he remained till his twenty-second year, but, during the latter part of his term, devoted his attention exclusively to architectural sculpture, and with so much success that he at once received a commission to carve a series of above forty figures for a Roman catholic chapel, and a statue for the Mall in Cork. His talent gained him friends who enabled him to go to Rome, where, from 1823 to 1829, he pursued his studies with great diligence. Whilst at Rome he executed several poetic designs of a very high order, especially an exquisite statue of "Eve after her expulsion from Paradise, contemplating a dead dove," which was purchased by Earl de Tabley; and a "Drunken Faun," which was enthusiastically praised by Thorwaldsen. Returning to Ireland, he settled in Dublin, and was thenceforward chiefly engaged on ecclesiastical and monumental works for Roman catholic churches, and portrait statues and busts of distinguished Irishmen; of which those of Lord Cloncurry, Daniel O'Connell (in the Dublin exchange), and Father Mathew, are well known examples. He died, March 27, 1857, leaving a wife and eleven children but ill provided for. John Hogan was undoubtedly one of the best sculptors Ireland has produced; and if his later works scarcely bore out the remarkable promise of his early poetic productions, it is explained by the fact that he was compelled to produce works in which originality was hardly possible, and imagination would have been out of place.—J. T–e.

HOGARTH, WILLIAM, the celebrated satirist and painter, was born in the parish of St. Bartholomew, London, on the 10th of December, 1697. His father, originally a schoolmaster of Westmoreland, was then established in London as a printer's reader or corrector of the press. The son was apprenticed at an early age to Ellis Gamble, a silversmith, who had a shop in Cranbourn Alley, Leicester Square, and Hogarth was brought up as an engraver of crests and ciphers on metal. In 1718, however, when the term of his apprenticeship had expired, he forsook silver-engraving for the higher branch of the art on copper, and procured from the booksellers more congenial employment. His first known illustrations are the twelve small plates executed for Butler's Hudibras in 1726, which have been copied for subsequent editions of that poem; and though Hogarth engraved many book-prints about this time, he found engraving such a miserable profession that he got sometimes for his plates a very little more than the value of the copper; he therefore adopted portrait-painting as his main support. In this branch of art he did much better; he ventured to take a wife in 1730, and married the only daughter of Sir James Thornhill the painter, in spite of her father's opposition. His marriage seems to have acted as a great stimulus to his exertions, for in a very few years, from an obscure engraver we find him developed into an excellent painter, without a rival in his own satirical sphere, and with few equals in the mere technical manipulations of his art. Of his several moral series of excellent pictures, produced from 1734 to 1744 inclusive, the most admirable is now in the National gallery, known as the "Marriage à la Mode," in six scenes. They were sold by auction by Hogarth in 1750, when, to the painter's extreme disappointment, only one bidder appeared. To him the pictures were knocked down at 110 guineas; the frames alone had cost the painter 24 guineas. They were in 1797 bought for £1381 by Mr. Angerstein, with whose collection they were purchased by the nation in 1824. The nation possesses also an excellent specimen of Hogarth's portrait-painting in the picture of himself and his dog Trump, executed in 1745, which formed likewise one of the Angerstein collection; it was bought by Mr. Angerstein after the death of Mrs. Hogarth in 1789. Another very good portrait by Hogarth is that of Captain Coram at the Foundling hospital. Of his pictures, the "Rake's Progress" and the "Harlot's Progress" are, like nearly all his other works, well known from prints. In 1753 he appeared as an author. "The Analysis of Beauty, written with a view of fixing the fluctuating ideas of taste," was published in that year. In 1757 he was appointed sergeant painter to the king. He died at his house in Leicester Square, October 26, 1764, and was buried in a vault at Chiswick, where he had a villa in which he generally resided in the summer. "Hogarth," says Walpole, "resembles Butler; but his subjects are more universal, and amidst all his pleasantry he observes the true end of comedy—reformation." There is always a moral to his pictures. Sometimes he rose to tragedy, not in the catastrophe of kings and heroes, but in marking how vice conducts insensibly and incidentally to misery and shame. He warns against encouraging cruelty and idleness in young minds, and discerns how the different vices of the great and vulgar lead by various paths to the same unhappiness." There are several sets of Hogarth's works published, but most are copies. The best original set is that sold by the Boydells after the death of Mrs. Hogarth, in one hundred and ten plates.—(Walpole, Nichols, Ireland, &c.)—R. N. W.

HOGG, JAMES, a Scottish poet, generally known by his poetical name of "The Ettrick Shepherd," was a native of Ettrick Forest in Selkirkshire. According to the last of the numerous accounts which he gave of his life, he was born in 1772, on the 25th of January, the anniversary of Burns' birthday. But the parish register of Ettrick records his baptism as having taken place on the 9th of December, 1770. His forefathers for several generations were shepherds, distinguished by their integrity and skill; but his father having saved a little money took a lease of a farm in Ettrick and commenced dealing in sheep. In the course of a few years, however, he was ruined, and lost his whole property. The poet's mother, Margaret Laidlaw, was a woman of remarkable vivacity, humour, and spirit, but deeply imbued with superstition, and was celebrated over the whole district as a reciter of ancient ballads and traditions. Hogg was only seven years of age at the time of his father's bankruptcy, and was in consequence obliged to go to service with a neighbouring farmer as a cowherd. His school education must have been very imperfect; but following an occupation which at certain seasons afforded him abundance of leisure, and living in a picturesque district famous for its historical and poetic associations, he was from early years familiar with all the legendary lore and ballad strains of the Border, as well as with the sacred scriptures and the usual household works of the Scottish peasant, and these have evidently exercised an important influence in the formation of his character. After serving a number of masters as a shepherd, Hogg entered at Whitsunday, 1790, into the service of Mr. Laidlaw of Blackhouse in Yarrow, father of William Laidlaw, the confidential friend of Sir Walter Scott. There he remained for nine years, had access to a considerable collection of books, and received every facility for the cultivation of his poetical genius. It was through William Laidlaw, too, that he was introduced to Sir Walter Scott, who was greatly interested in Hogg's character and history, and was ever after one of his best friends. It is difficult to say at what period the Shepherd's poetical genius first began to display itself. His first printed piece, entitled "The Mistakes of a Night," appeared in the *Scots Magazine* for October, 1794. In 1801 he published hastily a small collection of his verses, which he says was full of errors and imperfections, and he afterwards regretted that he had allowed these crude productions to see the light. In 1807 a volume of his songs and poems, of greatly superior merit, appeared under the title of the "Mountain Bard," the profits of which, and of a treatise on the diseases of sheep, amounted to £300. He had previously lost all his savings as a shepherd in a sheep-farming speculation in the island of Harris; but undeterred by this failure he now took a farm in Dumfriesshire, which proved a ruinous concern, and in three years left him penniless. Failing to obtain employment as a shepherd, he took his plaid about his shoulders, he says, and set off for Edinburgh in February, 1810, determined, since no better could be, to push his fortune as a literary man. His first effort was a collection of songs entitled "The Forest Minstrel." He then tried a weekly periodical called the *Spy*. In spite of all his efforts, however, it would have fared ill with him but for the unwearied kindness and generosity of Mr. John Grieve, a worthy hat manufacturer in Edinburgh, who supported Hogg through all his difficulties and privations, and suffered him to want for nothing. At length in 1813 the publication of "The Queen's Wake," the best of his works, established the Shepherd's repu-

tation as a poet on a permanent and lofty basis. It was followed by "Madoc of the Moor," a poem in the Spenserian stanza; "The Pilgrims of the Sun," in blank verse; "The Poetic Mirror," a collection of pieces in imitation of some living poets; "Queen Hynde," and other poetical pieces; and also by the "Winter Evening Tales;" "The Brownie of Bodsbeck;" "The Confessions of a Justified Sinner;" "The Three Perils of Man," and other novels of very unequal merit. The duke of Buccleuch, in compliance with the deathbed request of his duchess in 1814, that he would be kind to the Ettrick bard, gave him a liferent of a small moorland farm at Altrive in Yarrow, where he built a cottage and went to reside in 1817. Three years later he made an advantageous marriage, and desirous once more to try his fortune as a sheep farmer, he took the large farm of Mount Benger from the duke of Buccleuch; but by the end of his nine years' lease the poet was once more a ruined man. The remainder of his life, with the exception of a visit to London in 1831, and an occasional residence of a few weeks in Edinburgh, was spent at Altrive in the enjoyment of domestic happiness and social hospitality, presiding at Border festivities, and spending much of his time in fishing and field sports, of which he was passionately fond. The inimitable "Noctes Ambrosianæ" kept his name constantly before the public; and though this strange miscellany of poetry, eloquence, wit, fun, and coarse humour, raised a prejudice against the Shepherd in some quarters by frequently representing him in grotesque and ludicrous aspects, yet on the other hand it conveyed an impression much too exalted of his genius, sagacity, and colloquial powers. He died, 21st November, 1835, leaving a widow and five children, and was buried in the churchyard of Ettrick. The works of the Ettrick Shepherd have been collected since his death, and are comprised in eleven volumes. His writings both in prose and verse are very unequal, but they contain not a little which the world will not willingly let die. In grasp of intellect and depth of passion, Hogg was greatly inferior to Burns; but on the other hand his genius was more discursive, playful, and fanciful. His masterpiece, "The Queen's Wake," is admirable, both in design and execution, and the tales and legends which it contains are worthy of a place among the lyric poetry of Scotland's greatest masters of song. "Kilmeny" is one of the finest fairy tales that ever was conceived or penned, and its scenes of supernatural splendour, purity, and happiness, are altogether inimitable. Some of the Shepherd's songs and minor poems, such as "The Skylark;" "When the kye come hame;" "Donald Macdonald;" "The Evening Star," &c., will last as long as the language. The best of his prose works is "The Shepherd's Calendar," which contains a genuine and affecting representation of pastoral life. But Hogg had no skill either in the delineation of character or in arranging the incidents of a story, and his tales are often disfigured by coarseness and exaggeration. The Shepherd's natural character was frank, kind, simple, and enthusiastic as that of a child, generous and hospitable far beyond his means; but he was vain, thoughtless, rash, and improvident, and consequently seldom free from pecuniary difficulties. "Requiescat in pace," says Lockhart; "there never will be such another Ettrick Shepherd again."—J. T.

HOHENLOHE-INGELFINGEN, Friedrich Ludwig, Prince of, and member of an illustrious family that dates its origin as far back as the twelfth century, was born on the 31st of January, 1746. He took an active interest in affairs of state, and played a memorable part in the history of the Prussian army. In the war against the French he had the honour in 1792 of being nominated to the command of a division, and gained great distinction in the engagements of Oppenheim, Pirmasens, and Hornbach, in 1793, as also for his share in the taking of the Weissenburg lines. In 1794 he was victorious at Kaiserslautern, and in the following year was chosen to confer with Seckendorf, the Austrian general, on the continuance of the war with France. By the death of his father in 1796 he attained to the government of Breslau, but remained in Prussia in active service. When in 1805 Prussia advanced its army across the Elbe towards Franconia, Prince Friedrich Ludwig commanded a corps; and in the succeeding year, when the king of Prussia, ashamed of his former indecision, announced to the world his unfortunate determination singly to cope with victorious France, he commanded the troops whose advanced guard was beaten at Saalfeld, and which at length were obliged to succumb on the 14th October at Jena. During the retreat after that fatal battle he had the command in chief; he led the wrecks of the army which had been collected at Magdeburg towards the Oder; and on the 26th October, that is to say, on the twelfth day after the battle of Jena, he was obliged to capitulate with seventeen thousand men. Having upon this vindicated himself to the king, the prince resigned all his appointments and retired upon parole to his estate in Upper Silesia, where he died on the 15th February, 1818, aged seventy-two years.—T. P.

HÖIJER, Benjamin Carl Henrik, an eminent Swedish philosopher, was born on the 1st of June, 1767, at Klingsbo in Dalecarlia, of which place his father was the clergyman. When sixteen years old he commenced his studies at the university of Upsala, taking his philosophical degree in 1788. In Sweden, as in so many other European countries, the outbreak of the French revolution had greatly inflamed the minds of not a few, especially among the young; and Höijer threw himself with all his soul into the movement. The result was what might have been anticipated; he and his political associates were speedily branded with the obnoxious epithet of jacobins, and his own chances of advancement in the world suffered, of course, proportionably. After repeated and fruitless applications for a professorship, he left his native country in quest of some other employment, but ultimately returned to Upsala. In 1808 the chair of philosophy once more became vacant, and the dethronement of Gustavus IV. occurring at that conjuncture, and opening the way to power for some of Höijer's old political associates, he obtained the great object of his ambition at last. The chair was conferred upon him; but he only enjoyed it for a brief period, his death taking place on the 13th of June, 1812. Höijer was unquestionably gifted with considerable philosophic genius; yet we are by no means inclined to rank him so highly as do many of his countrymen. Höijer principally wrote on metaphysics and æsthetics—his works on the latter theme being more valuable and important than his metaphysical speculations. Among them we may instance his "Outline of a History of the Fine Arts," and "The Eloquence of the Ancients and Moderns compared." The romantic rather than the classic school of literature possessed his sympathies. His own style of composition, however, was of the classic order, peculiarly correct and elegant; and to this circumstance, no doubt, some of his popularity may be justly ascribed.—J. J.

HOLANDA. See Hollanda.

HOLBACH, Paul Henri Dietrich, Baron d', was born in 1723 at Heidelsheim in the Palatinate. He inherited a large fortune from his father, and came young to Paris, where, or in the neighbourhood, he resided till his death. At an early age he married. His wife soon dying, he took as his second wife the sister of his first. D'Holbach owes his evil eminence to the part which he played in the religious revolution, which was the prelude to the greatest of political revolutions in France. But it ought not to be forgotten that the boldness of denial and the excesses of infidelity were provoked by corruptions the foulest, and superstitions the basest. The best guardians of a religious faith must ever be the honesty of its preachers and the purity of its professors. In France religion had two classes of assailants—the mockers, like Voltaire, who yet were strict theists; and the systematic sceptics, who rejected everything but the visible and tangible universe. Of the latter D'Holbach was a prominent leader. He wrote numerous articles in the famous Encyclopédie; translated many works, chiefly scientific, from German, and one or two from English; and then hurled at all religious doctrines and institutions the terrible book, entitled "The System of Nature," and other productions of kindred character and tendency. We must not, however, accuse D'Holbach of a deliberate attempt to poison the moral being of the community. He simply was an earnest apostle of that unbounded illuminism which was the substitute for religious conviction in the last century. Persuaded that religion was the invention of priests for the thraldom of mankind, he sought to overthrow it with the weapons of science, with the light of knowledge. A man of a noble and generous nature, clothed with all public and private virtues, D'Holbach was the charm of his home, the delight of his friends, the benefactor of every one, and even ingratitude could not stay his charities. Twice a week he invited to his table D'Alembert, Diderot, Rousseau, and others of France's most illustrious literary men; and it has been insinuated that Diderot sharpened the deadliest arrows which D'Holbach shot at churches and creeds. In any case

D'Holbach was altogether free from literary vanity. Whatever he wrote was veiled by a pseudonym, or published anonymously. He died on the 21st of June, 1789, just on the eve of those awful catastrophes which he had helped to prepare. His widow survived till 1814. The "System of Nature" is still the evangel of many persons, both in England and in France; and it has been praised for its talent and style by authors, such as Lord Brougham, who despise or abhor its principles. It and others of D'Holbach's books were burned by the hand of the executioner.—W. M–l.

HOLBEIN, Hans, called the Younger, was born at Augsburg in 1498; he is, after Albert Dürer, the most distinguished of the German painters of the sixteenth century, though he passed little of his time in Germany. He had perhaps, on the whole, a finer taste than the great Nuremberg painter. His father, Hans Holbein the Elder, was also a painter and the instructor of his son, who about 1516 left his native place and settled in Basle in Switzerland, where in the museum are several of his early works; he painted also some frescoes in Basle. The excellent portrait of Erasmus, now at Longford castle, the seat of Lord Radnor, belongs to this early time; but as yet generally our painter was very crude and wanting in taste in his execution. This is supposed to be the picture sent by Erasmus to Sir Thomas More as a recommendation for Holbein, and which was the cause of his settling in this country in 1526. Holbein lived for some time in Sir Thomas More's house on the Thames, but seems to have had several sitters there not of the knight's family. In 1529, apparently, the painter was presented by his patron to Henry VIII., who received him into his service at a salary of £30 a year, with a lodging in the palace and separate payment for works executed for the king. His good fortune seems to have enabled him to visit his adopted country, Basle, this year, where he had left his wife and family. He came back to England, and his growing reputation induced the magistracy of Basle in 1532 to invite him to return and settle in that city. Holbein was, however, too well situated in this country to be induced to accept their invitation; but he again visited Basle in 1538. In 1540 the barber surgeons obtained a diploma from Henry VIII., and shortly after this the ceremony of the presentation was painted by Holbein, and this picture, having however somewhat suffered by time, is still to be seen in very good condition in the dining-hall of that company in the city; some of the heads are of rare excellence. A copy of this picture was made for James I. in 1617; it is probably that now at the College of Surgeons. The latest date on any of Holbein's pictures is 1543; it is that of the portrait of Henry VIII. at Serlby. The large picture of Edward VI. in Bridewell hospital, commonly attributed to Holbein, was executed after the death of our painter, who died in London, of the plague it is said, in 1543, still in the prime of life. His will, lately brought to light by Mr. W. H. Black, is dated October 7, 1543, and was administered on the 29th November. Old books give the death of Holbein as having occurred in 1544, while in Walpole and later works 1554 is given. There was no plague in London in 1554; there was in 1543. Holbein is chiefly distinguished as a portrait-painter, but he executed works of many classes—allegory and history, and also in wood-engraving. His "Dance of Death" and its imitations are well known. As a portrait-painter he was great. He represents the simple exact imitative school, in which the principal aim is exactness of feature; and many of his works are perfect of their class. In the royal collection at Windsor is a very remarkable set of small chalk drawings of the court of Henry VIII., of which some are most masterly and admirable. They have been published, and photographs of them are to be had at the South Kensington museum. There are also a few good oil portraits by Holbein at Hampton court; but no doubt many pictures are attributed to this great painter which are the ordinary work of the most ordinary painters of his time. The best of his most authentic works is the "Family of the Burgomaster Meyer" at Dresden.—(See Walpole, *Anecdotes of Painting*, &c., ed. Wornum; and Waagen, *Treasures*, &c.; and the *Handbook of Painting*.)—R. N. W.

HOLBERG, Ludvig, Baron, properly the father of modern Danish literature, and a man of rare genius and learning, was born at Bergen in Norway some time during the year 1684; but the precise date is uncertain. His family was obscure; and at his father's death, which occurred when Ludvig was only a child, the boy was left in very straitened circumstances. He was therefore obliged, after completing his studies at Copenhagen, to gain a livelihood by private tuition. An unconquerable desire for travelling, however, led him several times to make on the slenderest means the tour of Europe; during one of which journies he visited England, and spent two years at Oxford. On his return to Denmark he supported himself by teaching languages, and was ultimately appointed professor of history in the university of Copenhagen. He succeeded in acquiring affluence by his writings, and was raised to the rank of a noble by Frederick V. in 1747. His death occurred on the 27th January, 1754. The most celebrated works of Holberg are "Peder Paars," a masterpiece of heroic-comic poetry; "Niels Klim's Subterranean Journey," a profound half-philosophical, half-satirical romance; and the immortal "Comedies," that have given their author a foremost place in the ranks of great European dramatists. In Holberg the humorous faculty was wonderfully developed; and his knowledge of human nature was deep, discriminating, and extensive. He published a multitude of other works on almost every subject—history, biography, philosophy, and politics. These are generally solid and meritorious performances, although devoid of the real genius that pervades the comedies. So vast and unwearied was his industry that the edition of his select works alone extends to no fewer than twenty-one octavo volumes. Holberg's marked nationality and original intellect have exerted a very powerful influence on the literature of Denmark.—J. J.

HOLBOURNE, Sir Robert, a lawyer and writer on law, first emerges as the zealous royalist member for St. Michael's, Cornwall, in the Long parliament, although it seems he had previously been an opponent of ship-money. He sat in Charles I.'s Oxford parliament, was knighted, made attorney-general to the prince of Wales, and was on more than one occasion a commissioner of the king's in his negotiations with the Long parliament. He had been Lent reader at Lincoln's inn in 1641, but on returning to London had to compound for his estate, and was not allowed to resume the active practice of his profession. He died in 1647. His chief legal treatises are his "Readings in Lincoln's Inn on the Statute of Treason, 25 Edward III., c. 2," and the "Freeholder's Grand Inquest touching our Sovereign Lord the King and his Parliament," which was published in 1679 as the work of Sir Robert Fiemer, and to strengthen the cause of prerogative. He also revived William Tothill's Transactions of the High Court of Chancery, which appeared in 1649 "Revised by Sir Robert Holbourne."—F. E.

HOLCROFT, Thomas, a dramatist and miscellaneous writer of some repute in his own day, was born at London, December 10, 1744. His father was a shoemaker in Leicester Fields, but had, it seems, occasional transactions in horse-flesh. Holcroft's first step in life was as stable-boy to Mr. Vernon; and his zeal and ability speedily gained him the confidence of his employer. In his "Memoirs" published in 1816 by Mr. Hazlitt, the author narrates with singular fulness and candour all the details of his early struggles. He was eminently a self-taught man; every leisure moment which could be snatched from his duties was devoted to the acquisition of knowledge, and after a while to the mastery of languages. In course of time Holcroft rendered himself competently familiar with French, German, and Italian. About 1760, after a series of vicissitudes into which it would be impossible to enter in any brief compass, he turned schoolmaster, and married; and, to make an addition to his probably very scanty income at this period, he contributed papers for a short time to the *Whitehall Evening Post*. Tuition, however, had no permanent charms for him, and he successively became actor, translator, and dramatic author. Holcroft spent a portion of his later years on the continent, and we have the result of some of his experience in his "Travels into France," a work little known, though deserving perhaps to rank among the best of his remains. He died on the 23rd March, 1809. A somewhat lofty estimate was formed at the time of Holcroft's poems, dramas, and fictions. But few of the compositions which he has left behind him have borne the test of time; and it is doubtful whether any of his performances, except a few of his translations, will live. The best of his novels are his "Tales of the Castle," from De Genlis; and the "Marriage of Figaro." He possessed little or no original power, and all his compositions carry traces of his obscure origin and imperfect education. An abridged version of the "Memoirs," which were originally published in three volumes, forms one of the books in the collection known as the Family Library.—W. C. H.

HOLDSWORTH, Richard, sometimes called Oldsworth or Oldisworth, a theologian of good abilities, whose royalist preferences, and the troubles in which they involved him, made him somewhat prominent in the time of Charles I., was the son of a clergyman at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and born in 1590. He entered at St. John's college, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. The principles of Archbishop Laud were congenial to his spirit, and for some time a source of profit: for about 1625 he was appointed to the rectory of St. Peter-le-Poor in London; in 1629 he was elected to the divinity professorship of Gresham college; not long after a prebend in Lincoln cathedral was presented to him, and he was also made archdeacon of Huntingdon; finally, in 1637, the mastership of Emmanuel college, Cambridge, was conferred upon him, and he was created doctor of divinity. But after the outbreak of the civil war, and the great changes made in the constitution of the church, Dr. Holdsworth was, in Heylin's words, "sequestered, plundered, imprisoned in Ely house, then in the Tower," about 1642, for his refusal to comply with the new regulations. In 1647 Charles I. was at Hampton court, and Dr. Holdsworth was among those who attended upon him; he was, however, a second time imprisoned, and it is supposed the execution of the king shortened his life, as he died in 1649. He left a selection of his sermons entitled "The Valley of Vision," and in 1661 appeared his "Prælectiones Theologicæ," a devotional work, with an account of his life.—B. H. C.

HOLINSHED, Raphael, whose name is associated with a celebrated collection of chronicles, is himself almost without a biography. He is said to have been descended from a family of the same name which lived at Bosley in Cheshire, and if Anthony Wood's statement is to be accepted, he received a university education and became a clergyman. But all this is uncertain. From the date of his will and of the probate of it, he died between 1578 and 1582. In this document he leaves his property to his "maister Thomas Burdett of Bromcote," Warwickshire, and hence it has been supposed that he was that person's steward. The Chronicles which bear Holinshed's name were first published in 1577—a second edition appearing in 1587, with additions, and also with excisions made to please Queen Elizabeth's government. In the prefaces and dedications to sections of the Chronicles, Holingshed explains that their original compilation was undertaken by Reginald Wolfe, the well-known painter, who had planned a cosmography with particular histories of each nation, an anticipation, as it were, of the Universal History of the eighteenth century. When Wolfe died, after working at the task for five-and-twenty years, his heirs deemed it too large for completion, and resolved to print only the portion which referred to England, Scotland, and Ireland. Holinshed, as Wolfe's assistant, was made the editor, and Stowe speaks of his share in the enterprise as even more insignificant. Several important sections of the work are avowedly by other authors and compilers, William Harrison, Hooker, Stanihurst, &c.; but Holinshed's contributions are considerable, and he was evidently a man of great reading in the history of these islands.—F. E.

HOLKAR, Mulhar Rao, founder of the Mahratta house of that name, was a Sillidar, who in the early development of the Mahratta power, commanded a party of horse of his own. He was a native of the village of Hohl on the Neera. He distinguished himself before 1724 by his bravery and skilful strategy in Mahratta warfare, and about 1750 more than half of Malwa was granted him by the peishwa, and there he established what was virtually an independent sovereignty.—F. E.

HOLLAND, Henry, an architect, was born about 1746. He was much patronized by the prince of Wales, afterwards George IV., for whom he altered Carlton house, and added to it the Ionic screen and Corinthian portico—features greatly admired in their day—and erected the pavilion at Brighton, which, however, was afterwards entirely transformed, at the command of his royal patron, by Mr. Nash. Holland built or remodelled the residences of several noblemen, and erected several public buildings. His reputation rests now mainly on contemporary reports and views of his buildings. The buildings themselves are mostly gone, or so altered as to leave the original design scarcely recognizable. What remains of them does not impress us with a very high opinion of his constructive ability or artistic taste.—J. T–e.

* HOLLAND, Sir Henry, Bart., M.D., F.R.S., an eminent physician, is the eldest son of Peter Holland, Esq., of Knutsford, Cheshire, where he was born in 1788. He was educated for the profession, in which he has risen to distinction, at the London medical school, and at the university of Edinburgh where he graduated as M.D. in 1811. During the next two years he travelled in the east of Europe, and published in 1815 a quarto volume, "Travels in the Ionian Islands, Albania, Thessaly, Macedonia," &c. Settling in London as a physician, he gradually rose to the head of his profession. In the August of 1840 he was appointed physician in ordinary to the prince consort, and in the December of 1852 physician in ordinary to the queen. The year after he was created a baronet. In 1856 the university of Oxford conferred on him the degree of D.C.L. Sir Henry Holland published in 1840 a volume of thirty-four essays on curious and interesting points of medical science and philosophy; it reached a third edition in 1855. In 1852 appeared his "Chapters on Mental Physiology" (second edition, 1858), founded chiefly on such essays in his former work as treated of "that particular part of human physiology which comprises the reciprocal actions and relations of mental and bodily phenomena as they make up the totality of life." Sir Henry Holland has been twice married. His second wife was the daughter of the celebrated Sydney Smith, whose letters, &c., Mrs. Austin edited, prefixing an interesting memoir of him.—F. E.

HOLLAND, Henry Fox, first Lord, a celebrated English statesman, was the younger son of Sir Stephen Fox, and was born in 1705. He was educated first at Eton, and subsequently at Christ church, Oxford, where he spent three years, from 1721 to 1724. In his youth he was notorious for his wild and reckless dissipation; he greatly impaired his fortune, which was not large, by gambling, and was in consequence obliged to spend some time on the continent. His abilities and social qualities recommended him to the favour of Lord Sunderland, who brought him into parliament in 1735 as member for the burgh of Hindon. He attached himself to Sir Robert Walpole, who bestowed upon him in 1737 the place of surveyor at the board of works. In 1743, on the retirement of Sir Robert, Fox became a lord of the treasury, and in the following year increased his political influence by a clandestine marriage with Lady Charlotte Lennox, daughter of the duke of Richmond. In 1746 Fox became secretary of war, an office for which he was indebted mainly to the influence of the duke of Cumberland, and was regarded by many as the natural successor of Pelham, who was then at the head of the treasury. But though his talents both for business and debate were of a very high order, and his constant good humour and frankness made him a great favourite in social life, he had been trained in a bad school, and is described by Lord Chesterfield as a man who "had not the least notion of a regard for the public good or the constitution, but despised these cares as the objects of narrow minds." He failed in consequence to gain public confidence, and ultimately became one of the most unpopular statesmen of his day. On the death of Mr. Pelham in 1754, his brother, the duke of Newcastle, who succeeded him as first lord of the treasury, offered to Fox the seals of secretary of state and the lead of the house of commons, coupled, however, with conditions which Fox considered degrading. He therefore declined the offer, but promised to continue his services as secretary at war. Pitt and he, however, filled with resentment at the manner in which they had been treated by the premier, united in opposing his government; and Newcastle, terrified at their attacks, renewed his negotiations with Fox, who in an evil hour for his own reputation, deserted Pitt, and consented to enter the cabinet in 1755, and was soon after made secretary of state with efficient powers and the lead in the house of commons. In the following year he resigned his office in disgust at the perfidy and childishness of Newcastle—a step which was soon after followed by the retirement of the duke himself. On the dismissal of Pitt in 1757 the king made several unsuccessful attempts to form an administration under Fox and Newcastle, but was ultimately compelled, much against his will, to replace Pitt, whom he detested, in his former office of secretary, with the duke at the treasury. Fox, to the surprise of every one, consented to accept the subordinate office of paymaster of the forces, without even a seat in the cabinet of his triumphant rival. This was undoubtedly a great downfall, but the office of paymaster was then the most lucrative in the gift of the crown; and Fox, who was poor and embarrassed, could not resist the temptation thus to accumulate a fortune for his children. The retirement of Pitt in 1761 and of Newcastle in 1762 produced no change in the position of Fox, who continued to render to the tory, Lord

Bute, the same services which he had paid to Walpole and Chatham. He was once more intrusted, in 1763, with the lead of the commons, and undertook to procure a majority in favour of the peace of Paris concluded by Bute. It is said that several hundreds of members were bribed, and that the sum of £25,000 was expended by Fox in a single morning in this venal and disgraceful traffic. With corruption was joined the harshest intimidation. Great numbers of all ranks were dismissed from their offices, from the lord-lieutenants of counties down to clerks, tidewaiters, and doorkeepers, who were deprived of their bread, merely because "they had owed their situations to the recommendation of some nobleman or gentleman who was against the peace." This cruel policy, which was eagerly abetted by Fox, was in the first instance successful. The peace was approved of by a large majority. Bute, however, soon quailed before the storm which his illiberal measures had raised, and suddenly resigned. Fox retired from office at the same time, and as the reward of his unpopular services was raised to the peerage by the title of Lord Holland. From this period until his death in 1774 he took little or no part in public affairs, and spent his time between Holland house and the villa which he had constructed at King's-gate in the isle of Thanet, which gave rise to a well-known and most bitter satire of the poet Gray. Lord Holland was both an able statesman and a most effective speaker. In spite of his heavy and ungainly figure, his dark and lowering countenance, and his hesitating and ungraceful manner, he was a perfect master of parliamentary eloquence, and his strong sense, ready and genial wit, and aptness of illustration, rendered him one of the most formidable debaters of his day. He was an excellent man of business, clear, prompt, and decisive. He was possessed of indomitable courage, combined with a sweet and generous temper, and was a trusty friend and a staunch partisan; but he was ambitious, corrupt, and unscrupulous, and was detested by the great body of the people, who regarded him as a man of insatiable rapacity and unscrupulous ambition. If his moral principles and character had been equal to his abilities, he would have been one of the most powerful statesmen of his time. —(Walpole's *Memoirs;* Macaulay's *Essays;* Lord Mahon's *History of England.*)—J. T.

HOLLAND, Henry Richard Fox, afterwards Vassall, third Lord, was the only son of Stephen, second Lord Holland, eldest son of Charles James Fox, and was born at Winterslow-house, Wiltshire, on the 21st November, 1773. By the death of his father he succeeded to the peerage when he was little more than a year old, and in his fifth year he lost his mother. His maternal uncle, the earl of Upper Ossory, took charge of his education, which was completed at Eton and at Christ church, Oxford. From an early age he took an interest in politics, and here he had for instructor his paternal uncle, the celebrated statesman, Charles James Fox. "Mr. Fox," says Lord Macaulay, "found the greatest pleasure in forming the mind of so hopeful a pupil. They corresponded largely on political subjects when the young lord was only sixteen, and their friendship and mutual confidence continued to the day of that mournful separation at Chiswick." The whig principles thus imbibed and confirmed were adhered to by Lord Holland throughout life. He had twice travelled on the continent before he took his seat in the house of lords, where he delivered his first speech in the January of 1798. During his first tour, made before he quitted Oxford, he visited France in the throes of the great Revolution; in his second, two years later, he explored a great portion of Spain. Returning through Italy, he became acquainted in 1795 at Florence with Lady Webster, née Vassall, wife of Sir Godfrey Webster, and daughter of a very opulent planter. The result of their acquaintance was the divorce of Lady Webster from her husband, and her marriage to Lord Holland in England in the following year. Lord Holland, after his marriage, assumed the name of Vassall, but it has not been retained by his successor. Under Lady Holland's presidency, Holland house became famous for its hospitable reception of budding talent, for those reunions of political, literary, and artistic notabilities, which, more than his parliamentary or official career, have made Lord Holland celebrated, and at which a certain occasional awe of the hostess varied the pleasure given by the unfailing blandness and benignity of the host. In parliament, however, Lord Holland was long prominent and conspicuous. A certain hesitation marred indeed his oratorial ability; but, according to Lord Macaulay, "he was decidedly more distinguished in debate than any peer of his time who had not sat in the house of commons," a school of which the early death of his father had not allowed him to reap the advantages. He was frequent and active in debate, pursuing, and in a seemingly hopeless minority, the policy of which his celebrated uncle was the representative in the lower house. Constant defeat had, however, the result of leading him to embody his views in the permanent shape which the forms of the house of lords sanction:— Lord Holland's long series of "protests" form an able and elaborate summary of the history and policy of the whig party for many years. After the peace of Amiens he visited the continent again, and, with Mr. Fox, was introduced to the first consul. In the brief Grenville ministry of "all the talents," he was appointed privy seal on the death of Mr. Fox, retiring of course when it fell soon afterwards. He did not again take office until the principles which he had steadily supported for more than thirty years were triumphant, On the formation of the Grey ministry, he was appointed chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster with a seat in the cabinet, and retained the office while his party was in power until his death at Holland house, on the 22nd of October, 1840. It has been said that, latterly, Lord Holland headed a cabinet opposition to the eastern policy of Lord Palmerston. Lord Holland's acquaintance with Spain, as has been seen, was an early one, and his love of its literature led to his first appearance as an author. In 1806 he published an account of the "Life and writings of Lope de Vega," and of this a second edition, enlarged, was published in 1817. In 1807, the year after the appearance of his "Life of Lope de Vega," he published "Three Comedies from the Spanish," and he edited in 1808, with a preface, the fragment of the history of the reign of James II, the posthumous work of his uncle, Mr. Fox. Since his death, two works of the late Lord Holland have been published, edited by his son, the present lord. One is the "Foreign Reminiscences," the other, "Memoirs of the Whig Party during my Time." Of the latter only two volumes have appeared, bringing the narrative down to a period comparatively remote from our time. What interest either possesses is chiefly anecdotical. The year after Lord Holland's death, Mr. Moyland collected and edited the "Opinions of Lord Holland, as recorded in the journals of the House of Lords, from 1797 to 1841," being the protests formerly referred to. The volume was made the theme for an affectionate article on Lord Holland in the *Edinburgh Review* by the late Lord Macaulay, who fondly traced in it his reminiscences of Holland house and its owner—"the grace and the kindness far more admirable than grace with which the princely hospitality of that ancient mansion was dispensed," where "the last debate was discussed in one corner, and the last comedy of Scribe in another; while Wilkie gazed with modest admiration on Sir Joshua's Baretti; while Mackintosh turned over Thomas Aquinas to verify a quotation; while Talleyrand related his conversations with Barras at the Luxembourg, or his ride with Lannes over the field of Austerlitz."—F. E.

HOLLAND, Sir Nathaniel (Dance), a distinguished painter of the English school in history, portrait, and landscape, was the third son of Dance, the architect of the Mansion-house in London. Though born about 1743, he was in 1768 elected one of the original thirty-six members of the then newly established Royal Academy. He was a pupil of Hayman, and studied afterwards some time at Rome. He exhibited many pictures at the academy, first as Nathaniel Dance, then as an honorary exhibiter as Sir Nathaniel Holland. He had married a widow, a Mrs. Dummer, who possessed entailed property to the value of £18,000 a year; and he obtained a baronetcy and changed his name to Holland in 1800. He represented for some time East Grinstead in parliament; and died suddenly at Winchester, October 15, 1811. He had a country residence, Cranbury house, in the neighbourhood of that city. Sir Nathaniel Holland's pictures are still seen occasionally in private galleries, and some few are engraved. He bequeathed the great bulk of his property to his widow, Lady Holland, who died in 1825, leaving an immense personal fortune, the greater part of which was left to her nephew the earl of Cardigan.—R. N. W.

HOLLAND, Philemon, was born at Chelmsford in 1551. After leaving school at Chelmsford, he entered and became fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge. He settled in Coventry, where he was master of the free school, and practised as a physician. Here he executed a series of translations from classic authors, by which he acquired a considerable reputation. His versions

include the works of Livy, the Natural History of Pliny, the works of Suetonius and Ammianus Marcellinus, the Morals of Plutarch, and the Cyropædia. He was also the translator of Camden's Britannia into English. His translations are not always either correct or elegant; but they have an air of originality about them which makes them attractive. It is their style—quaint, vigorous, and idiomatic—which renders their perusal agreeable. Holland's Pliny is still our only English version. He died in 1636, leaving the reputation of being the most laborious of English translators.—B. H. C.

HOLLANDA, Francisco de, called also François de Hollande, a Portuguese architect, painter, and illuminator, born at Lisbon in 1517–18. His father, Antonio, was also an illuminator, and he instructed Francisco in his art. Francisco was a Portuguese Clovio. The King John III., to whom he was a cavalleiro fidalgo, sent him in 1538 to Italy, where he made the acquaintance of Michelangelo, Julio Clovio, Sebastian del Piombo, Vittoria Colonna, and others; he spent some years at Rome. In 1548 he wrote a book "On Ancient Painting" (De Pintura Antiga), dedicated in 1549 to King John III. of Portugal, but first published in a French translation by Count Raczynski in his work, Les Arts en Portugal, Paris, 1846, 8vo. In 1571 he wrote a work entitled "The Buildings which are wanting in Lisbon" (Fabrica que falece a Cidade de Lisboa). Of his architectural works, Francisco mentions a fortress which he built at Mazagao in Africa. The books of the choir of the convent of Thomar were illuminated by him, as also some for the monastery of Belem, now destroyed; and there is a work by him in the library of the Escurial containing portraits of distinguished men, and views and monuments in Italy. He acquired reputation as a portrait-painter, and was called the Lusitanian Apelles. He died at Lisbon, June 19, 1584.—R. N. W.

HOLLAR, Wenceslaus, an eminent engraver, whose etchings are of the highest value as illustrative of English history, biography, and topography in the seventeenth century, was born at Prague in 1607. He was intended for the law, but family misfortunes led him, whilst yet a boy, to turn his talent for drawing to account; and he eventually adopted engraving as a profession. His first prints, a "Christ and the Virgin" after Albert Dürer, and two others, were engraved when he was only eighteen. For some years he wandered through the principal towns of Germany making drawings and etchings; when, in 1636, he attracted the notice of the art-loving earl of Arundel, then ambassador to the Emperor Ferdinand II., who attached him to his household, and on his return brought him to England. The first prints Hollar executed in this country were two views of Greenwich (1637), which were followed by several royal portraits, etched for the account of the visit of Mary de Medicis to her daughter Queen Henrietta; and his "Ornatus Muliebris Anglicanus," a set of twenty-eight plates of the costumes of all classes of Englishwomen, a work highly prized by all interested in English manners, and of great value as a work of art. Hollar had been introduced by his patron to the king, who employed him to instruct the prince of Wales in design, and from Charles' munificence in all artistic matters, Hollar might now have fairly congratulated himself on the prospect of a prosperous career. But his good fortune was short-lived. When king and parliament came to an open rupture, Hollar, as may be supposed, took the king's side. He was in Basing-house when it surrendered in 1645, and he only regained his liberty on condition of leaving the country. He retired to Antwerp, and there obtained a scanty living by working for booksellers. In 1652 he returned to England, where he remained till his death, March 28, 1677, with the exception of a journey to Africa to make drawings of Tangiers for Charles II. During these twenty-five years Hollar toiled with unceasing diligence, sketching remarkable buildings, scenes, and objects, and etching them with singular care and skill; engraving portraits of a large proportion of the royal and distinguished men of the day; illustrations of current events, costumes, &c.; besides more pretentious plates after pictures by Dutch and Flemish masters; and a few spirited prints of animals, &c. He was ready, in short, to do whatever booksellers gave him to do; but whatever he did, he did well. His etchings are many of them admirable; with the graver alone he was less successful. Virtue's catalogue contains a list of nearly two thousand four hundred prints by him. But with all his industry he was always in penury. The booksellers, according to Oldys, paid him only fourpence an hour for his work; yet so scrupulous was he in performing his task that he used to lay his hour-glass on its side whilst he talked with any one—even though it were a bookseller about the plate he was engaged on. At length, in his seventieth year, when he could work no more, as he lay stricken down with his final illness, the bailiffs came to him with an execution; and the old man could only entreat as his last petition that, instead of carrying him to jail, they would suffer him to die there on his own bed. It is probable that his prayer was granted, as the parish register shows that he was buried in New Chapel Yard, St. Margarets, Westminster, the nearest resting-place to his old dwelling. Many of Hollar's prints are now very rare, and fetch high prices.—J. T–e.

HOLLES, Denzil, Lord, an English statesman, who held a conspicuous place in the ranks of the parliament during the great civil war, was the second son of John, first earl of Clare, and was born in 1597. In his youthful years he was a companion of Prince Charles, but though brought up in the atmosphere of the court, his patriotic principles led him to join the popular party, in which he soon became a leader. He sat as member for the Cornish borough of St. Michaels in the last parliament of James I., and united with Sir John Eliot and other patriots in resisting the unconstitutional proceedings of the king and his unworthy favourite, Buckingham. In 1627 he was returned for Dorchester, and took a leading part in the impeachment of Buckingham, and in resisting the illegal policy of the court. In the subsequent sessions of parliament he cordially supported the liberal party in all their efforts to obtain the redress of grievances; and in 1629, when the Speaker refused to put to the vote Sir John Eliot's remonstrance against the illegal levying of tonnage and poundage, and against popish and arminian innovations, Holles read the resolutions, and was one of two members who forcibly held the Speaker in the chair till they were passed. After the dissolution of the parliament, which immediately followed, he was summoned before the privy council, and committed to the Tower; his house was forcibly entered, and his papers seized by the king's warrant. He was ultimately prosecuted in the king's bench, and condemned to pay a fine of 1000 merks, to be imprisoned during the king's pleasure, and to give security, and to make acknowledgment of his offence before his release. He with difficulty obtained his liberty after remaining a prisoner in the Tower more than twelve months. The proceedings against him were subsequently condemned both by the lords and commons as illegal, and as a violation of parliamentary privilege and freedom. Holles was a member of the Long parliament which met in 1640, and was regarded as the leader of the presbyterian party. He took no part in the proceedings against Strafford, prevented probably by his relationship to that minister, who was his brother-in-law; but he was concerned in the unjustifiable impeachment of Laud. Holles was one of the "five members," as they were called, whom Charles accused of high treason in January, 1642, and attempted to arrest in their places in the house of commons. He was selected to impeach, at the bar of the house of lords, nine peers who had followed the king to York, and refused to return when summoned by the parliament. When hostilities broke out between the king and the parliament, Holles commanded a regiment in the parliamentary army, and fought with distinguished courage at Edgehill and Brentford, where his soldiers, "stout men all," did good service; and he was appointed governor of the important town of Bristol. He seems at an early period of the war to have contracted a dislike to Cromwell, whom he wished to impeach as an incendiary, and endeavoured to thwart his designs by promoting a treaty with the king. In 1644 he acted as a commissioner, along with the earl of Denbigh, Whitelock, and others, in waiting upon his majesty at Oxford with propositions for peace, and afterwards took part in the negotiations at Uxbridge, which, however, came to nothing. In 1647 he made a motion for disbanding the army, but Cromwell and his party were now too strong to be thus dismissed by their former masters; and Holles and other leaders of the presbyterians were obliged to make their escape into France. After their flight a charge of treason was brought against them. Holles returned to England in the following year, and resumed his seat in parliament. He was one of the commissioners appointed to treat with the king in the Isle of Wight, and moved that his majesty's answer should be declared satisfactory. Along with other presbyterian members he was expelled from the house by Colonel Pride, and took refuge in Brittany, where he remained until after the death of

Cromwell. In 1660, when the secluded members were restored, he resumed his seat in parliament, and was made a member of the council of state which governed the country before the meeting of the new parliament. He acted as spokesman of the deputation who waited upon Charles II. at the Hague, and was appointed a member of his first privy council. Shortly after the Restoration he was elevated to the peerage by the title of Lord Holles of Isfield. In 1663 he was sent ambassador to France for the purpose of inducing Louis XIV. to take part with England in the war with the Dutch, and in 1667 he was one of the plenipotentiaries who negotiated the peace of Breda. When not only the king, but even a number of the leading patriots accepted presents from Louis, Holles had the merit of peremptorily refusing the offer of a sum of money made to him by Barillon, the French ambassador. He died in 1680, in the eighty-second year of his age, leaving the reputation of being one of the most public-spirited and high-minded characters of his age.—J. T.

HOLLIS, Thomas Pelham, a prominent politician of the reigns of the first two Georges, and the son of the first Lord Pelham, was born in 1693. Appointed the heir of his uncle, John Hollis, duke of Newcastle, he assumed after the death of that nobleman the surname of Hollis. A strenuous partisan of George I., he was created, in 1715, Duke of Newcastle, and in 1724 was appointed a secretary of state. With his brother, Henry Pelham, the duke of Newcastle was long a prominent minister, and in 1754, on the death of Pelham, the duke was placed at the head of the treasury. Unfit for the post, and opposed by Pitt (Chatham) and Fox (father of Charles James), he was forced to admit the latter into the government. Under Newcastle's management the war which followed his accession to the treasury was marked by disasters, and Fox resigned, an event which, after an unsuccessful attempt to gain over Pitt, was capped by Newcastle's resignation. Summoned again to the treasury at the close of the duke of Devonshire's and Pitt's brief administration, he succeeded this time in securing Pitt as his secretary of state, with the leadership of the house of commons and the direction of the war. If his administration was saved from ignominy, it was by the genius of his coadjutor. He quitted the treasury in 1762, and died in 1768. There are some graphic and contemptuous notices of him in Lord Macaulay's essays on Chatham.—F. E.

HOLMES, Edward, musician and musical writer, was contemporary and fellow-scholar with John Keats the poet, at Mr. John Clarke's academy at Enfield. He was Keats' junior, but sufficiently near in age to be his companion, and their friendship continued till their separation by the death of the poet. Both received the whole of their scholastic culture, almost from its bare commencement, at Enfield. Upon leaving school, Holmes was apprenticed to the elder Mr. Seeley, the bookseller, in Fleet Street. Music, however, occupied his entire thoughts, and seeking an introduction to Vincent Novello, he became his pupil, quitted the trade of bookselling, and prepared himself for the study of his favourite art. When the *Atlas* newspaper was started, he undertook the department devoted to musical criticism; and the articles which he contributed for several years to that paper, gave an impetus and dignity to musical commentary that was acknowledged throughout the profession. It was during his engagement upon this paper that he produced that charming work, "A Ramble among the Musicians in Germany." From the *Atlas* he passed to the *Spectator;* during which engagement he brought out the "Life of Mozart," in the compilation of which he has, with considerable tact and modesty, so contrived to keep the writer in the back-ground, that by an interweaving of the great musician's letters, he has given to the work almost the air of an autobiography. He has from time to time contributed some admirable articles to *Fraser's Magazine* and the *Musical Times;* the latter work contains some erudite analyses of the Masses of Mozart, Haydn, Beethoven, &c., that cannot be read without imparting instruction and delight. This intelligent critic and refined judge of music died, after a ten days' illness, on the 28th of August, 1859.—E. F. R.

HOLMES, Nathaniel, a nonconformist divine and scholar of the seventeenth century, known as the author of a dissertation on the millennium, entitled "Resurrection Revealed." He was a good Hebrew scholar. In 1662 he was ejected from a London parish for nonconformity, and died in 1678.—B. H. C.

*HOLMES, Oliver Wendell, M.D., poet and miscellaneous writer, the son of a New England divine, was born at Cambridge, Massachusetts, in the year 1809. After graduating at Harvard university, he devoted a short time to the study of law; but after a year he relinquished that pursuit and resolved to devote himself to medicine. With this intention he came to Europe in 1833, and for two or three years was engaged in attendance upon the hospitals of Paris, and in other duties connected with the profession he had adopted. He then returned to America, and in 1836 took his M.D. degree at Cambridge. Two years later he was appointed professor of anatomy and physiology in Dartmouth college, but subsequently resigned his post, and in 1847 was elected to fill the vacant chair of anatomy in the medical department of Harvard university. Dr. Holmes has at different times sent to the press numerous works of a professional nature; it is as a poet and essayist, however, he is exclusively known in this country. His first appearance in print was made in 1830, in a publication conducted by the students of Harvard university. Since that time his contributions to poetical literature have been many, and several editions of his works have been published. Some of his longer poems were originally recited before literary and other societies of America. Many of his lyrics and minor poems are extremely popular on the other side of the Atlantic, and have found a large number of readers and admirers in this country. The first edition of his poems was published at Boston in 1836; the first English edition appeared in 1852.—T. P.

HOLMES, Robert, D.D., an eminent English theologian and critic, born in Hampshire in 1749, studied at Winchester school and Oxford. He was appointed professor of poetry in 1790, on the death of Warton, at Oxford. He died in 1805.—B. H. C.

HOLROYD, John, Earl of Sheffield, the friend and executor of Edmund Gibbon, was born in 1741, and entered the army in 1760. At the peace he travelled on the continent, and made the acquaintance of Gibbon during the latter's second visit to Lausanne—an acquaintance which ripened into friendship. At home he became a farmer on a large scale at his estate of Sheffield Place in Sussex, but on the breaking out of the war of 1778, he deserted the ploughshare for the sword, and raised a regiment of light dragoons. In 1780 he was chosen member for Coventry, and distinguished himself in the repression of the Gordon riots of that year. At the close of the year he was raised to the Irish peerage as Lord Sheffield. For many years he was member for Bristol, and in that capacity opposed the abolition of the slave-trade. He was raised to the British peerage in 1798, and died in 1821. There is a memoir of him with a list of his writings, chiefly tracts on the political economy of commerce and agriculture, in the *Annual Biography and Obituary for* 1822. Appointed by Gibbon one of his executors, he published in 1796 the historian's "Miscellaneous Works, with Memoirs of his Life and Writings, illustrated from his letters, with occasional notes, and narrative."—(See Gibbon, Edmund.)—F. E.

HOLSTENIUS, Lucas, or more correctly, Lukas Holste, was a German scholar of great repute in the sixteenth century. He was born at Hamburg in 1596, and went to complete his education at Leyden in 1617, where he enjoyed the instructions of such men as Daniel Heinsius, J. Meursius, G. J. Vossius, and S. Scriver, and the friendship of Grotius and others. His progress was rapid and extraordinary, but he failed in his endeavour to obtain a professorship at Hamburg; whereupon in 1622 he went over to England, and, after remaining there two years, proceeded to Paris, where he received an appointment as librarian, contracted an intimacy with Sirmond and other jesuits, and was by them persuaded to renounce protestantism, although some give a different account of the matter. He himself traces his conversion to the study of Plato's philosophy, by which he was led to the fathers. A recommendation to Cardinal Barberini was followed by his removal to Rome in 1627, and his appointment as the cardinal's librarian in 1636. Urban VIII. conferred on him several benefices in Germany, and made him a canon of the Vatican. He took an active part in the conversion of Frederic of Hesse-Darmstadt, and received the abjuration of Christina, queen of Sweden. Innocent X. made him librarian of the Vatican, and Alexander VII. received him into his intimacy, and made him a consultor of the Index. He took part in a number of important transactions, and in controversies with protestants and Jansenists. His death occurred at Rome in 1661. His writings very much consist of notes and commentaries upon the works of others, of Latin translations, and editions of ancient Greek authors, &c.—B. H. C.

HOLT, Sir John, Lord Chief-justice of the king's bench in the reign of William III. and of Anne, an eminent and upright judge, born at Thame in Oxfordshire on the 30th December, 1642, was the son of Sir Thomas Holt, a tory lawyer, sometime recorder of Abingdon. Educated at Abingdon school, he proceeded to Oxford as a gentleman-commoner of Oriel; and many traditions survive of his academic pranks and excesses. Called to the bar soon after he attained his majority, he became an altered man; and when his abilities, in due time, were discovered, he had his hands full of business. His sympathies were with the whigs, in spite of his father's toryism; and as counsel for Lord Russell, in 1683, he had a congenial duty to discharge. Elected recorder of London in 1686; appointed a king's sergeant and knighted in January, 1687, he disputed the dispensing power claimed by James II.; and for this and other acts of opposition to the arbitrary policy of the king, he was removed from the recordership. During the Revolution he acted as assessor to the peers after the flight of James; and participated in the proceedings resulting in the calling together of the convention parliament, in which he represented Beeralston. On the accession of William and Mary, he was designated by common accord lord chief-justice of the king's bench; and was appointed to that post, holding it until his death. From a purely legal point of view, Lord Chief-justice Holt is praised for the ability and skill with which he moulded the old system of law to meet the wants of a time in which commerce and manufactures were receiving a great expansion. In other respects, more generally appreciable, he inaugurated a new judicial era. His conduct of state trials was marked by a fairness and impartiality which astonished the accused, and which contrasted vividly and honourably with the preceding régime of such judges as Jeffries. He twice refused the great seal; the first time on the honourable plea that he had not the requisite knowledge of equity. On the accession of Queen Anne he was reappointed chief-justice of the king's bench; and died on the 5th of March, 1710, respected and regretted by men of all parties. There is an interesting sketch of him in Lord Campbell's Lives of the Chief-justices, where he is called "the model on which in England the judicial character has been formed."—F. E.

HOLWELL, John Zephaniah, an Anglo-Indian official and writer on Indian history, religion, and politics, was the son of a London citizen, and born at Dublin in September, 1711. Educated and trained in Holland for a mercantile life, he returned to England in ill-health; and showing a marked distaste for commerce, qualified himself as a surgeon. In this capacity he sailed on board an Indiaman in 1732; and after several voyages and vicissitudes he became in 1740 assistant-surgeon to the Calcutta hospital, having in the meantime mastered, among other languages, Arabic and Hindostannee. Rising in reputation and position, taking an active part in municipal affairs, and broaching sensible schemes of judicial reform, he was seventh member of the Calcutta presidency in 1756—the year of the attack made on that city by Suraj-a-Dowlah, the nawaub of Bengal. The English governor and a portion of the council abandoned Calcutta precipitately, and Holwell was elected, by those who were left behind, governor and commander-in-chief. After a brave but unsuccessful defence against overpowering odds, Holwell and his companions surrendered. Then followed the memorable atrocity of the Black Hole of Calcutta. Out of a hundred and forty-six prisoners only twenty-three survived the horrors of the night of the 20th June, 1756, and Holwell was one of them. His "Narrative" of the event was published in London in 1758, and remains the standard account of the transaction which produced the conquest of Bengal by the British. Released soon afterwards, he returned to England, and was nominated by the court of directors Clive's successor in the government of the presidency of Bengal; a position which, however, he did not immediately accept or attain, and which he did not long fill, being superseded at the end of 1760. Returning home once more, in the possession of an ample fortune, he spent the rest of his life in retirement, and died in 1798. His chief works were his "India Tracts," published in 1764; and his "Historical Events relative to Bengal and Indostan; as also the Mythology of the Gentoos, and a Dissertation on the Metempsychosis," which appeared in three parts during the years 1765–71.—F. E.

HOLYDAY, Barten, an English divine, born in 1593 at Oxford, where he was educated at Christ church. Having taken orders, and greatly distinguished himself as a preacher, he was appointed chaplain to the king and archdeacon of Oxford. During the civil wars he lost his preferments, but recovered them at the Restoration, and died in 1661. Besides twenty sermons, he wrote "Technogamia, or the marriage of arts," a comedy; a Latin disquisition on the soul; a poem, in ten books, entitled "A Survey of the World;" and a faithful translation of Juvenal and Persius, accompanied with valuable notes, but totally devoid of poetical merit.—G. BL.

HOLYWOOD, HOLYBUSH, or HALIFAX, John, or, as he is better known by his Latinized name, John a Sacro Bosco, a learned professor of astronomy and mathematics in Paris during the thirteenth century. Neither the date nor place of his birth can be pronounced on with certainty. The former may be assigned to the end of the twelfth century; for the latter Scotch, English, and Irish writers put in the claims of their respective countries. The weight of probability is with Ware and Stanihurst, who assert that he was born at Holywood in the county of Wicklow, and undoubtedly the monasteries of Ireland at that period sent forth the most learned men to the schools of France, Italy, and Germany. We find him occupying his chair at Paris in 1230 with great distinction. His principal work, "De Sphæra Mundi," was for three hundred years looked on as a standard authority, and was many times reprinted with annotations. Besides this he wrote "De Anni Ratione" and "De Algorismo." He died in Paris in 1235, and was buried in the church D. Maturini.—J. F. W.

HOMBERG, Wilhelm, was born on January 8, 1652, at Batavia in Java, where his father Johann Homberg, a Saxon refugee, was commandant of the citadel. The family returning to Europe, young Homberg studied jurisprudence at Leipsic, but paid at the same time much attention to botany and astronomy. At Magdeburg, where he practised as an advocate, he became acquainted with Otto Guericke, the inventor of the air-pump. Growing tired of the law, he went to Italy, studied medicine at Padua, investigated the Bologna stone, and prepared from it the pyrophorus which bears his name. He next studied optics under Antonio Celio at Rome, and even turned his attention to painting, sculpture, and music. We successively find him working in the laboratory of Boyle in England, studying anatomy under De Graaf in Holland, and graduating as doctor of medicine in Wittenberg. He obtained from Kunckel the method of preparing phosphorus, then a great secret. He visited in succession the mines of Saxony, Bohemia, Hungary, and Sweden, and operated for some time in the royal mining laboratory of Stockholm. He next visited France, where the advantages offered him by the king and the minister Colbert determined him to remain. In 1682 he embraced catholicism, and became in consequence totally estranged from his family. In 1688 he went to Rome, and practised medicine with some success. Soon afterwards he returned to Paris, and in 1691 was elected member of the Academy of Sciences and director of its laboratory. Honours and emoluments now accumulated upon him. The duke of Orleans assigned him a pension in 1702, fitted up for him the most complete laboratory then in existence, and placed in his hands the Tschirnhaus burning-glass. In 1704 he became first physician to the duke of Orleans. In 1708 he married a daughter of the celebrated botanist, Dodart. He died of dysentery, September 24, 1715. Though devoid of original genius, Homberg was one of the most learned chemists of his age. He collected the processes and receipts of others, and published them with all needful details, and in plain language. His chief discoveries were boracic acid, and the pyrophorus which bears his name. His other labours may be found recorded in the Memoirs of the French Academy from 1699 to 1714.—J. W. S.

HOME, Sir Everard, surgeon and physiologist, was the son of William Home of Greenlaw castle, Berwick, at one time a surgeon in Burgoyne's regiment of horse. Born in 1756, educated at Westminster school, in 1772 he became the pupil of the celebrated John Hunter, who had married his sister. After remaining six years with his brother-in-law, Home obtained the appointment of assistant-surgeon to the naval hospital at Plymouth, at that time filled with the wounded in Keppel's action. He afterwards went abroad, and in 1784 returned from Jamaica, where he had served as staff-surgeon. In 1785 he became assistant to Hunter in his professional and scientific avocations, and in 1787 he was appointed assistant-surgeon to St. George's hospital. During the latter part of Hunter's life he intrusted to Home the duties of delivering his

surgical lectures, and of communicating to the world such discoveries and facts as he thought worthy to be published. At Hunter's death Home was left joint-executor with Dr. Baillie, and trustee of his museum. He practised during the remainder of his life in the metropolis. In 1813 George IV. created him a baronet, and also appointed him sergeant-surgeon. He was surgeon to Chelsea hospital, professor of anatomy and surgery to the Royal College of Surgeons, and for several years president of that body. He was also V.P.R.S. and F.S.A. He died at Chelsea in 1832. The destruction of the manuscripts of Hunter has left a blot on Home's memory which can never be effaced. The reason he gave for this unparalleled act was that it was the fulfilment of Hunter's wish expressed verbally to himself. As, however, the destruction did not take place, or was not communicated to any one till 1823, and as the alleged injunction of Hunter was in direct contravention to his expressed wishes with regard to his museum property, it has been universally held that Home was in the highest degree blameworthy. Home was the author of numerous papers in the Philosophical Transactions, the materials for which, it was rumoured, might have been found in the manuscripts which he afterwards destroyed. He also published lectures on comparative anatomy, and several works on surgical subjects.—F. C. W.

HOME, Henry, Lord Kames, a distinguished Scotch lawyer and author, was the son of a country gentleman of an old family but reduced circumstances, and was born in Berwickshire in 1696. He received his early education under the care of a private tutor, and subsequently studied civil law and municipal jurisprudence at the university of Edinburgh. He was apprenticed to a writer to the signet in 1712; but an accidental interview with the president of the court of session is said to have fired him with the ambition of pursuing a higher branch of the legal profession than that to which he was originally destined. He was called to the bar in 1723 at the age of twenty-seven, and his ability and diligence ultimately obtained for him the highest eminence as a pleader. He also published various works on legal subjects, and was appointed in 1752, at the age of fifty-six, one of the judges of the court of session by the title of Lord Kames. In 1763 he was also nominated a lord of justiciary in the supreme criminal court of Scotland. Three years later he came into possession of the extensive estate of Blair-Drummond, which was inherited by his wife, to whom he had been married in his forty-fifth year, and he immediately set himself with his characteristic energy and skill to improve and adorn his new possessions. He invented a plan by which an extensive moss on his estate was floated into the frith of Forth, and a large tract of the finest land in Scotland was brought under cultivation. Lord Kames continued to discharge the duties of his judicial offices, and to carry on with unabated ardour his numerous literary, agricultural, and manufacturing projects till within a few days of his death. That event took place, 27th December, 1782, when he had attained the great age of eighty-seven. Lord Kames was both a very conspicuous man in his day and a voluminous writer. He wrote a considerable number of professional treatises; but his fame rests mainly on his metaphysical and critical works. From early years he had a very strong partiality for metaphysical studies, and carried on a correspondence on various abstruse questions with Dr. Samuel Clarke, Butler, and Berkeley. At a later period he became acquainted with David Hume, and in 1751 published a volume of essays on the "Principles of Morality and Natural Religion," in which he set himself to oppose the opinions of that celebrated philosopher; but his advocacy of the doctrine of philosophical necessity gave great offence, and had nearly brought upon him the censures of the church. "The Art of Thinking," in 1 vol. 12mo, was published in 1761, and in the following year appeared his "Elements of Criticism," on which his reputation as an author is mainly founded. In this able and original work Lord Kames is entitled to the "merit of having given to philosophical criticism the form of a science by reducing it to general principles, methodizing its doctrines, and supporting them everywhere by the most copious and beautiful illustrations." He subsequently published the "Gentleman Farmer;" "Sketches of the History of Man," the leading doctrine of which is both irreligious and unphilosophical; and "Some Hints on Education," written in his eighty-fifth year. In addition to the important services which Lord Kames rendered to the theory and administration of law and to the literature of Scotland, he contributed greatly to the promotion of its agricultural and commercial interests, and was one of the first patrons of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. He possessed extraordinary activity of mind; his intellect was powerful and acute, as well as versatile; and though ingenious and speculative to a remarkable degree, and occasionally even fanciful, he yet seldom lost sight of practical utility in his disquisitions. In private life his demeanour was characterized by frankness, good humour, and extreme vivacity. He was regarded as an able and upright judge; but he has been accused both of severity and coarseness, apparently on good grounds.—(*Memoir of the Life and Writings of the Hon. Henry Home of Kames*, &c., by P. F. Tytler, 2 vols. 4to.)—J. T.

HOME, John, a Scottish dramatic poet, was descended from a common ancestor with the earl of Home. His father was town-clerk of Leith, where the poet was born in 1722. He was educated first at the grammar-school of his native town, and then at the university of Edinburgh. Having chosen the clerical profession, he was licensed to preach, 4th April, 1745. Home was of an ardent and romantic disposition, and as his principles attached him strongly to the Hanoverian dynasty, he joined the corps of volunteers which was raised in Edinburgh to suppress the jacobite insurrection. He was present at the battle of Falkirk in 1746, where he was taken prisoner along with a number of student friends. He and his associates were confined for some days in Doune castle, but at length made their escape by cutting their blankets into shreds and letting themselves down over the walls. Shortly after this incident Home was presented to the church and parish of Athelstaneford in East Lothian, of which Blair, the author of the Grave, had been the previous incumbent. Home's fondness for romantic history and poetry led him to compose a tragedy on Agis, one of the heroes of Plutarch, which was offered to and rejected by Garrick in 1749. He next dramatized the beautiful old ballad of Gil Morris, and proceeded to London a second time, February, 1755, to submit his work to the great metropolitan manager, but without success. Garrick pronounced the "Tragedy of Douglas" totally unfit for the stage. The poet and his friends were dissatisfied with this verdict, and resolved to present the rejected drama upon the Edinburgh stage, 14th December, 1756. It was received with unbounded applause, and the most extravagant praise was heaped upon its author. The more serious portion of the community were deeply offended at the encouragement thus given to theatrical representations, and proceedings were taken by the church courts against both the author and his clerical friends who had been present at the representation of his play. The latter escaped with a slight censure, but Home was forced to yield to the storm and to resign his living in June, 1757. Lord Bute, however, to whom he was recommended by Archibald, duke of Argyll, soon after obtained for him the sinecure office of conservator of Scots privileges at Campvere; and on the accession of George III. in 1760, when the influence of Bute became paramount, the poet received in addition a pension of £300 a year. Home's circumstances were now independent, and in 1767 he quitted London and settled in East Lothian, where, in 1770, he married a lady of his own name. The remainder of his long and prosperous life was spent very happily among a circle of eminent literary friends, including David Hume, Adam Smith, and Principal Robertson, of whose ecclesiastical policy Home was an early and most zealous supporter. He wrote other three tragedies, the "Fatal Discovery," "Alonzo," and "Alfred," which were received at first with considerable applause, but speedily fell into oblivion. His last work, a "History of the Rebellion in 1745," was published in 1802, and is of very little value; but the author's intellect had by this time been weakened by a fall from his horse. Home died in 1808, in his eighty-sixth year. His friend Dr. Carlyle, in his amusing Autobiography, has drawn a vivid picture of John Home's sprightliness and vivacity, his amiable and benevolent disposition, his strong prejudices, and harmless vanity. He was the ready and liberal patron of poor and neglected merit, and not a few who have risen to wealth and fame owed their first rise in life to his helping hand. Home's poetical talents were not of a very high order; but his "Douglas"—the only one of his tragedies which has not sunk into oblivion—contains many passages of great beauty, and the language throughout is chaste and polished, and sometimes even elegant.—J. T.

HOMER, though one of the most notable names in the whole history of literature, is not one that, in a strictly biographical

dictionary, can occupy a large space; for living as he did at least four hundred years before the first accredited historical work in the Greek language, there exists with regard to him little more than the great fact of a great name, looming largely in the dim distance of oral tradition. He is to us in fact, as he was to the ancient Greeks, scarcely anything more than the keystone by which the grand arch of his poetry is bound together; only a little less misty than Ossian, somewhat as the Greek mountains wave more clear than the Scotch ones. But even this small superiority in point of tangibility and distinctness has been studiously denied him by a whole host of erudite and subtle commentators in Germany, who have not been without their representatives in this country. Mr. Grote in particular, the talented historian of Greece, has gone the whole length of ultra-German scepticism on this subject, and professes his total disbelief in the man Homer as a historical personage. It is necessary therefore to expose, in a few words, the unreasonableness of this scepticism, before stating the very few facts of historical significance that are attached to the name of Homer. The tendency to deny altogether the historical reality of this great poet, first became notable in literary history about the end of the last century, when Frederick Augustus Wolf, a learned and ingenious professor at Halle in Saxony, published a new edition of the works of Homer, accompanied by prolegomena, in which he maintained that the Iliad was not a great organic epos, as generally believed, the product of one great poetic genius, but a mere aggregate of popular ballads by various bards, put together by some literary man about the time of Pisistratus. The origin of this theory lay deeper, in an innate tendency of the German mind to derive every thing from ideas, and to see in the solid tradition of past times only symbols, and types, and allegories of abstract ideas. This tendency has manifested itself during the last sixty or seventy years, in a series of the most pretentious and portentous negations of all that had previously been admitted as recorded fact—accompanied with an attempted substitution for these facts of the most brilliant and baseless imaginations. The sceptical element of this characteristically German movement has, no doubt, been of great service to historical research, in so far as it has led inquirers to sift existing evidence more nicely, and to be more discriminate in their belief of testimony; but the substitution on a large scale of unsubstantial signs and symbols for the reality which is the kernel of all human tradition, has led to a vast amount of ingenious nonsense and unprofitable conjecture in the form of criticism. Of this evil, by which their literature has been infected to an almost incredible extent, the Germans themselves are now becoming sensible; and some of their greatest names in classical criticism, as Welcker, Müller, and Nitsch, have reverted to the salutary old belief in the historical validity of the man Homer. This belief may, indeed, now be considered as established firmly, both on the general nature of all human tradition, which is wont to grow out of fact, not fancies, and on the special character of the Homeric poems, which, after all the cruel sifting to which they have been subjected, present as undeniably the traces of a great creative mind as the admitted epic masterpieces of a Virgil, a Tasso, and a Milton. With regard to the Odyssey, indeed, the evidences of a continuous and well-constructed plan are so obvious, that no serious attempt has been made, as in the case of the Iliad, to resolve that poem into a number of separate and originally independent ballads. And with regard to the Iliad, though the plan of this poem admits of the practice of critical exsection to a large extent, without essential damage to the main action, yet, on the whole, it must be admitted that the proofs of its organic unity and coherence are far more striking than any occasional indications of a heterogeneous origin. In fact the believer in a personal Homer, and in a great positive product of his genius, may at once admit to the fullest extent the previous existence of a great amount of floating ballad poetry among the early Greeks, which it was reserved for Homer to work up into a grand epic completeness, just as Shakspeare used freely the materials of Roman and British history, and Walter Scott the rich ballad inheritance of the Scottish border. Homer, therefore, was a real man—a wonderful human minstrel in the youthful days of the wonderful Hellenic people, for whose amusement and instruction he organized into musical harmony that body of rich historical and mythological traditions which was their peculiar boast. The period of his appearance is placed by Herodotus four hundred years before his own time, that is, about eight hundred and fifty years before Christ; but other authors of weight place the age of the minstrel a century or more further back, so that the date of the father of history can be accepted only as the nearest limit of a probable chronology of an epoch to which no exact arithmetic can be applied. The exact place of his birth is equally enveloped in obscurity; but there is the strongest evidence, both internal and external, to prove that he was a native of the west coast of Asia Minor; and among other Lydian cities that contended for the honour of his birth, Smyrna is by general consent allowed to have the strongest claim. This is merely a part of a great general fact, that the early culture of Greece came, as might have been expected, from the East; for, with the single exception of Hesiod and his Bœotian school, all the notable poets that preceded the strictly Athenian age of Greek culture, belonged to the coast of Asia Minor, or the adjacent isles of the Ægean. Born in this sunny region, the cheerful muse of Homer, at a period long before books and literary culture were known, elevated the historical ballads of the district where he lived into the dignity of the organic epos; and his great merit consists not so much in the originality of his materials, as in the high tone with which he inspires, and the admirable tact with which he handles them It is the singular excellence of his poetry to combine the spirit of the popular ballad with the artistic form of the accomplished epos, in a way and to a degree of which literary history presents no similar example. In tone and style Homer is essentially an ἀοιδός, or minstrel, who sang to be heard, not a ποιητής, like Milton or Tennyson, who wrote to be read. This generic character is broadly indicated by the extreme simplicity of his style—by the fluent breadth of his narrative—by his careful avoidance of all subtlety, whether in thought or expression—by the fresh and vivid objectiveness of his pictures—and by the presence everywhere of popular sentiment and feeling, instead of personal thought and individual genius. The author of the Iliad and Odyssey does not appear in his works as Dante, Tasso, and Milton do in theirs: he is only the potentiated expression of Greece and the Greeks. No wonder, therefore, that he has from the earliest times been looked upon by the whole Greek race as their great national spokesman and prophet: he was indeed not only their great popular minstrel, but, along with Hesiod, their doctor of theology and their master of all sorts of knowledge. Hence the zeal with which he was attacked by Plato, who excluded him from his Republic, not because he was a bad poet, but because he was a very equivocal theologian; not because he did not sing a grand song, but because his admiring countrymen insisted on using that song as a decalogue and a bible. In modern times Homer has fully maintained the character, as the prince of epic poets, which he so easily asserted in his native country. After the Bible, no work has been so universally read as Homer's Iliad. The works of Homer indeed are, next to the books of Moses, the earliest written records of human thought and feeling and action extant. Only the oldest Vedas are supposed to have possessed an equal antiquity. It is unfortunate, however, that with so many claims to the attention of the philosophic thinker, they have so seldom been presented to the modern reader in the characteristic and attractive garb of the original. The Germans indeed, happy in the use of the classical hexameter, and a finely vocal language rich in compound words, possess almost a facsimile of the Greek in the German translation of Voss; but in English, Chapman, Pope, Cowper, and others, have successively failed in producing a translation faithful both in spirit and style to the great original. Of these three great English translators Pope gives the fine rhythmical fullness, Cowper the simplicity, and Chapman the vigour of the Greek; but they have all marred their work by peculiarities either of the individual translator, or of the age to which he belonged; and none of them exhibits that wonderful combination of simplicity, grandeur, luxuriance, and rapidity, which marks the original. The best editions of the original are by Clarke, Heyne, Wolf, Bekker, Spitzner, and Baümlein.—J. S. B.

HOMER, Henry, was the son of the rector of Birdinbury in Warwickshire, where he was born in 1752. He was sent to Rugby, and subsequently to a school at Birmingham, and on the completion of the elementary branches of his education he proceeded to Emanuel college, Cambridge, where he pursued his studies under Dr. Richard Farmer, of Shakspearian celebrity, and Dr. Samuel Parr; and graduated in due course B.D.

He obtained his fellowship in 1778, but lost it ten years later by his refusal to take orders; and he then applied himself to the prosecution of philosophical inquiries. In the year before his deprivation he assisted Dr. Parr in producing an edition of Bellenden De Statu, &c., 1787, of which the Præfatio again appeared separately in 1788. Mr. Homer died in 1791, leaving incomplete his share in a Variorum Horace, in which he had been engaged as a co-editor. He also left unfinished editions of Livy and Quintilian. Of the former, the 1st, 25th, and 31st books had been published with dissertations some time before. The classics, however—Cæsar, Ovid, Persius, Pliny, and Tacitus—with which his name is connected, and which he enriched with learned annotations, suffice to establish his reputation as an elegant scholar and accomplished Latinist.—W. C. H.

HONE, William, a political satirist and contributor to our popular antiquities, was born in 1779 at Bath, the son of a man who began life as an attorney's clerk, and after a changeful career, marked midway by an outburst of religious zeal, became a lime-merchant in the metropolis. By this parent Hone was strictly brought up, and placed at an early age in the office of a London attorney. Though a mere boy at the breaking out of the French revolution, Hone imbibed the political tenets of the London Corresponding Society; and his careful father, accordingly, removed him to an attorney's office at Chatham. After a few years he returned to London; and at last, wearying of the routine of an attorney's office, he started in 1800 as a bookseller, with a circulating library attached. For many years his life was a series of failures, aggravated by the responsibilities and cares of wedlock and paternity. Episodes of philanthropy and social reform—such as an abortive effort to establish a savings' bank in Blackfriars Road, and to correct the abuses rife in lunatic asylums; the publication in 1806 of an edition of Shaw's Gardener, and the compilation of the index to the new edition of Berners' translation of Froissart—varied a career which saw him twice bankrupt; once as a bookseller, the second time as "trade" auctioneer, a post to which he was preferred by the good-will of his bookselling brethren. After a trial of authorship by profession, and of bookselling again, he became publisher of one paper, and, in 1816, founder of another, the *Reformist's Register*, the aim of which is indicated by its title, but which, it may be added, attacked the doctrines of Robert Owen. With 1817 Hone became celebrated; he issued a series of political squibs, illustrated with great force and spirit by George Cruickshank, then a young and unknown man, and their success was great. Not content with ordinary satire, however, Hone published three political squibs, in which the language of the Prayer-book was parodied or mimicked, and for each of these he was tried on a charge of blasphemy in the December of 1817. Hone defended himself on each occasion; procuring a verdict of acquittal from three juries successively, and that in spite of adverse judges. Numerous sympathizers subscribed a sum of money, with which he started in business again; but still without success. The trial had another result. It was part of Hone's defence, that sacred language had been imitated by men of undoubted eminence with no scoffing purpose; and, indeed, there is reason to believe that although he was not until a later period a religious man, the reproach of wilful blasphemy brought against his parodies wounded him deeply. The researches which he made to support this plea familiarized him with an obscure section of literature. Hence, in 1821, his publication of a curious and interesting volume, "The Apocryphal New Testament, being all the Gospels, Epistles, &c., attributed in the first four centuries to Jesus Christ, his Apostles, and their companions;" followed, in 1823, by his "Ancient Mysteries described, especially the English Miracle Plays founded on the Apocryphal New Testament story extant among the unpublished MSS. in the British Museum"—a work, at that date, of some antiquarian value. In 1826 he began the issue, in weekly numbers, of his "Every-day Book," followed by his "Table Book," and his "Year Book;" works full of curious and interesting matter chiefly elucidative of old customs, manners, and events, and which were warmly praised by some of Hone's most eminent literary contemporaries. To their author, burdened with a large family, and constitutionally unfitted for the battle of life, they brought no relief. The "Every-day Book" was finished, and its two successors composed, in the king's bench, where he was imprisoned for debt. After his release from prison he tried, with the assistance of friends, a new vocation, that of landlord of a coffee-house; but neither did this succeed. Subsequently he was deeply impressed by religious views, became an attendant at chapel, and even, it is said, occasionally a preacher. Through this connection, presumably, he obtained the sub-editorship of the *Patriot*. He edited Strutt's Sports and Pastimes in 1838; and the first article in the first number of the *Penny Magazine* was from his pen. He died, after a second attack of paralysis, in the November of 1842. A little work which appeared after his death, with the title "Early Life and Conversion of William Hone, written by himself; edited by his son William Hone," is a fragment of the autobiography of his father.—F. E.

HONESTIS, Petrus de. See Damiano.

HONORIUS, Emperor of Rome, born in 384, was the younger son of Theodosius, at whose death in 395 the empire was divided; Arcadius receiving the eastern portion, and Honorius the western. Neither of the sons inherited their father's abilities; and the troubles which followed his decease would have speedily crushed the youthful and indolent Honorius, if they had not been checked by the genius of Stilicho, his kinsman and guardian. That distinguished general, claiming the tutelage of Arcadius also, directed his first efforts against Rufinus, who ruled the councils of the Eastern empire; but the overthrow of the ambitious prefect only gave to other favourites the power at Constantinople, and Stilicho determined to withdraw, rather than provoke a war between the two brothers. In 397 the revolt of Gildo in Africa was rendered formidable by the dependence of Rome on the harvests of that region, and by the encouragement given to the rebel by Arcadius. The prudent measures of Stilicho, however, brought abundant supplies from Gaul, and the army which he despatched across the Mediterranean, under the command of Mascezal, the injured brother of Gildo, speedily quelled the insurrection. About the same time the Goths threatened the empire on the opposite side. Alaric, after attacking Constantinople, had turned westwards and overrun Greece. There Stilicho met him, checked his progress, reduced him to great straits, and might have driven him out of the country, had not the commission of Arcadius, constituting Alaric his military representative in that quarter, induced the general of Honorius to retire. A few years later the Goths in alliance with the Huns penetrated into Italy; but Stilicho, undaunted amid the prevailing consternation, drew together the legions from the provinces, defeated the invaders at Pollentia, and by another signal victory obtained near Verona compelled them to recross the Alps. These successes having been celebrated with triumphal rejoicings at Rome in 404, the seat of government was transferred to Ravenna; and two years later a new inroad of the barbarians was repelled by Stilicho; but in 408 he was put to death on suspicion of traitorous designs. The main prop of the empire being thus removed, serious disasters followed. Rome was twice taken by Alaric; on the second occasion, in 410, the city was given up to plunder, and the marriage of the emperor's sister Placidia to Ataulphus, the successor of Alaric, only induced the barbarian leader to seek a settlement in the Gallic and Spanish provinces of the enfeebled empire. Meanwhile, these provinces and Britain had begun to be the scene of events equally humiliating to Honorius. From 407 to 421 a succession of usurpers had assumed the rights of sovereignty there; and in the latter year, Constantius, the general who had been intrusted with the repression of these disorders, was rewarded for his services with a share of the imperial dignity and the hand of the widowed Placidia—favours which he owed as much to the fears as to the gratitude of his sovereign. Honorius died in 423; he had married the daughter of Stilicho, but left no issue; and as his colleague Constantius had not survived his investiture with the purple more than seven months, the sceptre of the Western empire, after the brief reign of the usurper John, passed into the hands of Valentinian III., the son of Placidia.—W. B.

HONORIUS, the name of several popes.

Honorius I. succeeded to the papal chair in 626, after the death of Boniface V. At that period Britain was a subject of interest and anxiety at Rome, on account of Augustine's success among the pagan Saxons, and the opposition of the old British churches to the pontifical claim of supremacy. Bede records that Honorius wrote a letter of exhortation and encouragement to Edwin, the recently converted king of Northumbria, and a missive to the recusant presbyters enjoining conformity in the time of observing Easter. The dogma of the Monothelites,

who maintained that a single will animated the two natures of the Saviour, drew attention to another quarter. Sergius, patriarch of Constantinople, having avowed that offshoot of the older Eutychian heresy, Honorius corresponded with him and some of his opponents, reproving the public discussion of such metaphysical subtleties. Some of the pontiff's expressions, however—e. g. *unus operator Christus in utrisque naturis*—were viewed as favouring monothelism, and condemnation was afterwards pronounced upon them in the sixth council of Constantinople; but it may be questioned if he meant to affirm more than a unity of purpose in the twofold nature of Christ. He died in 638.

Honorius II. was the title assumed by Cadalous, bishop of Parma, when the imperial party nominated him to the papal chair in 1061; but he was not acknowledged by the church; and the person now known as Honorius II. was Cardinal Lamberto, bishop of Ostia, who was elected by the conclave in 1124. His claim to the tiara was for some time disputed by Theobald, who had been chosen by an episcopal council. The latter, however, withdrew from the contest, and the recognition of his rival became general. Honorius was afterwards involved in a dispute with Roger, count of Sicily, who ventured to besiege the pontiff in Benevento, and ultimately procured by more amicable negotiations his investiture as duke of Apulia and Calabria. In the dispute between Lothaire and Conrad for the crown of Italy, Honorius favoured the former. He died in 1130.

Honorius III. was the name under which Cardinal Cencio Savelli succeeded Innocent III. in 1216. He was a warm supporter of St. Dominic, and issued a circular to the churches in favour of the preaching friars. Cardinal Bertrand was commissioned by him, with legatine powers, to press the war against the count of Toulouse and the Albigenses. This pontiff was very unpopular among the people of Rome, whose disaffection compelled him more than once to leave the city. Nor did his efforts to promote a crusade against the Mussulmans greatly prosper. Frederick II. of Germany received investiture from him under engagement to bear the standard of the cross to the East; but the emperor put off the execution of the enterprise on various pretexts till the death of Honorius in 1227.

Honorius IV., also a cardinal of the house of Savelli, succeeded Martin IV. in 1285. He supported Charles of Anjou in Sicily, and went so far as to proclaim the contest against his Spanish opponents a holy war. A bull was issued by him to repress the disorders arising out of the practices of the mendicant friars; and the enthusiastic Raymond Lull repaired to Rome in 1287 to procure his authorization of schools in all the monasteries for training missionaries to convert the Saracens; but Honorius had died before his arrival.—W. B.

HOOD, Robin. See Robin Hood.

HOOD, Samuel, Viscount, a distinguished English admiral, was the son of the Rev. Samuel Hood, vicar of Butley in Somersetshire, and was born there December 12, 1724. He was sent to sea at the age of sixteen, and entered as a midshipman on board the *Romney*, 64. He attained the rank of lieutenant in 1746, became a master and commander in 1754, and three years later was appointed to the command of the *Antelope* of 50 guns, in which he captured the *Belliqueux*, a French 64 gunship. In 1759, in the *Vestal* of 32 guns, he took the *Bellona*, a frigate of equal force, bound from Martinico to Brest. As a reward for this exploit, he received the command of the *Africa* of 64 guns. He was engaged in the bombardment of Havre, under Rodney, and displayed his courage and abilities on various occasions, while serving during three years in the Mediterranean under Admiral Saunders. In 1768 he was appointed to the command on the Boston station. In 1778 he was nominated commissioner of the dockyards at Portsmouth, and a baronetcy was conferred upon him. Two years later he was promoted to the rank of rear-admiral, and was sent to the West Indies to reinforce the squadron under Admiral Rodney. Ill health having compelled that distinguished officer to return home, the command of the fleet devolved upon Sir Samuel, who shortly after sailed to the American coast, where the war was then raging between Great Britain and her colonies. Having learned that the French were besieging the island of St. Christophers, he bore away for that place in the hope of being able to throw in succour. By a bold and dexterous manœuvre he induced the Count de Grasse, who commanded a greatly superior force, to leave his anchorage ground, and thus to separate from the French troops on shore. The position thus quitted was promptly occupied by the English admiral, who gallantly repulsed three separate attacks by which De Grasse attempted to recover his lost anchorage ground. But this exploit only delayed and could not prevent the surrender of the island, which took place three weeks later (February 13, 1782). Rodney soon after returned from England with recovered health, and determined to bring the enemy to action. A partial and indecisive cannonade took place on the 9th April, the brunt of which fell upon the British van commanded by Hood, whose ship, the *Barfleur*, had at one time seven antagonists. In the great and decisive action of the 12th his courage and skill were conspicuously displayed. The *Ville de Paris*, the flagship of the Count de Grasse, and four other large men-of-war, were taken; one was sunk; and two more, with two frigates, were afterwards captured by Sir Samuel in their retreat. For these important services Hood was rewarded with an Irish peerage. Soon after this he became a candidate for the representation of Westminster in the room of Admiral Rodney, but failed in the attempt. He was returned at the head of the poll, however, along with Fox, in the memorable election of 1784, which lasted for six weeks. He lost his seat on being made a lord of the admiralty in 1788, but he regained it in 1790. On the breaking out of the French revolutionary war in 1793 he was appointed to command the Mediterranean fleet, and Toulon was surrendered to him by the French royalists in that city. After a long siege, however, the place was rendered untenable, and was evacuated by Lord Hood, December 18, 1793, after burning the arsenal, dockyard, and fifteen ships of war, and carrying away other eight. A few months later he made himself master of Corsica, and expelled the French from that island. For this exploit, which was effected mainly by the signal gallantry of his sailors, Lord Hood received the thanks of both houses of parliament. As his health was now much impaired, he retired from active service. In 1796 he was appointed governor of Greenwich hospital, and was created a peer of Great Britain, with the title of Viscount Hood of Whitley. He afterwards received the grand cross of the bath, and was made admiral of the red. He died at Bath, June 27, 1816, in the ninety-second year of his age. He was distinguished by his skilful seamanship and great bravery, combined with remarkable coolness, promptitude, and judgment; and throughout his long career uniformly possessed, as he well deserved, the confidence of the public.—J. T.

HOOD, Thomas, poet and humorist, was the son of Mr. Thomas Hood, of the publishing firm of Vernor & Hood, of the Poultry, in which unpoetical neighbourhood he was born on the 23rd of May, 1799. On the death of his father, in order not to burden his mother, Thomas was apprenticed as an engraver, first to his uncle Sands, and after to one of the Le Keux. To this journeyman acquaintance with art he possibly owed the skill and facility with which he used the pencil, although those qualities had little justice done them by the wood-engraving of the period. Before long, finding his health impaired by the sedentary nature of his employment, for he was never strong from a child, he was compelled to relinquish the profession for a "graver" one, as he used to say. Meanwhile he went to recruit his strength in Scotland. While at Dundee he made his debut in print in a local periodical. In 1821 Hood returned to London, and was installed sub-editor of the *London Magazine*, which had come into the hands of his old friends, Messrs. Taylor & Hessey. From that time his career as a man of letters dates, and through this magazine he became acquainted with the leading literary men of the day. With Charles Lamb his intimacy was the warmest and most affectionate. But the most eventful friendship he made was that of J. H. Reynolds, whose sister Jane he subsequently married, and in conjunction with whom he brought out his first book, "Odes and Addresses to Great People." After his marriage, which took place in May, 1824, he resided in Robert Street, Adelphi, where he wrote and published his "National Tales," "The Plea of the Midsummer Fairies," and "Whims and Oddities." In 1829 he was engaged by Akermann to edit the *Gem*, and wrote for it his well-known poem "Eugene Aram." In 1830, at Winchmore, he commenced his "Comic Annual," so long deservedly popular, and republished afterwards (1838) in a collected form under the title of "Hood's Own." Two years after this he was persuaded by imprudent friends to remove to Lake house, Wanstead, from the vicinity of which he drew the scenery of "Tylney Hall," the only complete novel we have from his pen. It was dedicated to the

duke of Devonshire, a sincere and generous friend of Hood's, who invented a list of titles for the sham books of a library door at Chatsworth, full of humour and quaint satire. But from the time of his leaving Winchmore the misfortunes of his life appear to date. In 1834 a publishing firm broke and involved him in its failure; and as a crowning calamity, his wife, to whom he was devotedly attached, was taken most dangerously ill after the birth of his only son in January, 1835. As soon as she was sufficiently recovered to be declared out of danger, Hood started for Germany, where he hoped by economy and hard work to be enabled to obtain an honourable acquittance of his debts. Unfortunately the vessel in which he was crossing to Rotterdam was nearly lost in the memorable storm of March, 1835, which aroused those dormant seeds of disease that were the family heritage; and his wife, who speedily followed him to Coblentz with the children, found him exceedingly ill. From this time his life becomes the chronicle of increasing disease.

A stay of two or three years in Germany—where neither climate, food, nor people were congenial to him, and where he found his expected economy impossible, and his literary labours impeded by ill health—aggravated his disorders. Nor were they lessened by the miasmatic climate of Ostend, whither he went to reside in 1838, and where he published "Up the Rhine." Nevertheless, though a sufferer in body and estate, he never murmured nor repined. His cheerful spirit and good humour outrode all the tempests of fortune. But at length, in 1840, his attacks of hemorrhage from the lungs became so alarmingly frequent, that he was recommended to return to England if he desired to save his life. He did so, taking very modest lodgings in Camberwell. Now that he was on the spot, he discovered what he had long suspected, that his publisher, ungenerously taking advantage of his absence, had defrauded him of his hardly-earned profits, and Hood was compelled to have recourse to the harassing and dilatory aid of the law. In the meanwhile he was engaged as a contributor to Colburn's *New Monthly*, in which his wonderful poem of "Miss Kilmansegg" appeared. In the August of 1841, on the death of Theodore Hook, Hood, from being a contributor, was raised to the editorship. His papers were collected at the end of each year, and published in a separate form, first under the renewed title of the "Comic," afterwards as "Whimsicalities." In the Christmas number of *Punch* for 1843 appeared the "Song of the Shirt," astonishing the world with the fact that its best punster was a serious tragic poet, and doing an immense amount of good for the overworked females, for whom it made an appeal to humanity. In the year following, having left *Colburn's*, he started a magazine of his own, announced by a very clever prospectus. This speculation, in spite of a little of his usual bad luck at the commencement in the shape of a co-proprietor, who was a moneyless adventurer, without the means of starting it fairly, held out ample promise of success, and seemed likely to retrieve his shattered fortunes, and place him once more in easy circumstances. But Hood's health was now completely broken; and although his writings at this time are among the best he ever produced, they were dictated during the intermission of hemorrhage from the lungs; nay, in the very intervals of delirium.

In 1844 Sir Robert Peel granted a pension of £100 per annum to Hood's wife, his own life being too precarious a tenure. His mind thus relieved from a dreadful anxiety for the future of his dear ones; cheered by the affection of his wife, who throughout his troubled existence had been his loving comforter, companion, and helpmate; surrounded by his beloved children and loving, generous, and tried friends, Thomas Hood breathed his last on the 3rd of May, 1845, reposing confidently on the mercy of his God, and in perfect charity with all men, his latest words being, "I forgive all—all, as I hope to be forgiven!" It was not until after his death that the world fully realized his character as a writer. In 1852 a movement, originated by some lines written by Miss Eliza Cook, led to the erection, by a public and somewhat miscellaneous subscription, of a beautiful monument in Kensal Green, where Hood lies. It is from a design by Mr. M. Noble, and is remarkable for good taste and refined simplicity.

As a writer Hood possessed, as many critics have remarked, an almost Shakspearean versatility of talent. At one time he is treading in the steps of the Elizabethan poets in his fanciful "Plea of the Fairies"—at another catching the satirical power of Pope, in his "Ode to Roe Wilson," or singing a ballad equal to any that the troubadours or minstrels ever produced, and then striking out for himself an entirely new path in the "Song of the Shirt," "The Bridge of Sighs," and the "Lay of the Labourer." With these poems originated a school of poetry which has done, and will do, much for the social—and perchance the eternal—welfare of people of all classes. The ease of his rhymes, of which he is as prodigal as he is of his puns, the music of his verse, and the vivid word-painting he was capable of, may be noted, especially in "Miss Kilmansegg," "The Dream of Eugene Aram," and "The Haunted House." His life, though marked by no striking incidents, is valuable in the records of literature. He was eminently a domestic man, a character the world is prone to deny to men of literary genius. His home was the centre of all his happiness. Without the health, and with little inclination for the gaieties of a London literary life, he found by his own fireside, with his wife and children, the calm and enjoyment of an honest, loving, and useful life. His personal appearance was grave, his disposition retiring. Two portraits of him, one an engraving from an oil painting, the other from a bust by Mr. Davis, are prefixed to his works. Both are excellent likenesses, although we look in vain in them for the traces of the punster and humorist. It has been said of Hood most justly, that he has not yet gathered all his fame. His works are daily becoming more generally known and loved; and he is losing in the reputation of a true poet and earnest philanthropist, his real character, the less honourable distinction of being an unrivalled comic writer, a part which, however congenial to his wit and adapted to his talent, was the result less of a paramount inclination for that class of composition than of the necessity of obtaining a livelihood, as the stern laws of supply and demand dictate.—T. H.

HOOFT, Pieter Kornelisz<u>oo</u>n, whom the Dutch have celebrated as their Homer and their Tacitus, was born at Amsterdam, March 17, 1581. His father, Kornelis Pieterszoon, was a famous burgomaster of Amsterdam, and sometimes designated the Dutch Cato. Pieter was well educated, and early distinguished himself by his remarkable knowledge and mastery of the Dutch language. Prince Maurice appointed him drost, or prefect, of Muiden and bailiff of Gooiland, and in these offices he continued the rest of his life. He was the friend of Grotius and many other learned men, and kept out of the religious dissensions of his time. His first known poem was composed about 1602, and he continued to write till he died at the Hague in 1647. About 1628 he commenced a history of Holland from Charles V.; but he was only able to bring it down to the end of Dudley's administration. This work is much valued for its accuracy and fidelity, and also for its style, which is pure and finished, rapid and concise. Hooft made Tacitus his model; he read his works fifty times, and wrote a translation of them. He wrote a life of Henry IV. of France, which Louis XIII. rewarded with the cordon of the order of St. Michael. His "House of the Medici" is valuable. His letters are interesting and instructive, and of public utility. His dramatic pieces are numerous and in a classical form; some of them are even now popular. He wrote various minor poems, sacred and secular. He is honoured greatly for all these works, the publication of which marks an era in the history of his native language.—B. H. C.

HOOGEVEN, Hendrik, a distinguished Dutch classical scholar, was born at Leyden in 1712, of poor parents, who, however, sent him to the gymnasium at Leyden, where he gradually made way, although much discouraged at first by the master Torrenius. His means did not permit him to finish the theological course. In 1732 he became master of a school at Gorcum, and afterwards at Woerden and Kuilenburg. In 1745 he removed to the college at Breda, and sixteen years after accepted a professorship at Dordtrecht or Dort, which he exchanged in 1764 for a similar post at Delft, where he continued till his death in 1791. He is best known by his edition of Viger's Greek Idioms, and his work on Greek particles.—B. H. C.

HOOK, James, a celebrated composer of English ballads, was born at Norwich in 1746, and died at Boulogne in 1827. He was instructed in the first principles of music by Thomas Garland, organist of Norwich cathedral. His early attachment to that art, by which he rendered himself so popular in this country, was not more remarkable than the immense number of his musical productions. These, which amount to more than a hundred and forty complete works, consist chiefly of musical entertainments for the theatres, organ concertos, and sonatas, an excellent instruction-book for the pianoforte, entitled "Guida

Musica," an oratorio called "The Ascension," composed in 1776, and more than two thousand songs. Shortly after his first arrival in London he was engaged at Marylebone Gardens; and being subsequently invited to accept a similar situation at Vauxhall Gardens, he became organist and composer there, and filled these offices between forty and fifty years. As an organ player Mr. Hook highly excelled, and his organ concertos—one of which he performed every night at Vauxhall—evinced much science, taste, and execution. As a composer he was for many years extremely popular; and for natural and pleasing melodies in his songs, &c., he has not, perhaps, been surpassed. He was for several years organist at St. John's church, Horsleydown, and was a good deal occupied in teaching the pianoforte. His annual receipts from only two schools—one at Chelsea and the other at Stepney—amounted to six hundred pounds. Mr. Hook was twice married. His first wife, whose maiden name was Madden, was the daughter of an officer in the British service. She was an accomplished lady, and greatly excelled as an artist in miniature painting. She was the author of the successful operatic piece performed at Drury Lane theatre in 1784, entitled the Double Disguise. By this lady he had two sons—the late reverend Dr. Hook, prebendary of Winchester, and the renowned wit and author, Theodore Hook.—E. F. R.

HOOK, Theodore Edward, an eminent English wit, dramatist, novelist, and journalist, was born in Charlotte Street, Bedford Square, London, on the 22nd of September, 1788, the son of James Hook the musical composer. His mother, a woman distinguished for her beauty, talents, and worth, died when Theodore was of an age most needing her watchful care. When his father married again, he did not give the boy a second mother. This circumstance is alluded to in certain passages of Theodore's novel, "Gilbert Gurney," which in some other respects may be regarded as an autobiography of the author. He was sent to Harrow school, but returned home on his mother's death in 1802. Being good-looking, witty, and full of fun, his wifeless father was easily persuaded not to send him back to school. Ere long his talents for singing and song-writing were turned to good account by the composer, who not only enjoyed his son's society with a keen relish, but availed himself of the opportunity of getting words written for his music at home. Thus Theodore, while but a youth of sixteen, had the misfortune to be free of the theatre, the pet of the green-room, the indulged companion of a light-hearted race of singers, actresses, and players, while his brother, eighteen years his senior, was beginning the steady, grave career which was to terminate in the deanery of Worcester. At the urgent remonstrance of the latter, an attempt was made to prepare the younger brother for the bar, and Theodore went down with the future dean to be entered at Oxford. But accustomed to be his own master, the junior cared little for the authority of the senior, and found no charms in the cloistered shades of the university. "You seem very young, sir," said the vice-chancellor to him, "are you prepared to sign the Thirty-nine Articles?" "O yes, sir," replied Theodore briskly, "quite ready, forty if you please." The dignitary shut the book; but the brother apologized—the culprit looked contrite—and in the end the ceremony of matriculation was completed. Theodore quitted his brother for London, in order to go through a preparatory course of reading; but he soon abandoned the prescribed career for the theatre, and before his twentieth year he had written several farces and dramas, which, in their day, were very popular, and employed the histrionic talents of Matthews, Liston, Bannister, and other actors of note. In the farce of "Killing no Murder," Matthews and Liston made playgoers mad with merriment for weeks; and "Paul Pry," a humorous delineation of Mr. Thomas Hill, is still identified with Liston's fame. In 1808 this precocious writer published, under the pseudonym "Alfred Allandale, Esq.," a novel entitled "Musgrave," which was afterwards recast with some improvements in "Sayings and Doings," under the title of "Merton." One result of young Hook's high spirits and frolicsome humour, was a strong taste for the uncomfortable kind of practical joking, called hoaxing. Some of his achievements in this department of folly are described in "Gilbert Gurney," and many are noticed by Mrs. Matthews in her Memoirs of her Husband, Theodore's frequent accomplice in tricks of this kind. A very remarkable and in England almost a unique talent possessed by Hook, was the faculty of improvisation. In a numerous company of strangers he has been known to compose, without a moment's premeditation, a verse upon every person in the room, full of the most pointed wit and with the truest rhymes, gathering into his subject as he rapidly proceeded every incident occurring at the moment. He accompanied himself on the pianoforte, and frequently the music was as new as the verse. Hook's passage from the comparatively humble society of theatrical circles into the regions of the aristocracy, was brought about through Thomas Sheridan, whose father had been struck by Hook's talents at a Drury Lane dinner. At the marchioness of Hertford's in Manchester Square, he played and sung before the regent, who condescended to say afterwards that "something must be done for Hook." He not only became a favourite in Mayfair, but received solid proofs of his royal patron's sincerity in an appointment received late in 1812, to be accountant-general and treasurer to the Mauritius, with a salary of about £2000 a-year. He reached the scene of his new employment in 1813, and for four happy years enjoyed life in what he calls that paradise, as a young man of twenty-five of his spirits and temper could enjoy it. In January, 1818, his pleasant career was rudely stopped. A large deficit of thirty seven thousand dollars was found in his accounts, occasioned, it is believed, by the dishonesty of a clerk named Allan, who shortly afterwards shot himself. Hook was arrested and sent home for trial, all his goods being sold for the benefit of the treasury.

Although criminal proceedings against him could not be sustained, he had to endure for five weary years of suspense the examinations and cross-examinations of the auditors of public accounts. He was compelled at once to write for his daily bread in newspapers and magazines. He tried to set up a shilling magazine of his own, called the *Arcadian*, but it lived through very few numbers. In 1820, through a casual introduction to Sir Walter Scott, Hook came to be appointed editor of a new tory weekly paper, the *John Bull*. The main object proposed in the establishment of this newspaper, was the discomfiture of the supporters of the unfortunate Queen Caroline; and as Hook had always been a bigoted tory, he launched the envenomed shafts of his sarcasm and invective at the assailants of the king without pity or remorse. The audacious wit and caustic humour of the articles which were at first all written by the editor himself, produced a striking effect on the public mind, and made the paper reach almost instantly a very large circulation, giving Hook once more an income of £2000 a-year. Meanwhile a commission of the board of audit proceeded with its examination of the Mauritius accounts. They were found to have been kept with scandalous carelessness; yet Hook was exonerated from all criminality, except that of a culpable reliance upon the accuracy and honesty of his subordinates. Some of the errors in the books were to the disadvantage of the colonial treasurer, and the examiners reduced the original amount of the deficit from £20,000 to £12,000. Hook acknowledged himself responsible for £9000; but, unable to pay either sum, he was arrested in August, 1823, and remained in custody until the spring of 1825—part of the time at Hemp's sponging-house in Shire Lane, and the rest within the rules of the king's bench, at a house in Temple Place. While under arrest he published the first series of "Sayings and Doings," making use of his experience in the sponging-house to introduce many whimsical personages and scenes. The success of this work was great, bringing to the author a profit of £2000. A second series was published in 1825, and a third in 1828. Hook now took a good house at Putney, and by degrees mixed more freely and more largely in society; became a member of several clubs; and wielding his fascinating social powers with all his energy and skill, was soon again a welcome guest in the best circles of London. His habits grew more and more expensive; and to the anxieties occasioned by the involved state of his pecuniary affairs, was added a secret cause of care in the existence of "a home which he dared not call his home," and of a family he could not publicly acknowledge. In 1830 he published "Maxwell," and two years later the "Life of Sir David Baird," the only book which he prided himself on having written. His other and more popular works being composed, like his "improvisations," on the spur of the moment and for sale, he regarded as trash. In 1836 he became editor of the *New Monthly Magazine*, and contributed to its pages "Gilbert Gurney," and the far inferior sequel "Gurney Married." In 1837 appeared "Jack Brag;" in 1839 "Births, Deaths, and Marriages."

"Precepts and Practice," and "Fathers and Sons," were published in the magazine of 1840; and some months after his death appeared "Peregrine Bunce," evidently not all written by Hook. The picture contained in his diary of his desperate daily struggle against growing pecuniary embarrassments, while his evenings and nights were spent among the wealthy and luxurious, he the gayest among the gay, is deeply affecting. The double strain upon his vital energies which such a life demanded, "burning the candle at both ends," injured his physical health, and led to the use of strong stimulants. Against the ravages thus made in his naturally fine constitution, he seemed outwardly to strive with unconquerable light-heartedness; but it was a false show of gaiety, like the paddings and washings by which, as he confessed to Mr. Gleig, he had endeavoured in his later life to maintain an appearance of health and vigour. After a few weeks' illness, during which great sympathy was manifested for him by his neighbours in Fulham, but by few of those great ones to whom he had ministered amusement at such bitter cost, he expired apparently without pain on the 24th of August, 1841. He was undoubtedly a man of great original talent, sweet-tempered, warm-hearted, humane, charitable, and generous. Under a better, a sterner discipline of life in his early years, he would have probably taken rank with the first minds of his time. As a novelist, his chief defect is a tendency to farce, and the attempt to produce extravagant merriment by heaping absurdity upon absurdity. His keen sense of the ridiculous is shown in the portraiture of men and women of eccentric character, mostly in the higher classes of society. It has been said of Hook as a writer, that "he is to the upper and middle life of British society what Dickens is to its low life—a true, authentic expositor; but in manner he is entirely original, and can be likened to no one." The Life and Writings of Theodore Hook, edited by a kindred genius, the Rev. R. H. Barham, were published in 2 vols. 8vo, 1848.—R. H.

*HOOK, Walter Farquhar, D.D., the Very Reverend, dean of Chichester, was born in London in 1798. His father, the elder brother of Theodore Hook, and himself the author of two pleasing fictions, "Pen Owen" and "Percy Mallory," rose to be dean of Worcester through the patronage of George IV., one of whose chaplains he had previously been, and the daughter of whose physician, Sir Walter Farquhar, he had married. Dr. Hook was educated at Tiverton school, at Winchester, and at Christ church, Oxford, of which he was elected student in 1817. Taking holy orders, he officiated for some time as curate to his father at Whippingham in the Isle of Wight, from which he removed to discharge the same duties in a very different locality—manufacturing Birmingham. In 1827, it may be added, Dr. Hook was appointed chaplain-in-ordinary to George IV., an office which he retains under her majesty. In 1828 Dr. Hook was nominated to the vicarage of Holy Trinity in Coventry, and in 1837 to that of Leeds. As vicar of Leeds, Dr. Hook, without suppressing his own distinctive peculiarities as a high churchman, secured in course of time the respect, and in many instances the co-operation of his parishioners of all classes and parties, religious and political. This result was aided doubtless by the proof of rare personal disinterestedness which he gave by promoting the passing of the act for dividing Leeds into seventeen parishes, thus sacrificing a considerable amount of patronage and income. By 1859 twenty-one new churches had been built in Leeds, the number of clergy had been more than trebled, and accommodation for seven thousand five hundred children had been provided in thirty-two new schoolrooms; this was effected, as Dr. Hook himself said by "men of all sections of the church, both of the clergy and laity." In 1846 Dr. Hook published his celebrated letter to the bishop of St. David's, "On the Means of rendering more efficient the Education of the People." The publication of this letter formed an era in the educational controversy. Dr. Hook strongly advocated in it the bestowal by the state of an ample provision for the purely secular instruction of the people, while their religious education, he recommended, should be left to ministers of religion in the church and out of it. The esteem in which Dr. Hook was held by the working classes of Leeds and the district, was proved on the occasion of her majesty's visit to that town, when he was requested by them to present to the queen an address from the united friendly benefit societies of Leeds, numbering more than twenty thousand members. In the colliery strike of a few years ago, when the men proposed to refer the dispute to three arbitrators, one to be chosen by the masters and one by themselves, the third, they unanimously decided, should be chosen by Dr. Hook. After twenty-two years of labour in Leeds Dr. Hook accepted in 1859 the deanery of Chichester, offered him by Lord Derby. Dr. Hook has been an extensive contributor to ecclesiastical and theological literature. Besides many sermons and minor treatises, he is the author of the elaborate "Church Dictionary," and "Ecclesiastical Biography, containing the Lives of Ancient Fathers and Modern Divines." He is now engaged in the preparation of an important contribution to the biography of the English church, the "Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury," of which the first volume, comprising the Anglo-Saxon period, has already reached a second edition.—F. E.

HOOKE, Nathaniel, remembered chiefly as the author of a "History of Rome," made his début in literature by publishing in 1723 a translation, from the French, of the Life of Fénélon, of whom he was a spiritual disciple. The date and place of his birth are unknown, and his early history is a blank. He was a friend of Pope; and the Roman catholic priest who visited the poet on his deathbed was summoned by Hooke. He was patronized by the great. Lord Chesterfield, it is said, introduced him to the duchess of Marlborough when she required literary assistance in drawing up the well-known "Account of the Duchess of Marlborough from her first coming to Court to the year 1700," published in 1742. There is some discrepancy in the versions given of the circumstances connected with the composition of this work; the two chief are to be found in the notice of Hooke in Nichols' Literary Anecdotes, and both agree in stating that Hooke received £5000 for his trouble. His "Roman History" was published in four volumes in the years 1733–71; and, although once a standard work, is now seldom consulted, being more of a translation and compilation than an original performance. Hooke attacked, in a separate work, Middleton's views of the Roman senate; and in his history espoused the cause of the plebeians in their contests with the patricians. He published also a translation of Ramsay's Travels of Cyrus, and died in the July of 1763.—F. E.

HOOKE, Robert, an eminent mechanical and natural philosopher, was born at Freshwater in the Isle of Wight on the 18th July, 1635. He was such a sickly child that his father, who was minister of the parish, was obliged to educate him at home. His mechanical genius was shown in the construction of toys, clocks, and ships; and such were his inventive powers that, while he was at Westminster school under Dr. Busby, he communicated to Dr. Wilkins thirty different methods of flying. When he was at Christ church, Oxford, he was introduced in 1655 to the Philosophical Society there, and he assisted Robert Boyle in his chemical researches. At this period he discovered the connection between the state of the barometer and that of the weather; he contrived the clockmaker's cutting engine; he invented a 'scapement for the small vibrations of pendulums; the spiral spring for regulating the vibrations of a watch balance, and soon afterwards the double-barrelled air-pump. The most important of these was the regulator for watches, for which he took out a patent without receiving any benefit from the invention. In the establishment of the Royal Society in 1660 he took an active part, and was long one of the most valuable contributors to its Transactions. His papers on the conical pendulum, on the catenarian curve, and on capillary attractions, excited so much interest that he was appointed curator of experiments to the society, with a salary of £30 a year. In 1664 he was appointed professor of geometry in Gresham college; and in the following year he published his interesting work entitled "Micrographia," containing physiological descriptions and accurate drawings of various insects. In 1677 he published his "Lampas," containing an account of improvements on lamps and water poises; and in 1679 appeared his "Lectiones Cutlerianæ," a collection of scientific lectures founded by Sir John Cutler, with a salary of £50 a year. On the death of Oldenburg in 1677, Hooke was appointed secretary to the Royal Society; and between 1677 and 1681 he published the seven numbers of the Philosophical Collections, which are regarded as a part of the Philosophical Transactions. Our limits will not permit us to give any intelligible account of the various other inventions of this remarkable man. He invented the marine barometer and sea-gage, a reflecting quadrant, a clock for registering the weather, a screw for dividing astronomical instruments, the spirit level, and the areometer; he suggested the

temperatures of freezing and of boiling water as fixed points in the scale of heat; he proposed a pendulum as a standard measure, and a steam-engine on Newcomen's principle; he observed the separability of light and heat by a plate of glass; and he discovered the secondary vibrations of sounding bodies. Before his appointment to the secretaryship of the Royal Society, Hooke was brought by his discoveries into a painful collision with Sir Isaac Newton. He had made important discoveries, now acknowledged by philosophers, on the interesting subject of the colours of thin plates, and had partly anticipated the theory of them on the undulatory hypothesis. He had suggested also the doctrine of gravitation, the general law of the planetary motions, and the diminution of gravity as the square of the distance. If he took too much credit to himself for these sagacious views as anticipations of Newton's discoveries, he but yielded to the natural impulse of an ardent mind conscious of its powers, and did not thereby justify the harsh judgments which some of his biographers have passed upon his character. His difference with Newton gave rise to a correspondence, which Sir David Brewster found among Newton's MSS., and which does honour to the character of both.—(Memoirs, &c., of Sir Isaac Newton, vol. i. p. 140.) He is said to have been so much engrossed with his inventions and theories, that for the last two or three years of his life he never undressed himself and went to bed. He died at Gresham college on the 3rd of March, 1702, in the eighty-seventh year of his age, and was buried in St. Helen's church, Bishopsgate Street, his remains being accompanied by all the fellows of the Royal Society then in London.—D. B.

HOOKER or HOKER, otherwise VOWEL, JOHN, was the son of Robert Hooker, a respectable citizen of Exeter, and was born at that place in or about 1524. In 1529 his father filled the office of mayor. John was educated at Oxford, but at which college is uncertain. He subsequently proceeded on a tour through some parts of Germany, and remained at Cologne for a certain length of time as a law student. Upon his return, which is supposed to have taken place in 1554, he was made chamberlain of Exeter, a dignity which was first created in his person. In 1567–68 he was sent to Ireland in connection with the affairs of Sir Peter Carew, and in the Irish parliament of 1568 he sat for Athenry, county Galway. He did not probably remain very long from home; at all events, he had returned before 1571, in which year he represented Exeter in the English house of commons. Little appears to be known of his subsequent career; he died in 1601, and lies buried in Exeter cathedral. Hooker left several antiquarian works, and was an important contributor to Holinshed's Chronicles. The author of the Ecclesiastical Polity was his nephew.—W. C. H.

* HOOKER, JOSEPH DALTON, a distinguished British botanist, is the only surviving son of Sir William Jackson Hooker. He was educated for the medical profession, and took the degree of M.D. in the university of Glasgow. He did not engage in the practice of medicine, but has devoted his whole energies to the advancement of science. He has followed in the footsteps of his father, and has acquired with him a European reputation as a botanist. With the view of promoting science he entered the navy, and in 1839 he was appointed assistant-surgeon to the *Erebus*, in which vessel he accompanied Sir James Ross to the antarctic regions. The results of his labours were given in a splendid work on the Flora of the Antarctic regions, which appeared under government patronage. He had an opportunity of examining the floras of Van Diemen's Land, New Zealand, and the Galapagos Islands; and he has published standard works on the plants of these countries, illustrated by drawings of the highest excellence. His attention was directed especially to the geographical distribution of plants, and he has propounded philosophical views on this subject which are likely to lead to the highest results. Perhaps no one, since Humboldt, has done so much for this department of botany. In his writings on the subject he shows enlarged and comprehensive views of science, not merely as regards vegetation, but also in reference to meteorology, geology, and zoology, with their bearings on botany. On his return from the antarctic expedition he held an appointment in the Museum of Economic Geology in London, and was engaged in the survey of England. He contributed to the Transactions of that institution an interesting and most suggestive paper "On the Vegetation of the Carboniferous period as compared with that of the present day." This paper should be carefully perused by all fossil botanists. In 1848 he started on an expedition to the Sikkim Himalayas, and spent between three and four years in examining their flora. He received some aid from government, but the greater part of the expense was defrayed by himself. In the course of his travels he experienced many adventures, and was at one time made prisoner by the rajah of Sikkim. In 1851 a splendid work by him "On the Rhododendrons of Sikkim" appeared. These plants have been introduced by him into this country, and are important additions to our gardens. In 1852, on his return to England, he published his "Himalayan Journals," in two volumes. These contain a general account of his travels, and are full of valuable botanical facts, interspersed with remarks which render the work one of the most readable of the scientific productions of the day. The collections he made in India were very large, and he has accumulated materials for an account of the plants of that country. One volume of the "Flora Indica," drawn up with the assistance of Dr. Thomas Thomson, has appeared. The expense of this volume was very large, and as the East India Company refused pecuniary aid, the work has for the time unfortunately been stopped, and the authors are in the meantime printing "Precursores Floræ Indicæ, or descriptions of Indian plants," in the *Journal of Proceedings of the Linnæan Society*. It is to be hoped that, by the liberality of government, the "Flora Indica" will ere long be resumed and completed. The collections made by Hooker have, with true liberality, been widely distributed to the various public herbaria in the country and abroad. On his return from the Himalaya, Hooker married the eldest daughter of the Rev. J. S. Henslow, professor of botany, Cambridge. He is a fellow of the Royal Society, a vice-president of the Linnæan Society, examiner in natural science to the East India Company, and has been appointed assistant to his father at Kew. He takes charge of the economic museum, the herbarium, and the naming of the plants. He is engaged with Mr. Bentham in a most important work on the genera of plants, which will, when completed, be one of the most valuable contributions to science. He has read many important papers to the Royal, Linnæan, and other societies, which have appeared in their Transactions. His elaborate paper on Balanophoraceæ in the Linnæan Transactions, is a pattern of scientific acumen; and his descriptions of orders, genera, and species, show a power of diagnosis, an appreciation of affinities, and an accuracy of details which are remarkable. His scientific attainments are of a first-rate order, and it is to be hoped that ere long he will receive from government that full recognition which his distinguished services merit.—J. H. B.

HOOKER, RICHARD, the famed author of the "Ecclesiastical Polity," was born at Exeter, or its near neighbourhood, in 1553 or 1554. The county of Devon was prolific of great men at that period—it gave Jewel and Reynolds to the church, and Drake and Raleigh to the state. Hooker's parents were so poor that they could not give their son a liberal education, though his grandfather had been chief magistrate of Exeter in 1529, and his great-grandfather had represented the city in parliament in the reigns of Edward IV., Richard III., and Henry VII. But through the kindness of his uncle, the chamberlain of Exeter, Hooker enjoyed a good preparatory training, and was through the medium of the same relative introduced to Jewel, bishop of Salisbury, who in 1567 procured him a clerkship in Corpus Christi college, Oxford, of which college he became a scholar in 1573, and a fellow and master of arts in 1577. In 1579 he was appointed university Hebrew lecturer, and in October the same year was expelled from his college, with some other fellows, but was immediately after restored. After three years' residence as fellow he took orders, having at college enriched "his quiet and capacious soul with all the precious learning of the philosophers, casuists, and schoolmen," and soon was appointed to preach at St. Paul's Cross, London. Preachers going up from the country in this way had "lodgings and diet" two days before the sermon and one day after it in a certain house, called after the fashion of the times the "Shunamite's house." Mrs. Churchman, who kept this prophet's chamber, is plainly accused by Walton of inveigling Hooker into a marriage with her daughter Joan, the nuptials taking place during the following year. His fellowship ceased on his marriage, which, according to report, was far from being happy, and he was presented to the living of Drayton-Beauchamp in Buckinghamshire in 1584. He remained only a year in this place, where two of his pupils, Edward Sandys and George Cranmer, nephew of the archbishop, paid him a visit, and found him not in his study but "tending his small

allotment of sheep in a common field." On their going home at length with him, their peaceful intercourse was rudely interrupted by a shrill voice, crying for "Richard to come and rock the cradle." As they parted Cranmer could not but hint at his domestic discomfort, to which the sage replied, that "as saints have usually a double share of the miseries of this present life it did not become him to repine; he submitted to the Divine will, and laboured to possess his soul in patience." It is hard to say where the fault lay. Wood, indeed, calls Mrs. Hooker "a clownish, silly woman." There was apparent incompatibility between them. Perhaps, like Milton, his self-communing and lofty soul might wear a stately coldness; and there was probably indifference on the part of her who, as old Izaak says, brought him "neither beauty nor fortune," for she married again about three months after Hooker's death. Sandys, one of his visitors, appealed to his father, who was archbishop of York, on behalf of Hooker, and he became master of the Temple in 1585. He was soon involved in controversy with Travers the afternoon lecturer, and after Cartwright, the most distinguished puritan leader of the day. The discussion was the leading one of the times—on predestination, church law, and ceremonial, and it was taken by the disputants to the same pulpit; it was "Canterbury in the morning, and Geneva in the afternoon." Travers was at length silenced by Archbishop Whitgift, and as his consequent appeal to the privy council was rejected, he published it, and Hooker immediately replied. This controversy, doubtless, suggested to Hooker the outline of his great work, which, however, he felt could only be elaborated in perfect quietude in some place where he "could eat his bread in privacy and peace." Therefore, on his earnest application to the archbishop he was presented in 1591 to the living of Boscombe in Wiltshire, in the diocese of Sarum; and on the 17th July of the same year he became a prebend of Salisbury. At Boscombe he completed and published in 1594 the first four books of the "Ecclesiastical Polity." In July, 1595, the queen presented him to the living of Bishopsbourn in Kent, and not far from Canterbury. There he spent the five remaining years of his life, and published the fifth book of his "Polity." On a voyaye from London to Gravesend he caught a cold, under which he gradually sunk. The well-known high churchman Saravia, one of the prebends of Canterbury, administered the sacrament to him the day before his death, when his conversation was of "the perturbations of this world" in contrast with "the peace and order of heaven, the number and nature of the angels, and their blessed obedience." Hooker died on the 2nd of November, 1600, and was buried in his church at Bishopsbourn, where a monument, thirty-five years afterwards, was erected to his memory by Sir William Cowper. The three last books of the "Ecclesiastical Polity" had not been published at the author's death. Walton tells a story of their mutilation by some puritan ministers. His widow apparently could give little account of them, though she was summoned before the privy council. While Walton's gossip may not be entitled to full credit, it seems plain that the sixth book especially has been tampered with, as it unaccountably digresses from the topic proposed for discussion. The seventh book was first published by Gaudon, bishop of Worcester, who affirms that the MS. was in Hooker's own handwriting. The eighth book appeared along with the sixth in 1651.

The "Ecclesiastical Polity" is a great monumental work, though one may not agree with all its positions. This, however, is not the place to debate such points. It was not reactionary in the proper sense, though it was strongly anti-puritan. Some may reckon it a suspicious compliment that it was praised by Pope Clement VIII. and James I.; nay, James II. is said to have ascribed his conversion to popery to the eloquence of the preface. Indeed sometimes Hooker's broad principles are so stated and generalized, that bigotry might easily narrow their application to its own ends. Extremes on each side were Hooker's aversion, and his mental tendency was ever to guard, fence, and modify dogmatic assertions. These qualities are seen in his other publications, as in that on Justification, and in his reply to Travers. The "Polity" is ennobled by many a paragraph of solemn eloquence, not only where the argument heaves into declamatory grandeur, but also where the tangled and prolix reasoning seems to pause and double upon itself; or when, as Fuller describes it, "he drives a whole stock of clauses before he comes to the close of a sentence." Hooker's profound and comprehensive mind had an amazing opulence, whose treasures sometimes overlay the argument. Hallam compares the "Polity" with Cicero De Legibus; but the English mind had more serene depth and far-reaching power than the Roman one. His prose, too, is an epoch in our language and literature. It preceded Bacon's Essays, and only a fragment of Shakspeare might be contemporary. But Hooker has developed the resources of his native tongue, and was among the first to prove its fullness, expressiveness, and harmonies. The sweep and cadence of his sentences are in felicitous unison with the march and majesty of the thought and imagery. Fuller says of him—"His voice was low, stature little, gesture none at all in the pulpit."—(*Life* by Izaak Walton; *Art.*, *North British Review*, No. 52; *Works* by Keble, Oxford, 3 vols. 1836.)—J. E.

* HOOKER, Sir William Jackson, a celebrated English botanist, was born at Norwich in 1785. He was originally intended for a mercantile life, but his early love of botany caused an alteration in the plans of his friends. He devoted himself to scientific pursuits. In 1809, at the suggestion of Sir Joseph Banks, he paid a visit to Iceland, and spent the summer in that island. He made large botanical collections, which were unfortunately destroyed by fire, and he had to draw up an account of his trip chiefly from memory. The narrative was printed in 1811, at the suggestion of Mr. Dawson Turner of Yarmouth, whose eldest daughter was married to Hooker in 1814. This work made him known to the scientific world; and since that time he has attained the highest eminence. His writings have been varied and extensive, and he has done much to advance botany by his publications, herbarium, and lectures. From 1812 to 1816 he was engaged on a Monograph of British Jungermanniaceæ, a work of high authority, illustrated by excellent coloured plates of the species. Cryptogamic botany attracted much of his attention, and he joined Dr. Taylor in drawing up an account of British mosses, which appeared in 1818 under the title of Muscologia Britannica. Subsequently he published his "Musci Exotici." He was appointed regius professor of botany in the university of Glasgow, and lectured with great success for many years. He stimulated many of his pupils to enter zealously on botanical pursuits, and he was instrumental in sending forth many able collectors to various parts of the world; some of whom have occupied high positions as botanists, both in this country and abroad. He also aided in the formation of the Glasgow botanic gardens. During the excursions with his pupils he was led to examine the plants of Scotland, and in 1821 he published the "Flora Scotica, or descriptions of Scottish plants." For the use of students he drew up, in 1822, "Botanical Illustrations," being a series of figures designed to illustrate the terms employed in botany. The plants introduced by him into the botanic gardens led to the description of new and rare species, which were given in the "Exotic Flora," 1823–27, and subsequently in *Curtis' Botanical Magazine*, of which he has been the editor for a great many years. In his *Botanical Miscellany*, 1830–33; his *Journal of Botany*; the *London Journal of Botany*, 1834–46; and *Kew Garden Miscellany*, he has published many valuable papers. With Dr. Greville he produced a work with coloured plates, entitled "Icones Filicum," in 2 vols. folio. In 1830 the first edition of his "British Flora" appeared, a work which has gone through many editions, in the more recent of which he has been assisted by Professor Walker-Arnott. In 1835–36 the *Companion to the Botanical Magazine* appeared, containing interesting scientific information and accounts of the labours of travellers in various parts of the globe. In 1833–40, he was engaged in drawing up an account of the botany of the northern parts of British North America, compiled chiefly from the plants collected by Dr. (now Sir John) Richardson and Mr. Drummond. This was published under the name of "Flora Boreali-Americana." Figures and descriptions of rare plants in his herbarium were given in the "Icones Plantarum," extending from 1837–60. The botany of Captain Beechey's voyages to the Pacific and Behring's Straits, was drawn up by him in conjunction with Dr. Walker-Arnott in 1841. In that year he gave up his professorship in Glasgow, on being chosen director of the Royal gardens at Kew—an office which he now fills with the greatest credit to himself and the highest benefit to the country. Since his appointment he has made numerous improvements in the arrangements of the garden. He has induced government to increase the funds allowed for its support, to build conservatories and a

noble palm-house, and to found a botanical museum and library. His valuable herbarium, the largest in Britain, is kept in rooms at Kew, and is accessible to botanists. It is consulted by all who are engaged in drawing up special floras or monographs. Among his other works are, "Genera Filicum, or illustrations of ferns from the coloured drawings of Bauer;" "Notes on the Botany of the Antarctic Voyage conducted by Captain James Clark Ross;" "Species Filicum, a description of all known ferns"—a work now in progress; "A Century of Orchidaceous Plants and a Century of Ferns;" "Guide to the Botanic Gardens and to the Museum at Kew." Sir William Hooker has also contributed a large number of papers to the Transactions of learned societies. Besides being a fellow of the Royal Society, a vice-president of the Linnæan Society, and an honorary fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, his name is enrolled on the lists of the distinguished scientific societies of Paris, Berlin, Vienna, New York, &c. He was knighted in 1836 on account of high scientific attainments. In 1845 he received the honorary degree of D.C.L. from the university of Oxford; and in 1858 he was made knight of the legion of honour. He rendered valuable services to the Great Exhibition at Paris. Few men have had a more distinguished and honourable career in science, and few have done more to advance the study of botany in Britain.—J. H. B.

HOOLE, John, the translator of Tasso and Ariosto, was the son of a London watchmaker, machinist of Covent Garden theatre, and born in Moorfields in 1727. He received a tolerable education, and improved it after he had been at school, when, for instance, he acquired his knowledge of Italian. His father wished him to follow his own trade, but to this his short sight opposed an insuperable obstacle. He was placed in the accountant's office of the East India Company; and at thirty married a handsome quakeress, becoming through her acquainted with John Scott of Amwell, the quaker poet, whose life he afterwards wrote. In time he was removed to a more lucrative post in the office of the auditor of India accounts, where his chief was an Italian scholar. Hoole, when a boy, had become enamoured of Ariosto by reading him in the old version of Sir John Harrington, and he began to translate the Orlando Furioso into English verse of the modern style. He suspended this task, however, to execute an English translation of Tasso in verse. A specimen which he printed for the perusal of his friends in 1761 was favourably received; and in 1763 he published a translation of the Gierusalemme, dedicated to the queen, the dedication being written by Dr. Johnson, of whom he was a favourite. Some tragedies which he produced between the years 1768 and 1775 seem to have been unsuccessful. In 1773 he published the first volume of his version of the Orlando Furioso, which also was favourably received, but his prosecution of the translation was interrupted by his appointment to the office of East India auditor. He returned to his task after a time, and it was completed in 1783. Towards the close of this year he resigned his employments in the East India house, after forty-two years of continuous service, and retired with his wife and son, a clergyman, to the parsonage house of Abinger, near Dorking. In 1785 he prefixed to an edition of Scott of Amwell's essays a memoir of their author, which was to have been written by Dr. Johnson; but Johnson died before he had commenced it. Of the last days of Johnson, Hoole wrote an interesting diary, published in the *European Magazine* for 1799, and republished in the appendix to Croker's Boswell. In 1791 he published an abridged rifacciamento of his version of the Orlando Furioso, and a translation of Tasso's juvenile poem, Rinaldo. His last work was a metrical version of "Metastasio's Dramas, and other poems." This amiable and estimable man died at Dorking on the 2nd August, 1803. His versions of Tasso and Ariosto, smooth in versification and elegant in style, were long considered classics; but like all translations of the Pope-school, they have lapsed into disfavour with the new generation.—F. E.

HOOPER, or HOPER, the martyr, was born in Somersetshire about 1495, and was educated at Oxford. According to the probable account of some writers, he joined the Cistercian monks; at an early period, however, he imbibed the doctrines of the Reformation during a residence at Oxford. When the statute of the six, or bloody articles, was published by Henry VIII., "certain rabbines at Oxford began to stir coales against him;" and feeling that his life was endangered, he took refuge for a brief season with Sir Thomas Brundel, and resisted all the efforts and arguments of Bishop Gardiner in favour of the old faith. He ultimately fled to France; and on his return to England, being again sought after, he betook himself in disguise first to Ireland, and then to Switzerland, where he made the acquaintance of Bullinger, and by his advice married, and devoted himself to the study of Hebrew. He came back to England when Edward VI. ascended the throne, and distinguished himself by his eloquent preaching, his zeal against popery, and his boldness in confronting Bishop Bonner. His popularity was equalled only by that of Latimer. By the patronage of the earl of Yarmouth, afterwards duke of Northumberland, he was promoted to the see of Gloucester in 1550. His consecration was all but prevented by his refusal to wear the episcopal robes, particularly the rochet, the vestments being so similar to those of the popish church. Nor could he take the oath of supremacy with the addition "all saints" to the phrase "so help me God." Cranmer, Bucer, and Peter Martyr laboured to remove his scruples, but in vain. He published a defence of his opinions, in what he called "A Godly confession and protestation," &c. He was even imprisoned for his obstinacy, first in his own house, and then in the Fleet, but afterwards a compromise was effected. The words "all saints" were expunged from the oath, and he was to wear the episcopal robes only on high occasions, as when he preached before the king. His consecration took place in March, 1551; and Gloucester being "so poor a pittance for so great a clerk," he was also declared Bishop of Worcester the year following, holding it *in commendam*. He laboured faithfully in his two dioceses, preached often, and was rigid in the enforcement of discipline. His piety and hospitality were equally marked; out of his revenues he "pursed nothing, and in his palace was a daily dinner for so many poor people in succession," and he exercised a special superintendence over schools. At the accession of Mary he was brought up to London, and after several examinations and many efforts to induce him to recant, he was condemned to the stake. He was formally degraded on the 4th of February, and he died with heroic firmness at Gloucester, amidst the flames thrice kindled, on the 9th February, 1555. He published many treatises, and was, as Anthony Wood says, "a tolerable philosopher, but better theologist." Portions of his correspondence with Bullinger are preserved. Fox says of him, "that he was spare of diet, sparer of time, and sparest of time." Bishop Hooper's quarrel at his consecration was the precursor of the great national dispute; for as Heylin says, he was the first nonconformist. His principles, as Wood hints, were "too rigid and dissenting for the English church as appointed by King Edward VI." In that case he was the first of the puritans, and the debate about vestments soon aroused a fierceness which for years embittered the nation, and brought out no little intolerance on the one hand, confronted by no less inflexibility and stern endurance on the other.—J. E.

HOOPER, George, D.D., was born at Grimley, near Worcester, about 1640. He studied at St. Paul's and Westminster schools, and at Christ church, Oxford. He became chaplain to Bishop Morley, and soon after to Archbishop Sheldon, who made him rector of Lambeth and precentor of Exeter. He resided in Holland two years as chaplain to Mary, princess of Orange, and in 1680 became king's chaplain. On July 15, 1685, the "duke of Monmouth came from the Tower to the scaffold attended by the bishop of Ely, the bishop of Bath and Wells, Dr. Tenison, and Dr. Hooper, which four the king was graciously pleased to send him as his assistants to prepare him for death." The account which Hooper and his colleagues give of their treatment of the duke, shows that they seemed to think his salvation turned upon the doctrine of non-resistance, "about which he was much urged." Hooper published several works on the popish controversy. In 1691 he became dean of Canterbury and chaplain to William and Mary; in 1701 prolocutor to the lower house of convocation; and on the accession of Anne, bishop of St. Asaph, and then of Bath and Wells, to which Ken had declined to be restored. Burnet calls Hooper "a man of learning and good conduct," but "reserved, crafty, and ambitious." Both his admirers and others admit the great ability and learning of Hooper, whose talents would have shone in any department. Dr. Coney says "he was a good courtier, but a real christian." He died, September 6, 1727, at Berkeley, Somerset.—B. H. C.

HOPE, John, a distinguished Scottish botanist and physician, was born at Edinburgh on the 10th May, 1725. He was

the son of Mr. Robert Hope, a surgeon, whose father, Lord Rankeilor, had been one of the senators of the college of justice. After finishing his academical education at Edinburgh, he visited other medical schools, such as Leyden and Göttingen. He also prosecuted the study of botany at Paris under Bernard Jussieu. He graduated as doctor of medicine at Glasgow on 29th January, 1750, and was admitted a licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh on the 6th May of the same year. He afterwards settled in Edinburgh. On 13th April, 1761, he was appointed king's botanist for Scotland and keeper of the royal garden at Edinburgh; and on the 25th of the same month he was elected by the town council of Edinburgh, successor to Dr. Alston in the professorship of botany and materia medica in the university of Edinburgh. He was admitted to office on 30th April, 1761. In February, 1762, he became a fellow of the Royal College of Physicians. He continued for six years to lecture on botany in summer, and on materia medica in winter. In 1768 he resigned the professorship of materia medica, and lectured on botany only. He was a zealous teacher of botany, and was the first to introduce the Linnæan system into Scotland. He did much to promote the taste for botanical science among students. The Edinburgh botanic garden under his auspices was much improved, both as regards its situation and its support. He got it put under the direction of the crown, and secured for it an excellent locality at Leith Walk. Dr. Hope published in 1767 "Tirocinium Botanicum in usum Juventutis Academiæ Edinensis," along with a list of one hundred and ninety-five officinal plants. He was a fellow of many learned societies both at home and abroad, and was president of the Royal College of Physicians. He died on the 10th November, 1786, after a brief illness, in the sixty-second year of his age.—J. H. B.

HOPE, Sir John, Baron Niddry, and fourth Earl of Hopetoun, a distinguished military officer, was the second son of John, second earl, and was born in 1766. He entered the army as a volunteer in his fifteenth year. In 1784 he received a cornetcy in the 10th regiment of light dragoons, and attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel in 1793. He served for three years with great distinction in the West Indies, as adjutant-general to Sir Ralph Abercromby. On his return home in 1796 he was returned to parliament as member for the county of Linlithgow. He attended the expedition to Holland in 1799, and was so severely wounded at the Helder that he was compelled to return home. In the following year he joined the expedition to Egypt under his old commander Sir Ralph Abercromby, and was wounded at the battle of Alexandria. The rank of major-general and the office of deputy-governor of Portsmouth were conferred upon him as the reward of his services. But he resigned this post on his appointment to active service in the force under Lord Cathcart sent to the continent in 1805. He served next as lieutenant-general under Sir John Moore, and acquired great distinction by his masterly and intrepid march at the head of three thousand infantry and nine hundred cavalry, with a large park of artillery and ammunition, through an uncultivated country overrun by the enemy, from the Tagus to Salamanca, where he effected a junction with his commander-in-chief. He had a most laborious and perilous duty to perform in the memorable retreat which followed. He commanded the left wing at the battle of Corunna, 16th January, 1809; and after Moore was killed and Sir David Baird was wounded, the chief command devolved upon General Hope. The embarkation of the troops was effected by him in the course of the night with the most perfect order and success, in the face of a superior enemy. On his return to England General Hope received the thanks of both houses of parliament, with the order of the bath; and his elder brother was created a British peer. Sir John was nominated to the command of the military department of the unfortunate expedition to the Scheldt, which was ruined through the gross mismanagement of others. He was next appointed in 1813 commander-in-chief of the forces in Ireland, but speedily quitted that post to return to the scene of his former exploits in the peninsula. He commanded the left wing of the British army at the battle of Nivelle, in which Soult was defeated; and repulsed an attack of the French on the 10th of December, and took a large number of prisoners. His cool, judicious, and soldierly conduct on this occasion was warmly eulogized by the duke of Wellington in his despatches. After the British army entered France General Hope was instructed to invest Bayonne, and was wounded and taken prisoner in a sortie made by the garrison, 14th April, 1814, four days after the conclusion of peace and the abdication of Napoleon. On the 3rd of May Sir John was created a British peer by the title of Baron Niddry; and on the death of his brother in 1816 he succeeded to the title of Earl of Hopetoun, and the extensive estates of the family. His lordship died in 1823, deeply and deservedly regretted. No fewer than four monuments have been erected to his memory, besides an equestrian statue placed in St. Andrew's Square, Edinburgh.—J. T.

HOPE, Sir Thomas, an eminent Scottish lawyer and statesman who flourished about the close of the sixteenth and during the first half of the seventeenth century, was the son of Henry Hope, merchant in Edinburgh. He was called to the bar at an early age, and in 1606 acquired a great reputation by his courageous and able defence of six clergymen who had incurred the displeasure of the court. He became in consequence a great favourite with the presbyterian party, who consulted him in all their undertakings. Charles I. endeavoured to gain over the great lawyer by appointing him king's advocate in 1627, and creating him a baronet of Nova Scotia in the following year. But he steadfastly adhered to his early friends, and aided them by his sagacious advice in all their plans for the maintenance of their religious privileges. Sir Thomas was appointed commissioner to the general assembly in 1643—an honour never before or since conferred upon a commoner; and two years later he was appointed one of the commissioners for managing the exchequer. He died in 1646. Sir Thomas was the author of "Major and Minor Practicks," and some Latin poems. He acquired very extensive estates; and was the ancestor of the earls of Hopetoun and of the great commercial family of the Hopes of Amsterdam.—J. T.

HOPE, Thomas, connoisseur, novelist, and philosopher, was a member of the eminent commercial Scotch family, long known as the Hopes of Amsterdam, and was born in 1767. From an autobiographical passage in the introduction to his posthumous work, the "Historical Essay on Architecture," we learn that he was left his own master at the age of eighteen, when he started on an extensive tour to gratify his taste for architecture, which had been a passion with him from infancy. After eight years' exploration of architectural models and remains in Europe, Asia, and Africa, he settled in England; and the possessor of a magnificent fortune, he enlarged his mansion in Duchess Street, Portland Place, London, adorning it with pictures, statues, and furniture, selected and arranged with the greatest care and taste. He published in 1805 a handsome volume, "Household Furniture," enforcing with novel enthusiasm his views on what may be called the philosophy of furniture, and illustrated by drawings of the furniture of his own mansion. Somewhat ridiculed at the time, this work is now valued as having given an early impulse to the study and practice of decorative art in this country. In 1809 appeared his elaborate work on the "Costume of the Ancients;" and he also published a letter to F. Annesley, Esq., on the proposed designs for Downing college, Cambridge. In his devotion to art Mr. Hope did not neglect the artist class. He was the earliest patron of Thorwaldsen; he encouraged the rising genius of Chantrey, and called into requisition the recognized skill of Flaxman. His seat, the Deepdene in Surrey, owed much to his picturesque taste. Mr. Hope was known only as a connoisseur and a munificent patron of art, when, in 1819, appeared anonymously, "Anastasius, or memoirs of a modern Greek at the close of the eighteenth century," a sort of oriental Gil Blas. The quiet but intense power of its delineations of eastern life and character at once attracted general attention, and this, with the character of the hero, led critics to ascribe its authorship to Lord Byron. That it was the work of the author of "Household Furniture" was scoffingly denied, and an amusing expression of surprise, when its authorship was avowed by Mr. Hope, was forced from Sydney Smith in an appreciatory criticism of "Anastasius" in the *Edinburgh Review*, the periodical in which Mr. Hope's furniture-enthusiasm had long before been ridiculed. Nothing more of Mr. Hope's was published until his death, which occurred on the 3rd of February, 1831. Soon afterwards appeared his "Essay on the Origin and Prospects of Man," when it was made evident that the personage who had been considered a mere dilettante, was not only the author of one of the most striking novels of the time, but had brooded for years over the construction of a new system of the uni-

verse. The "Origin and Prospects of Man" may be considered the parent of the celebrated Vestiges of Creation, in which it is frequently quoted and referred to. With Frederick Schlegel's Philosophy of Language, it formed the basis of one of the most remarkable of Mr. Carlyle's essays, that entitled Characteristics. Another posthumous work of Mr. Hope was the "Historical Essay on Architecture," published in 1835, and which has attained a popularity denied to its predecessor. Mr. Hope married in 1807 Louisa, youngest daughter of the Honourable and Most Reverend W. Beresford, archbishop of Tuam (subsequently created Lord Decies), and left at his decease three sons surviving. Mrs. Hope afterwards married Field-marshal Viscount Beresford.—F. E.

HOPITAL. See L'Hopital.

HOPKINS, Ezekiel, Bishop of Londonderry, and one of the ablest English divines in the seventeenth century, was the son of the curate of Stanford in Devon, where he was born in 1633. He was educated at Oxford, and was one of the choristers, and afterwards chaplain of Magdalen college; but was originally connected with the presbyterian party, and about the period of the Restoration was assistant to Dr. Spurstow of Hackney, one of the puritan divines who wrote under the name of Smectymnus. He was in consequence refused admission by the bishop of London to one of the city churches, of which he had been elected preacher. He was subsequently presented to St. Mary Woolnoth in London. When the plague broke out in the capital, Hopkins retired to Exeter, where he obtained the living of St. Mary's. He became a great favourite of Lord Robartes, who bestowed upon him the hand of his daughter Araminta; and when he was appointed lord lieutenant of Ireland in 1669, obtained for his son-in-law the deanery of Raphoe. In 1671 Hopkins was made bishop of that diocese, and was translated to Londonderry in 1681. When the famous siege of that town took place in 1689, the ex-puritan bishop inculcated on his flock with great zeal, but little success, the doctrine of passive resistance. He ultimately withdrew from the town during the course of the siege, and retired to London, where he was made rector of St. Mary Aldermanbury. He died in June, 1690. Hopkins' works, which are exclusively theological, are deservedly held in high esteem for their clearness and vigour of thought, spiritual fervour, sound sense, and purity of style.—J. T.

HOPKINS, John. See Sternhold.

HOPKINS, Matthew, the witchfinder, is supposed to have been the son of Mr. James Hopkins, minister of Wenham, and in 1645 was residing at Manningtree in Essex, when an epidemic cry of witchcraft arose in the district. Cunning, impudent, and unscrupulous, Hopkins turned the popular delusion to his own profit, and presently dubbed himself "witchfinder-general." His beat lay in the counties of Essex, Sussex, Norfolk, and Huntingdon, which he explored in the exercise of his strange profession, accompanied by a male assistant and a female, making a regular charge for a visit to any particular locality, with an allowance for living and travelling expenses. His plan was to torture the unhappy wretches suspected of witchcraft into a confession of their crime. One of his favourite ordeals was the trial by immersion in deep water, when death was inevitable, since, according to the popular theory, escape from drowning under the circumstances was a proof of guilt. His proceedings at last, however, seem to have produced a reaction and the overt hostility of the intelligent. In his Historical Essay on Witchcraft, Dr. Hutchinson records that in 1645 some gentlemen of the district subjected Hopkins to his own favourite ordeal of drowning, and so "rid the country of him." In 1647 was published his "Discovery of Witches," in which something of an apologetic tone is manifested. It seems likely that he died in the course of the same year. There are notices of Hopkins and his pamphlet in Sir Walter Scott's Letters on Demonology and Witchcraft.—F. E.

HOPPER, Thomas, architect, was born July 6, 1776, at Rochester, Kent, and was trained in the office of his father, a surveyor of that town, his artistic knowledge being wholly self-acquired. The building which brought him into notice was Craven cottage, Fulham, which he rebuilt and enlarged in a fantastic Batty-Langley-Gothic style for Walsh Porter, a friend and boon companion of the prince regent, and a sort of arbiter of taste to the fashionable world. This performance was so much admired by the prince that he commissioned Mr. Hopper to make extensive alterations and additions to Carlton-house, and the royal patronage speedily led to a very large practice among the nobility and great commoners; a practice, in the maintenance of which, the architect's social qualities are said to have been of great service. Probably hardly another English architect of his day, unless it be Wyatt, was so extensively employed in erecting new, and enlarging and altering old mansions. His taste leaned strongly to the "castellated." In his later days he entered into competition for the new houses of parliament, as he had previously done for the general post-office, St. Martin's-le-Grand; though in that instance he had complained in a pamphlet that the architect employed to erect the building, and who had not been a competitor, had stolen his design—publishing his plan and elevations in support of the charge. He also published in a costly folio his designs for the houses of parliament. He died at his residence, Bayswater, August 11, 1856. Mr. Hopper was a good builder, had considerable skill in design, and was much esteemed professionally and in private life. As an architect his rank is not very high, but his buildings would form the subject of a noteworthy chapter in the history of architecture and architectural taste in England during the first half of the nineteenth century.—J. T-e.

HOPPNER, John, R.A., was born in London in 1759, and was originally a chorister in the chapel royal. But having displayed also a talent for drawing, he entered as a student into the Royal Academy, and very soon obtained, through the patronage of the prince of Wales, a large and fashionable connection as a portrait-painter. And to the end of his career, for nearly twenty years, Hoppner had no successful rival in London but Sir Thomas Lawrence. His portraits are easy and effective in their execution, and rich, and even gaudy sometimes, in their colouring. He was elected an associate of the Royal Academy in 1793, and an academician in 1795. He died of dropsy in 1810. Sir Thomas Lawrence, in noticing his death to a friend, speaks in the following kindly terms of him:—"You will believe that I sincerely feel the loss of a brother artist, from whose works I have often gained instruction, and who has gone by my side in the race these eighteen years." Many good portraits by Hoppner were exhibited at the British institution in 1817, including his own, presented to the Royal Academy in 1809. The National collection possesses a good portrait by him of William Pitt. —(Cunningham's *Lives*, &c.)—R. N. W.

HOPTON, Ralph, Lord, Baron of Stratton, an English nobleman who took a prominent part on the side of the king in the great civil war. He served for some time with great distinction in the Low Countries, and on his return to England was elected a member of the Long parliament, where he strenuously supported the royal cause. When hostilities broke out he retired into the west country, where he raised a powerful army, and fortified no fewer than thirty strongholds for the king. His forces were under the best discipline, and were as much distinguished by their good behaviour as by their valour. In 1643 he defeated Colonel Ruthven at Bradock-down, and captured twelve hundred prisoners and all his ordnance; and shortly after he gained a signal victory over Waller at Stretton, and drove the royalists out of Cornwall. Ultimately, however, he was obliged to retreat before a superior force under Fairfax. Lord Hopton died at Bruges in 1652.—J. T.

HORATIUS, Quintius Flaccus, the poet par excellence of the Augustan age of Rome, an age which his life and writings in their various phases combine to represent. No author of ancient times has been more read, more imitated, or had more commentators. It is impossible here to enter into the controversies which have been stirred regarding the details of his career, and the precise dates of his compositions. We can only epitomize those facts of the former which are attested by the authority of the latter. Horace was born at Venusia on the 8th of December, 65 B.C. in the consulship of L. Cotta and M. Torquatus. His father, a freed slave possessed of a little property on the Aufidus, appreciated the promise of the poet's childhood, and determined to secure for him the advantages of a superior education. He would not send his son to the village school of Flavius, but accompanied him to Rome to have him instructed, along with the heirs of knights and senators, in all the branches of a liberal culture. One of the poet's satires preserves the memory of his teacher, "Orbilius plagosus," who taught him to learn by heart long passages from the antiquated verse of Livius Andronicus. In his twentieth year, in accordance with the prevailing fashion, Horace was sent to Athens to unite with Bibulus and

Messala and the son of Cicero in the pursuit after truth, "inter silvas Academi." We learn from himself that he began during this period to write his first verses in Greek, till Quirinus appeared before him in dreams, and forbade the youthful aspirant to lay the fruits of Italy on a foreign altar. The epistle to Florus commemorates this visit, and the events which followed it. In the year 46 B.C. Cæsar fell beneath the daggers of his assassins, and Brutus went to Athens with the view of securing the interest of the young patricians there. Horace, at his instigation, quitted the Academy to enter into the war of parties. He tells us that he was made military tribune, and that the appointment of one so young in years and obscure in origin to a position for which the event proved him but imperfectly adapted, excited the rancour of his compeers. In this capacity he served at Philippi, 42 B.C., and by his own confession fled in the patrician route, "relicta non bene parmulâ." Appian informs us that the territories around Venusia were among those confiscated and divided among the victorious veterans. The small paternal estate of our poet, probably shared the fate which the Mantuan shepherds are made to deplore in the eclogues of his rival. He went to Rome, as he says, like a bird whose wings were clipped, and it was the mother of invention, "paupertas audax," that first drove him to write. Some of the early satires and odes probably belong to this period. Horace continued for a time to look back with regret on the epoch in which he had been an unfortunate actor, and regarded the new government with a suspicion which found expression in an attack on some of its parasites (v. Sat. i. 2). The sixteenth epode, which is supposed to belong to the year of the Perusian war, embodies the despairing view which the remnants of the patrician party were then disposed to take of the commonwealth; it is remarkable for the emigré spirit which pervades it, so much more frequently found in the remains of Greek literature. But the seductions of a city life went along with his growing popularity, to wean the poet from his Utopian politics. Lydia and Glycera, and Pyrrha with her yellow hair, may have been among the influences that helped to tone down his republican ardour. He left by degrees his memories of Pharsalia and Philippi to sing the praises of his mistress, to celebrate the virtues of his friend, to give sober advice to Murena, to write odes to Fortune, to receive with dignified gratitude the favour of the court, and acquiesce in the new order of things. He became more and more a man of the world in which he mixed, and abandoned the visions of the Stoic for the contentment of the temperate Epicurean. About this time "scriptum quæstorium comparavit," he bought an office among the sex primi, or scribes, whose duty it was to affix their signature to the public accounts; to which he alludes in Sat. ii. 6. His verses were attracting the attention, and gradually winning for him the friendship, of the leading literary men of the city. In the year 39 B.C. Varius and Virgil presented him to Mæcenas, already famous for the exercise of that discriminating liberality which has immortalized his name. Horace has given a modest account of this interview, in the same satire in which he recalls his origin and boyhood. The great minister answered in few words his bashful speech, and after waiting for nine months, gave his right hand to the great poet. The friendship sealed on that day, and only interrupted after twenty years by death, is one of the most beautiful in the annals of literature. No misunderstanding clouded, no servility ever degraded it. The famous fifth satire of the first book recalls the year 37 B.C., in which Mæcenas was sent to treat with Antony, and Horace accompanied the embassy. This satire—so rich in humorous incident and graphic illustration—leads us with them along the Appian way to Brundusium. If, as is probable, they proceeded together to Tarentum, we may attribute the ode to Archytas to the suggestion of this visit. Between the publication of the first and second books of the satire, which certainly preceded that of the other works, Mæcenas crowned his munificence by presenting Horace with that modest estate, which, under the name of his Sabine farm, has been associated in the memory of the world with the happiest days of the poet's life. Lifted above the pressure of common cares, he was left to enjoy the "fallentis semita vitæ" in a retreat which has become familiar to us as our neighbour's park and garden. Horace is still the mirror of men and their manners, the gentle satirist—"vafer Horatius circum præcordia ludens"—the poet-preacher of the "philosophie douce" with his recurring text the golden mean; but the green trees are waving on the slope of Mount Lucretilis while he writes, and the cool stream of Ligentia murmurs, and the fountain of Bandusia sparkles through his verse. He had come into possession of the "parva rura," which he had pronounced the summit of his ambition, and he proved his sincerity by the completeness of his content. "Satis beatus unicis Sabinis," he envied neither wealth nor power, nor rival fame. But higher honours were in store for him; the favourite of the emperor's minister was himself to become one of the favourites of a prince who knew the power, and could appreciate the claims of literature. The second book of the satires may have been published in the year preceding, the epodes in that which followed the battle of Actium, and the first three books of odes some time later. The three which open the first book, appear to have been written as introductions to the whole; and the first nine, varying alike in metre and theme, are possibly placed together, as giving in brief space specimens of the variety of their author's style. From a passage in the second epistle of the first book of epistles, we know that he spent a portion of the year 27 B.C. at Præneste; the book must have been published some years after, but we may assume that as the probable date of his first intimacy with Augustus. The introduction was brought about through the intervention of Mæcenas and Pollio; we are told that the emperor failed to induce Horace to become his secretary, and that he wrote complaining of his excessive reserve:—"Know that I am angry that you never address any of your epistles to me." The opening epistle of the second book is said to have been dictated by this remonstrance; certain it is that, from whatever cause, the name and praises of Augustus are more prominent in the remaining works of the poet. In the literary triumvirate of the era Horace is the link between Virgil and Ovid; he appears to have succeeded to the sort of tacit laureatship left vacant by the death of the former. The odes in the fourth book, celebrating the victories of Drusus and Germanicus, have an official air, and we know that the "Carmen seculare" was written by order of the prince to be sung at the secular games, 17 B.C. The latter years of the poet's life were divided between a villa at Tibur, which he owed to the munificence of Augustus, and his house at the foot of the Esquiline. Mæcenas and Horace thus lived near each other; in death they were not long divided. The great minister died in the summer of 8 B.C., leaving to the emperor himself a charge with which he was not long to be burdened—"Horatii mei ut mei esto memor." The poet's health had been for some time infirm; the sore eyes which had been foremost among the torments of his friend, and a feverish restlessness, beset him. The note to Albinovanus presents a touching picture of an unhappiness which could only result from a disordered frame. He moved from place to place, seeking rest and finding none:—

"Romæ Tibur amem ventosus, Tibure Romam."

On the 27th of November of the same year he died, leaving the whole of his fortune to Augustus, and to the world the inheritance of that monument, more stable than bronze, which he was conscious of having reared—

"Quod non imber edax, non aquilo impotens,
Possit diruere, aut innumerabilis
Annorum series."

There is little need to reiterate the universal verdict on an author who has made no enemies. Horace has contrived to live on good terms with all men in all ages. There is nothing harsh about his writings to offend, nothing exaggerated to provoke, the most cautious critic. We may turn him on what side we will, he is, like his own model, "totus teres atque rotundus." A lover of liberty in his youth, his temper led him to prefer the certainty of repose to the chance of anarchy, and he followed and soon surpassed Virgil in the task of turning men's minds to peace. His verses reflect a storm settling into a calm, "the embers of civil war burning out, society becoming crystallized into other forms," the Parthians giving back the standards of Crassus, the Vindelici and Cantabri bending to the yoke; agitations at home and abroad being lulled to rest. His satire, "un comedie un peu triste," consoles the vanquished by making them laugh, and represses the pride of the victors by exhibiting their errors without exciting their rancour. His philosophy is a sort of sad content, like that of a man warming his hands over a genial fire, and mourning that it must, by and by, burn to an end:—

"Damna tamen celeres reparant cœlestia lunæ
Nos ubi decidimus."

The "dies atra" is a sombre background to the festal hours of the poet. Horace's masterpieces are in grace and delicacy as far above the efforts made to emulate them in the time of Queen Anne, as Horace was himself in character removed above Pope, and in genius above Addison. No man ever lived, who knew so well how and when to say the most delicate, the most good-natured, and the wisest things. The epistles best reflect the maturity of a mind tolerant without effeminacy, dignified without coldness, at once familiar and respectful, conscious of power without a shade of jealousy. The least interesting among them is perhaps the last, known as the "Ars Poetica," in which the freedom of the poet is sometimes lost in the precision of a critical dictator deriving his rules from authority; but it preserves much of the freshness which has been lost in the French and English imitations. Horace did not live in the age when lyric poetry gushes forth "in profuse strains of unpremeditated art." His liveliest odes are adapted neither to inspire men with passionate thought, nor to move them to action; they are exquisitely cut gems, original imitations adapted from models of Greece, "non ante vulgatas per artes," and enlivened by the writer's own wisdom, and affection, and sense of beauty. We say Lucretius is the more sublime, that Catullus has a stronger wing, and Ovid a still softer flow; but we take Horace closer to our hearts, and find him more of a familiar friend—

"Nostræ deliciæ tempus in omne eritis."

The more cumbrous records of antiquity will have fallen back among the tombs from which they were gathered, when he will continue to open for us the doors of the Roman houses as they were when Virgil and Pollio walked to meet Mæcenas up the long white street, and to lead us with him through the shades of Italian valleys as they came down the hillside nineteen hundred years ago.—J. N.

HOREBOUT, Gerard, a painter of Ghent employed by Henry VIII. of England. He was born about 1498, and died in London in 1558 as court painter to Philip and Mary. He painted in the style of Mabuse. A very good picture of the "Root of Jesse" by Horebout, belonging to Sir Culling Eardly, was exhibited at Manchester in 1857.—His son Lucas and his daughter Susanna were both skilful portrait-painters in England. The daughter became the wife of a sculptor named Whorstley, and died at Worcester.—Walpole calls this painter Gerard Luke Horneband.—R. N. W.

HORMAYR, Joseph, Baron von, a German historian and political character of note, was born at Innspruck on the 20th January, 1781, and died at Munich on the 5th November, 1848. After having studied the law he entered the army, and afterwards the administrative service of Austria. In 1809 he was the chief instigator and leader of the Tyrolese insurrection against Napoleon, and his scheme for the liberation and organization of Tyrol met with eminent success. In 1815 he was appointed historiographer of Austria, but in 1828 was called to Munich, where he obtained an office of the highest responsibility. Among his numerous works we mention his histories of Tyrol and of Andreas Hofer; his "Austrian Plutarch," 20 vols.; "Archives for History, Literature, and Art," 18 vols.; "History of Modern Times," 3 vols.; and his "History of Vienna," 9 vols.—K. E.

HORMISDAS, the successor of Symmachus in the bishopric of Rome, held that see from 514 till 523, the throne of Italy being still occupied by the wise and generous Theodoric, who fostered the growing wealth and influence of the papal episcopate. The prevailing party in the Eastern church, opposed to the heresy of the monophysites, induced the Byzantine emperor to reopen negotiations with Rome, and the terms which Hormisdas was permitted to dictate, secured a temporary agreement. Faustus of Rhegium, however, was not condemned by him; and the Scythian monk Maxentius, who warmly defended the doctrines of free grace, met with harder treatment at his hands than the plausible semipelagian.—W. B.

HORN, Gustavus Carlsson, an eminent Swedish general who took a prominent part in the Thirty Years' war, was born in 1592. He was descended from a distinguished family, which emigrated from Flanders into Sweden about the middle of the fourteenth century. He entered the army at an early age, and after serving some time in Finland, he went to Holland to complete his military training under Maurice, prince of Orange. After his return to his own country in 1618, he was employed in various diplomatic missions, and served in several campaigns. In 1629 he captured the important town of Colberg in Pomerania. At the great battle of Leipsic in 1631 he commanded the left wing of the Swedish army under Gustavus Adolphus, and contributed greatly to the defeat of the imperialists. When Gustavus followed up his victory by marching towards the Rhine for the purpose of wresting that frontier from the Spaniards, he left Count Horn with a force of eight thousand men to complete the conquest of Franconia, which he speedily effected. He fought with distinguished courage at the desperate battle of Lech, where Tilly was mortally wounded, and at Lutzen, where Gustavus fell. He was taken prisoner, however, at Nordlingen, 7th September, 1634, where Duke Bernard of Saxe-Weimar gave battle to the imperialists, contrary to Horn's advice, and suffered a complete defeat. After a captivity of seven years' duration, the count was exchanged for three of the imperialist generals, of whom the celebrated John de Werth was one. He subsequently served in the campaign against Denmark in 1644. Horn was created Count de Bjarneborg in 1651, and in the following year he was nominated field-marshal and minister of war. He died in 1657. During his captivity he wrote a treatise entitled "Ducis perfecti munus."—J. T.

HORNBECK, John, a Dutch divine and polemic, was born at Haarlem in 1617. After his early education in his native town, he was at the age of sixteen sent to the university of Leyden, and went two years afterwards to that of Utrecht. In 1644, having become doctor of divinity the previous year, he was appointed a minister in Leyden, and also professor of theology in the university. He had previously exercised his ministry in secret at Cologne for about four years. After labouring with great acceptance for ten years, he removed to Leyden in 1654, where he continued till his death on 1st September, 1666. His works are multifarious, some in defence of protestantism, as his "Examen bullæ Papatis," 1652; some in defence of orthodoxy, as his "Socinianus Confutatus," in three volumes published in various years, 1650, 1662, 1664; some missionary, as his "De Conversione Indorum," which contains an autobiography, and his "De Convincendis Judæis," 1655; and others polemical, as his "Brevis Institutio," 1658, and his "Summa" in 1653. Highly prized was his "Theologia Practica," which went through several editions. He also wrote on church government, both on independency and episcopacy, as well as a treatise, "Commentarius de Paradoxis Wergellanis." Some miscellaneous writings were published after his death. Hornbeck was a man like many men of his age and country—a patient labourer, a learned and prolific author, somewhat ponderous and dogmatic, but always painstaking and industrious.—J. E.

HORNE, George, D.D., bishop of Norwich, distinguished for his piety, learning, and zeal, was born at Otham, near Maidstone, November 1, 1730. His father, who was a clergyman, sent him to school at Maidstone, whence he removed to Oxford, and entered at University college. In 1749 he became a fellow of Magdalen college, of which at a later period he was appointed president. He is said to have been a diligent student, and to have applied himself especially to the Hebrew language, and the writings of the fathers. About this time he became acquainted with Jones of Nayland, and through him was led to embrace the peculiar views of the Hutchinsonians, then very popular. These opinions he defended in a satirical pamphlet on the "Theology and Philosophy of Cicero's Somnium Scipionis," in 1751, and again in his "Fair and Candid State of the Case between Sir Isaac Newton and Mr. Hutchinson," in 1753. His attacks upon Newton's philosophy attracted attention, and when he took orders he became very popular as a preacher, although he could not keep his philosophy out of the pulpit. He wrote against a work of Dr. Shuckford's in 1754, and against Dr. Kennicott in 1756. Four years later, when Kennicott produced his proposals for the collation of Hebrew manuscripts, Horne published a piece in which he started objections to the method suggested. This controversy ended in a reconciliation and close friendship. In 1771 he was appointed royal chaplain in ordinary, a post which he retained for ten years. The next year, 1772, he wrote in defence of the Thirty-nine articles, in a letter to Lord North. In 1776 he published his best known and most popular work, "A Commentary on the Book of Psalms." Dr. Horne wrote on a variety of other subjects, but most of them are of temporary interest, if we except his sermons and his letters on infidelity. In 1781 he was made dean of Canterbury, and in 1790 bishop of Norwich, but he died

at Bath in January, 1792. His works were published with a memoir by his chaplain, Jones, in 1795.—B. H. C

HORNE, John van. See Hoorne.

* HORNE, Thomas Hartwell, was born about the year 1780, and received his education at the Charter-house school in London. Although the death of his parents deprived him of the advantages offered by the universities, he, nevertheless, applied himself to literary pursuits, and in 1800 published "A Brief View of the Necessity and Truth of the Christian revelation," which reached a second edition in 1802. In 1803 he published a "Compendium of the Admiralty Laws, and regulations of the court of admiralty relative to ships of war." The same year he edited Wallis' Itinerary, and in 1807 he wrote "Hints on the Formation and Management of Sunday Schools." He next produced a catalogue of the library of the Surrey Institution, and prepared the fourth volume of the catalogue of the Harleian manuscripts in the British museum. In conjunction with Dr. Gillies and Professor Shakspeare, he edited the Illustrated Record of Important Events. His "Introduction to the Study of Bibliography" appeared in 1814; and his "History of the Mahometan Empire in Spain" in 1816, in which year he edited Murphy's Arabian Antiquities of Spain. In 1818 appeared the "Introduction to the Critical Study of the Holy Scriptures," a work which is the basis of his reputation, and which, after having the rare fortune to reach a ninth edition, has been recast by himself in conjunction with Dr. S. Davidson, Dr. Tregelles, and Mr. Ayre. This work on its first appearance obtained for Mr. Horne from the bishop of London admission to orders without the customary university degrees. In 1829 the university of Cambridge conferred upon him the degree of B.D., and in 1831 he was made prebendary of Sneating in St. Paul's cathedral. He was appointed in 1833 to the rectorship of the united parishes of St. Edmund the King with St. Nicolas Acons in London. He has received the degree of D.D. from Washington college, Hartford, Connecticut, and from the university of Pennsylvania. For a long time he has been officially connected with the British museum, and until very recently was supernumerary keeper of printed books, a post which he resigned in consequence of his advanced age. He has paid great attention to the cataloguing and classification of books, and in 1825 published "Outlines for the Classification of a Library;" he also made a catalogue of the library of Queen's college, Cambridge, 1827. In addition to the works enumerated, he has published several in defence of christian truth against sceptics, deists, and atheists, and in defence of protestantism against popery; "A Manual of Biblical Bibliography;" "A Compendious Introduction to the Study of the Bible;" the "Communicant's Companion," and others; besides contributing to the Encyclopædia Metropolitana and numerous periodicals.—B. H. C.

HORNE TOOKE. See Tooke.

HORNECK, Dr. Anthony, a popular preacher in London in the reign of William III., was a native of Germany, being born at Bacharach in the Lower Palatinate in 1641. He was educated first at Heidelberg, then at Leyden, and coming to England at the age of nineteen, was entered at Queen's college, Oxford, in 1663. Two years later he became tutor to Lord Torrington, the son of General Monk, duke of Albemarle, who gave him the living of Dolton in Devonshire, and procured him from Bishop Sparrow a prebend in Exeter cathedral. In 1671 he was chosen preacher at the Savoy, and having a conscientious objection to pluralities and non-residence, he resigned his living in Devonshire. His reputation for piety and his pathetic sermons drew crowded congregations to the Savoy church from all parts of the town, so that it was said his parish was the largest in London, extending from Whitechapel to Whitehall. Being much befriended by the family of the Russels, he was about to be appointed, in 1689, to the living of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, when the parishioners showed so great an aversion towards him that Dr. Tillotson was obliged to recommend another divine in his place. In 1693, however, he was compensated by a presentation to a prebend in Westminster abbey. With Dr. Beveridge he had the chief direction of the religious societies which began to be formed in the reign of James II. He died at Westminster in 1697 His life, prefixed to a collection of his sermons, was published by Bishop Kidder in 1706. For list of works see Allibone's *Dictionary*.—R. H.

HORNER, Francis, was the son of an Edinburgh merchant, and was born August 12, 1778. After passing through the ordinary course of study at the high school and university, where he outstripped his compeers and attracted the notice of his teachers by his studious habits and remarkable industry, he was called to the Scottish bar, June 6, 1800, and began to practise with a fair prospect of success. He was a leading member of that brilliant coterie consisting of Brougham, Jeffrey, Sydney Smith, Lord Henry Petty (now marquis of Lansdowne), Cockburn, Murray, and other rising young men who adorned the Scottish capital at this period, and whose extraordinary abilities have since raised them to the highest eminence in literature, law, or political life. He was one of the founders of the *Edinburgh Review*, and contributed many valuable papers to its columns, especially on subjects connected with political economy. In 1802 Horner resolved to exchange the Scotch for the English bar, and accordingly removed to London, where he entered upon a most comprehensive course of legal and general study. He was called to the bar by the Society of Lincoln's inn, 12th June, 1807, and made choice of the western circuit. His well-known abilities and attachment to liberal principles attracted the notice of the leaders of the whig party, and in 1804 he was brought into parliament by Lord Kinnaird as member for St. Ives in Cornwall. In subsequent parliaments he sat for Wendover and for St. Mawes In 1806 he was appointed one of the commissioners for investigating the claims of the creditors of the nabob of Arcot, an office of considerable emolument but of proportionate labour, which he resigned in 1809, finding it incompatible with the application due to his professional pursuits. In parliament Horner devoted special attention to the discussion of questions of political economy and finance, which were at that time very imperfectly understood by public men. His opinions respecting the currency, free-trade, and other kindred questions, were remarkable for the vast knowledge and enlightened liberality which they displayed, and are now universally recognized as the only true principles of commercial legislation. In 1810 the house of commons marked its sense of Mr. Horner's financial ability and extensive information by placing him at the head of the bullion committee. He drew up the first part of the report, and it was mainly through his exertions that the currency of the country was placed on a proper basis. His unremitting labours, however, at length wore out a frame which was never very robust, and his immediate removal to a warmer climate having been deemed necessary by his physicians, he proceeded to Italy in November, 1816. But his malady was beyond the reach of medical skill; he expired suddenly at Pisa on the 8th of February following, in the thirty-eighth year of his age, and was interred in the protestant burying-ground at Leghorn. A beautiful marble statue of the lamented statesman, executed by Chantrey, has been placed in Westminster abbey. His death was caused by an enlargement of the air-cells and condensation of the substance of the lungs—the former so rare a disorder that Dr. Baillie stated there were only three instances of it to be found in the anatomical collections with which he was acquainted. The announcement of Francis Horner's death was received in this country with the deepest grief, and all parties mourned over his untimely removal as a national calamity. In the house of commons Lord Morpeth, Canning, Romilly, and other leading men on both sides, joined in extolling his merits and lamenting his loss. No greater homage, as Lord Cockburn remarks, was ever paid in parliament to any deceased member without the aid of rank or wealth or office. Horner had acquired a greater amount of public influence than any private man of his day. For this he was indebted, not to genius or brilliant talents, but mainly to his moral worth. He was an able, but not an eloquent speaker; he had no wit or imagination; but he had a vigorous understanding, a sound and clear judgment, extensive and accurate knowledge, combined with an intense love of truth and of justice, inflexible integrity, independence, sincerity, and a modesty, simplicity, and amiability of character, which made him equally the object of admiration and of love. Dugald Stewart, Dr. Parr, Sir James Mackintosh, Lord Jeffrey, and Lord Dudley, have vied with each other in heaping the most glowing eulogiums on the rare endowments of Horner's mind, and on the still rarer combination of virtues which shed over all his mental gifts a characteristical grace and a moral harmony; and Sydney Smith, in a most affecting tribute to the memory of his great friend, says—"There was something very remarkable in Horner's countenance, the commandments were written on his face; there was in his look a calm settled love of all that was honourable and

good, an air of wisdom and of sweetness; you saw at once that he was a great man, whom nature had intended for a leader of human beings. . . I remember the death of many eminent Englishmen; but I can safely say I never remember an impression so general as that excited by the death of Francis Horner. The public looked upon him as a powerful and safe man, who was labouring not for himself or his party, but for them. They were convinced of his talents, they confided in his moderation, and they were sure of his motives; he had improved so quickly and so much that his early death was looked upon as the destruction of a great statesman who had done but a small part of the good which might be expected from him, who would infallibly have risen to the highest offices, and as infallibly have filled them to the public good."—(*Memoir and Correspondence of Francis Horner*, by his brother, 2 vols. 8vo.)—J. T.

HORREBOW, HORREBOV, or HORREBOE, Peter, a Danish astronomer, was born at Lœkstoer on the 14th of May, 1679, and died at Copenhagen on the 15th of April, 1764. He was the son of a fisherman, and in his youth had to struggle with many difficulties in the pursuit of knowledge. He entered the university of Copenhagen in 1703, and studied under Olof Rœmer. In 1713 he was appointed to the professorship of astronomy and mathematics, which he held for forty years, and resigned in 1753 in favour of his second son. He was a fellow of the Royal Society of London, and of many other scientific bodies in the north of Europe. His writings for the most part appeared in the Viderskabernes Selskabs Skrifter (Memoirs of the Danish Academy of Sciences) from 1704 till 1716, and in a collection entitled Opera Mathematico-Physica, published in 1740 in thirteen volumes, 4to. He was a strong partisan of the Cartesian vortices. He left three sons.—The eldest, Niels, was born in 1712, took the degree of doctor of laws in 1740, was an assessor of the high court of Copenhagen from 1744 till 1747, travelled in Iceland in 1750 and 1751, and died in 1760.—The second, Christian, was born at Copenhagen on the 15th of April, 1718, succeeded his father as professor of astronomy in 1753, and died on the 19th of September, 1776.—The third son, Peter, an astronomer and meteorologist, was born in 1728, and died in 1812. His principal works were, "De Transitu Veneris per Discum Solis," 1761, and a "Table of Meteorological Observations for Twenty-six Years," 1780.—W. J. M. R.

HORROX, Jeremiah, an eminent English astronomer, was born in 1619 at Toxteth in Lancashire. After receiving a classical education, he was sent to Emanuel college, Cambridge; and having there studied mathematics and natural philosophy, he returned to his family at the age of fourteen. He devoted himself to astronomy with no other work than the Progymnasmata of Philip Lansberg. At this time he met with a young man who lived at Broughton, near Manchester, William Crabtree, who lent him the works of Tycho Brahe and Kepler, and with whom he kept up an interesting correspondence on astronomical subjects during the rest of his life. According to Professor Rigaud, Horrox took holy orders, and became a curate at Hoole, near Preston. Having obtained some astronomical instruments, he made a number of observations on the moon, with the view of rectifying the theory of her motion as given by Kepler. He was the first who observed that the lunar motions might be represented by an elliptic orbit, with a variable eccentricity and an oscillatory motion on the line of the apsides; suppositions which Newton afterwards showed to be consequences of the theory of gravitation, and which he erroneously ascribed to Halley. Next in importance to this discovery was his observations, made at Hoole, on the transit of Venus over the sun's disc, which astronomers predicted, and which took place on the 4th December, 1639. Though at this time only twenty years of age, he had computed more accurately than others the time of this transit, of which he has given an interesting account in his treatise entitled "Venus sub Sole Visa." He had just completed this interesting work at the close of 1640, and was about to give it to the world, when he died at Toxteth on the 3rd of January, 1641, in the twenty-second year of his age. The manuscript of the work passed into the hands of Huygens, who gave it to Hevelius, by whom it was published, with notes, in his treatise, Mercurius in Sole Visus, which appeared at Dantzic in 1662. The other manuscripts of Horrox came into the possession of Dr. Wallis, who published them in 1672. They consist of the defence of Kepler against the attacks of Lansberg, the correspondence of Horrox with Crabtree, in which there is a most interesting account of their calculations and preparations for observing the transit of Venus, the theory of the moon rectified, and the calculations of the lunar motions on the Horroxian theory, by Flamstead. Other manuscripts of Horrox have been lost, probably in Ireland, to which his brother had carried them, or perhaps in the great fire in London in 1666. William Crabtree did not long survive his friend, and it is believed that he was one of the victims of the civil war which then raged in England. An account of the observations of Horrox and Crabtree on the transit of Venus will be found in the Annual Register for 1761, and in Ferguson's Astronomy, chap. xxiii., art. 7.—D. B.

* HORSLEY, Charles, the composer, was born at Kensington, December 16, 1821. He was educated at Kensington grammar-school, and received the rudiments of his musical knowledge from his father, William Horsley, Mus. Bac., Oxon. In 1839 he went to Cassel, and was further instructed in composition by Hauptmann, Spohr, and Mendelssohn. In 1841 he returned to London, and commenced his career as a musical composer. In 1849 he wrote his first oratorio of "David," which was refused by the Sacred Harmonic Society. It was performed, November 12, 1850, by the Liverpool Philharmonic Society. Two years later he produced his second great work, the oratorio of "Joseph," which was performed by the Liverpool Philharmonic Society, May, 1852. In 1854 he produced in London with great success his cantata of "Comus." His last work is the oratorio of "Gideon," composed for the Glasgow Musical Festival, January, 1860. It was repeated in London, at St. James' hall, June 12, 1861. Besides the works we have enumerated, Mr. Horsley has written a great many others, such as symphonies (played in Germany), overtures, quartetts, anthems, pianoforte and vocal music, &c. Mr. Horsley was one of the principal founders (and secretary *pro tem.*) of the Musical Society of London. We may also add that he is grand organist to the Freemasons, to which situation he was appointed upon the resignation of Sir George Smart.—E. F. R.

HORSLEY, Samuel, an eminent prelate of the Church of England, was born in London, 1733, his father at the time holding the curacy of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields. After the usual education at Westminster school, and at Trinity hall, Cambridge, he took orders in 1759, when his father resigned to him his living of Newington-Butts in Surrey. At this period science divided his attention with theology. In 1767 he published a tract on "The power of God, deduced from the computable instantaneous production of it in the solar system;" was the same year elected a fellow of the Royal Society; and he became its secretary in 1773. In 1768 Horsley went to Christ church, Oxford, as private tutor to Lord Guernsey, eldest son of the earl of Aylesford, and there took the degree of LL.D. In 1770 appeared from the Clarendon press his first mathematical work—"Apollonii Pergaei Inclinationum, Lib. ii." Halley had published the Conics of the same mathematician, Oxford, 1710, folio. In 1773 the earl of Aylesford presented Dr. Horsley to the living of Aldbury, which he held by dispensation along with his previous rectory; and in 1774 he married the daughter of his predecessor at Aldbury. The same year he published on the acceleration of the pendulum, &c. In 1776 he projected a uniform edition of the philosophical works of Sir Isaac Newton, and circulated proposals for it. It was published at length in five quartos, the last being issued in 1784. Bishop Lowth now made him his chaplain, and he was preferred to a prebend in St. Paul's. He became archdeacon of St. Alban's in 1781, having previously resigned Aldbury and obtained the living of Thorley, which again he resigned on receiving, in 1782, the vicarage of South Weald in Kent. In 1783 he delivered his famous charge to the clergy of his archdeaconry. He had already touched this class of subjects five years previously, in his "Man's Free Agency." The charge is a skilful and vigorous attack on Priestley's History of the Corruptions of Christianity, the chief alleged corruption being the divinity of the Saviour. Horsley labours to prove upon his heretical opponent, ignorance of Greek, especially of ecclesiastical Greek and Platonic nomenclature, and to involve him in the sophistry of reasoning in a circle. Priestley replied, and Horsley followed up in "Seventeen Letters." The characteristic qualities of his mind were brought out in bold relief in these publications. His intrepidity assumes the tone of defiant challenge, and his proofs are wielded with a grasp and vigour that occasionally culminate into impetuous dogma-

tism. His erudition is not the most minute or profound, but his self-possession is always sustained; and his masterly reasonings are rendered yet more scornful by his air of conscious superiority, his merciless exposures, and his trenchant polemical style. Lord Chancellor Thurlow, on the confessed principle that "those who defend the church should be supported by the church," gave him a prebendal stall in Gloucester, and in 1788 he became bishop of St. David's. In 1783–84 a controversy of another character had occupied him—the question being the conduct of Sir Joseph Banks, as president of the Royal Society; and in the latter of the years just mentioned, he published a pamphlet on the dissension. He then, from dissatisfaction with some appointments, left the society, adding his farewell in these proud terms —"I quit that temple where philosophy once presided, and where Newton was her officiating minister." Bishop Horsley's first charge to his clergy in 1791 did not belie his earlier antecedents. It is a vigorous defence of evangelical preaching; of preaching the distinctive doctrines of the gospel in contrast with the practice of those whom he contemptuously terms "apes of Epictetus." A few hits at Wesleyan "fanaticism" give edge and character to the piece. Horsley was translated to the see of Rochester in 1793, and made dean of Westminster. At his primary visitation in 1796 he delivered a charge of miscellaneous matters—the need of learning to the christian ministry; the province of reason; the danger from the "twin furies," jacobinism and infidelity; and a long interpretation and appliance of the Curate's act. His second charge is an alarmist address on the French revolution, and the danger of conventicles and dissenting Sunday schools. In 1802 Horsley was translated to St. Asaph. His charge in 1806 refers to many points of canonical duty, and in it he boldly avows his belief in the Calvinism of the Church of England. Bishop Horsley died at Brighton, 4th October, 1806, and was buried at Newington, Surrey. In the house of peers, Bishop Horsley's speeches were conservative, and sometimes as intolerant in spirit as they are intemperate in language. He could see no harm in penal laws against nonconformity; his hostility to dissent was expressed with a rancour unworthy of his mitre. About the Roman catholic claims which he had strongly opposed, he says, however, four weeks before his death, that his mind was never so long unsettled on any great question before; and his son affirmed afterwards, that ultimately he would have supported them. Bishop Horsley's works are arranged in eight volumes—three of biblical criticism, with a commentary on Psalms and Hosea, the last, the best certainly of the collection, which is full of bold conjectures and textual emendations: three volumes of charges, tracts, and sermons, the sermons being among the first in the language for masterly discussion and racy style: and two volumes of speeches in the house of peers, dedicated by his son, the editor, to Lord Grenville. Bishop Horsley's intellectual power appears in all his compositions—seizing hold of his subject with a firm grasp, and never quitting it; throwing down difficulties, tearing up objections, and arraying arguments with a force and directness rarely to be parried or turned aside. He was the last of the race of polemical giants in the English church—a learned, mighty, fearless, and haughty champion of the theology and constitution of the Anglican establishment.—J. E.

HORSLEY, William, Mus. Bac., Oxon., a name well known to the lovers of choral harmony, was born in London in 1774, and died at Kensington in June, 1857. Owing to bad health he had reached his sixteenth year before he commenced his musical studies, which were prosecuted with but little assistance, the master under whom he was first placed (Theodore Smith) having much neglected him. Early in life he became acquainted with Dr. Callcott (whose daughter he subsequently married), whose example and conversation proved highly useful to him, and led to his first attempts at glee writing. In 1798 Mr. Horsley suggested the formation of a society for the cultivation of English music, which was carried into effect, and by the late Mr. Webbe named Concentores Sodales, under which title it still exists. In 1800 he had the degree of bachelor in music conferred on him at Oxford. Shortly after he was appointed organist to the Blind Asylum, and subsequently of Belgrave chapel. In 1837 he accepted the post of organist to the Charter-house, which he held till the period of his decease. He composed much of various kinds of music; but his glees, which are very numerous, are the works on which his reputation is chiefly founded. Of these, "By Celia's Arbour," "See the Chariot at hand," "Cold is Cadwalla's tongue," &c., are known wherever this species of music is cultivated. In private life Mr. Horsley was most amiable, beloved and respected by all who knew him—a complete picture of the fine old English gentleman.—E. F. R.

HORTA or ORTA, Garcias. See Orta.

HORTENSIUS, Quintus, an eminent Roman orator, was born in 114 B.C.; his birth preceding that of Cicero by eight years. His first appearance in the forum, which took place when he was only nineteen, at once established his position as an advocate. After being obliged to serve for two years during the social war, he resumed his forensic labours. He was regarded as the first orator of the day until the famous case of Verres occurred, which, besides its other results, destroyed Hortensius and established Cicero as the monarch of the forum. Subsequently the rivals were engaged together in the defence of C. Rabirius, L. Muræna, and P. Sulla; Cicero, whose superiority was now no longer disputed, speaking last on all these occasions. Hortensius took his share in public life, becoming quæstor in 81 B.C., ædile in 75 B.C., prætor urbanus in 72 B.C., and finally consul, with Q. Cæcilius Metellus, in 69 B.C. After his consulship the province of Crete fell to his lot, but he abandoned it in favour of his colleague. Originally a supporter of the aristocracy and of the party of Sulla, he gradually perceived that their cause was lost; and on the coalition of Pompey with Cæsar and Crassus, he withdrew from the unequal struggle, and thenceforth confined himself to his professional pursuits. He died in 50 B.C. Despite his remarkable eloquence and ability, much of his success was due to the peculiarly aristocratic character of the tribunals before which he had to plead, and to his lavish employment of money in corruption. His eloquence was of the florid Asiatic school, rich in rhetoric, exuberant in tropes, diffuse and declamatory; his action was sometimes censured as extravagant, but the great actor Roscius carefully studied it for his own instruction; and, whilst his memory was wonderfully retentive and exact, his voice was musical and perfectly under his command. He was tolerably honest as times went; but he loved a luxurious life, and much of his enormous wealth was earned by discreditable means. He was fond of his villas; he loved to plant trees, and to watch their growth; he had large fish-ponds, with fish so tame that they would feed from his hand; once he even wept when a favourite fish died. In brief, his personal character was that of a good-natured epicurean. He had one son by his wife Lutatia, the daughter of Catulus. After her death occurred the very curious transaction in which Cato, the censor, lent him his wife Marcia.—W. J. P.

HOSEIN. See Hossein.

HOSIUS, Stanislaus, an eminent champion of the church of Rome in the age of the Reformation, was born at Cracow on the 5th of May, 1504. His father, who was a German of the family of Hos, was in good circumstances, and sent him to finish his education at Padua and Bologna, where he took degrees both in civil and canonical law. In 1533 he returned to Poland, and was at once employed by his patron, Bishop Tomicki, as his assistant in the chancellery of King Sigismund. His talents and address procured him rapid promotion. He became secretary to Sigismund, who directed his successor, Sigismund August, in his last will to appoint him bishop of Culm, in 1549; and by the latter monarch he was sent on several important embassies to Charles V., Ferdinand I., and Philip II. These missions brought him into intimate relations with the most influential men of the Romish party, who did not suffer his zeal for the defence and restoration of the church to remain idle. He became in truth one of the most active, energetic, and successful opponents of the Reformation, and to him more than to any other man, the popes owe the recovery of their position and influence in Poland and Prussia. In the Polish reformer, John a Lasky, however, who returned to Poland in 1556, he found a powerful adversary, and the gospel was still able to make its way in that country. Hosius stood high in the confidence of Pope Paul IV., who offered him a cardinal's hat in 1558. In 1559 he was sent as papal legate to Vienna to gain the consent of Ferdinand I. to the reassembling of the council of Trent; and his influence was successfully put forth in the same direction with the kings of Spain and Portugal. In 1561 he assumed the purple of a prince of the Roman church, and at the reopening of the council soon afterwards he took his place beside the cardinals Seripando, Morone, and Gonzaga. After the rising of the council he introduced the decrees of Trent into his own diocese, and carried

them into effect with the utmost decision and energy. Calling the jesuits to his aid, he knew how to stimulate and direct their unscrupulous zeal; and in 1565 he procured for them leave and means to erect at Braunsberg a college and seminary, as the centre of a mission to the north of Germany and Hungary, and from which in after years a vigorous and successful propaganda was directed against the protestant churches of these countries. Nor did he confine his efforts to the provinces lying in his own neighbourhood. In 1569 he appointed a coadjutor in his diocese and took up his abode in Rome, from which centre he made his influence felt in other parts of the protestant world. His polemical writings were very numerous, and all conceived in the most violent and passionate style. He died 15th August, 1579, and a collected edition of his works was published in 1584 at Cologne, in 2 vols. folio.—P. L.

HOSPINIAN, Rudolph, an eminent Swiss theologian, was born at Altorf, 7th November, 1547, and was educated for the protestant ministry at Zurich, Marburg, and Heidelberg. In 1568 he was ordained, and appointed pastor of a country parish in the neighbourhood of Zurich. In 1576 he was made rector of the Carolina seminary of that city; and for the next nineteen years he continued to discharge all the duties of that laborious office along with those of his pastoral charge. But having meanwhile conceived the design of a comprehensive polemical work against the Church of Rome, intended to expose the groundlessness of its claims to apostolic antiquity and sanction, he applied himself with indefatigable industry to the studies in church history which were necessary to enable him to execute the work. In 1585 appeared the first part of his immense undertaking, "De Origine et progressu rituum et ceremoniarum ecclesiasticarum." Two years later he brought out "De Templis," &c. The third part of his work, entitled "De Monachis," &c., appeared in 1588, and a second edition, including a defence against Bellarmine in 1609. In 1592 and 1593 he published a fourth part in two volumes, "De Festis Judæorum et Ethnicorum," &c. But, perhaps, the most famous and best known of his writings was one in which he gave even more offence to the Lutherans than to the Romanists. This was his "Historia Sacramentaria," which appeared in 1598 and 1602; the first volume being directed against the Romish doctrine of transubstantiation, and the second occupied with the history of the unhappy controversies between the Lutherans, Zwinglians, and Calvinists, on the same subject This second volume is a work of great historical value, and brings down the history of the controversy to 1602. In 1617 appeared his "Concordia Discors, seu de origine et progressu formulæ concordiæ Bergensis," a work which was extremely distasteful to the high Lutheran admirers of the "Formula Concordiæ," and called forth a violent reply from Leonard Hutter of Wittemberg. His last great work was the "Historia Jesuitica," which appeared in 1619. This long series of works excited the greatest atttention throughout Europe, and secured for their author a distinguished place among the writers of his country and of the reformed church. Soon after the publication of them commenced, Hospinian was made archdeacon at Zurich, and in 1594 he was relieved of his scholastic duties, to enable him to command leisure for the completion of his literary undertakings. He died in 1626, after having fallen into a state of childishness and total blindness, brought on by his excessive labours. The best edition of his works appeared at Geneva in 1681, in seven folio volumes, to which is prefixed an account of his life and works by John Henry Heidegger.—P. L.

HOSPITAL. See L'Hopital.

HOSTE. See L'Host.

HOTMAN, François, an eminent jurisconsult, was born at Paris in 1524, and died at Basle in 1589. He underwent many troubles in consequence of his adherence to the protestant faith. His works relate to ancient and modern law; to historical, classical, and political matters; and to questions of religious controversy.—B. H. C.

HOTTINGER, John Henry, an eminent Swiss divine and orientalist, was born at Zurich, 10th March, 1620; and after completing with great promise his theological course in his native city, was sent at the public expense to continue his studies in Geneva, France, and the Netherlands. He studied at Groningen under Gomar and Henry Alting, and in Leyden under Golius, in whose house he lived for some time as a private tutor. Under Alting and Golius his taste for oriental philosophy became strongly developed; and with the additional help of a Mahommedan scholar whom he met with at Leyden, he made rapid progress in the Eastern tongues. Before returning home he visited England, where he made the acquaintance of Usher, Pococke, Selden, Grotius, and other celebrated scholars and divines. In 1642 he was made professor of church history in Zurich; and in 1643 two other offices were added—that of catecheticks in the collegium humanitatis, and that of Hebrew in the Carolina seminary. In 1653 he was relieved of catecheticks, and was appointed to lecture on logic and rhetoric, on the Old Testament, and on polemics. In 1655 he was invited to Heidelberg as professor of the Old Testament and oriental languages, and there he laboured for six years side by side with Spanheim, to the great advantage of the university. In 1661 he returned to Zurich, and in the following year was made rector of the university, an office which he was invited to hold through a succession of years till his death, which took place in 1667, when by a lamentable accident he was drowned with his son and two daughters in the Limmat, at a short distance from Zurich. He was cut off in his forty-eighth year; but the number of works which he had already produced was prodigious, and had spread the fame of his learning over all Europe. They have all long ago been superseded by later writings in the same fields.—P. L.

HOUBIGANT, Charles François, an eminent biblical scholar, was born at Paris in 1686, and died October 31, 1783. For his edition of the Hebrew Bible he was honoured by Benedict XIV. with a brief and a medal, while the French clergy awarded him a pension.—B. H. C.

HOUBRAKEN, Arnold, a Dutch painter and author, born at Dort in 1660. He visited England for a short time, but settled in Amsterdam, and is now nearly exclusively known as the writer of a continuation of the Book of Painters of Van Mander, illustrated with some admirably engraved portraits of the artists by his son Jacob—"Groote Schouburg der Nederlantsche Konstschilders en Skilderessen," in three parts, published in Amsterdam in 1718–19 and 1721. Houbraken died in 1719; and the last part was published for his widow. This book is one of the chief authorities on the Dutch artists, but the memoirs are crude and unsatisfactory.—R. N. W.

HOUBRAKEN, Jacob, a very able Dutch engraver, born at Dort in 1698. He accompanied his father, Arnold, to this country, and resided here for a few months. The admirably etched portraits in his father's work are some of Jacob's earliest productions. His greatest work is the series of heads he engraved for the Knaptons—"The Heads of Illustrious Persons of Great Britain," published in 1748. Some of these are of the highest class of masterpieces in execution. He died in 1780.—(Van Gool, *Nieuwe Schouburg*, &c.)—R. N. W.

HOUDARD. See Lamotte.

HOUDON, Jean-Antoine, a distinguished French sculptor, famous for his long series of "classic" and portrait statues, was born at Versailles in 1740, and died January 15, 1528.

HOUGH, John, successively bishop of Oxford, Lichfield, and Worcester, celebrated for his resistance to James II. in the matter of Magdalen college, Oxford, was the son of a London citizen, and born in the metropolitan county in the April of 1651. After the Revolution, he was made bishop of Oxford, from which he was translated to Lichfield in 1699, and in 1717 to Worcester, modestly declining two years before the archbishopric of Canterbury. He died in the March of 1743. An elaborate life of him by Mr. Wilmot was published nearly half a century ago, and the Magdalen dispute which has made him famous forms one of the most spirited episodes of Lord Macaulay's History.—F. E.

HOULIERES. See Des Houlieres.

HOUSSAYE. See Amelot.

HOVEDEN, Roger de, an early English chronicler, who lived in the second half of the twelfth and opening years of the thirteenth century, is thought to have derived his name from his supposed birthplace, Hoveden (now Howden), a "vill" in Yorkshire, which belonged to the bishops of Durham. Combining, as was common in that time, the legal with the ecclesiastical profession, he is said to have been both a chaplain and a secretary of Henry II., and to have been employed by the king in visiting monasteries on the deaths of their abbots or priors to receive such portions of their revenues as accrued to the crown. This would account for the number of documents relating to the ecclesiastical history of his time which are quoted in his book. The date of his death is uncertain, but he is supposed to have survived the

accession of Henry III. His "Annals" were first published by Sir Henry Savile in the Scriptores Post Bedam, 1595, with a disfigured text, the errors of which Mr. Riley has endeavoured to correct in the English translation contributed to Bohn's Antiquarian Library.—F. E.

HOWARD, the name of a celebrated English noble family, the head of which, the duke of Norfolk, is premier peer, and hereditary marshal of England.

Howard, Thomas, third duke, born in 1473, was a distinguished naval and military commander. On the death of his brother Edward, who was killed in an action near Brest in 1513, he succeeded him as lord high-admiral of England, and completely cleared the channel of French cruisers. He fought with his father and brother at Flodden, and in consideration of their united services, the dukedom of Norfolk was restored to the father, while Thomas was created Earl of Surrey. In 1521 he was sent to Ireland as lord-lieutenant, and suppressed with great severity the rebellion of the native chiefs, while, as an old writer remarks, "he gained the love of all the civil people of that country." In 1522 he was appointed to the command of the combined fleets of Henry VIII. and the emperor Charles V. against Spain, and performed several successful exploits. In 1523 on his father's resignation, he was nominated lord high-treasurer, and conducted a powerful expedition against Scotland, and made great devastation throughout the Border counties. On the death of his father in 1524, he succeeded him in his title and estates, and soon after attended the king to France, and was appointed ambassador extraordinary to the French court, upon the occasion of the intended interview between Francis I. and the pope. Although he assisted in putting down the rebellion caused in 1537 by the suppression of the monasteries, the duke was bitterly hostile to Cromwell's administration, and through the influence of his niece, Queen Catherine Howard, he contributed powerfully to the ruin of that statesman, as well as to the subsequent persecution of the protestants, and the enforcement of the "six bloody articles." The discovery of Catherine's guilt, however, followed by her trial and execution, greatly diminished his influence at court; the Hertford faction, who were his enemies, poisoned the king's mind against him, and he and his son, the accomplished earl of Surrey, were arrested on a charge of high treason, and condemned on the most ridiculous pretences. Surrey was put to death, but the duke was saved from the same fate by the death of Henry on the very day before his intended execution. He was not released, however, till the beginning of Queen Mary's reign in 1553. He died in the following year, aged eighty-one. He was a man of ability and courage, but ambitious, mean-spirited, and licentious. His brother—

Lord William Howard of Effingham, lord high-admiral, was the father of Charles Howard, Lord Effingham and earl of Nottingham, a celebrated naval commander, who was born in 1536. In his youth he served under his father with much distinction both by land and sea. As general of the horse under the earl of Sussex, he took an active part in 1569 in suppressing the rebellion of the north, headed by the earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland. On the death of his father, he succeeded him in his title and in his office of lord chamberlain, and in 1585 was appointed lord high-admiral of England. When the Spanish armada threatened the shores of England, the chief management of the preparations for the defence of the country devolved upon Lord Effingham, and the defeat of that vast armament was greatly owing to his valour and skill. In 1596 he was joined with the earl of Essex in the expedition against Cadiz, and was rewarded for his success by being created Earl of Nottingham—much to the annoyance of Essex, who had not acted very cordially with his colleague throughout the expedition, and had ungenerously sought to prejudice the queen against him. In 1599 when the country was alarmed with the threat of another Spanish invasion, the earl of Nottingham was intrusted with the sole command both of the army and navy, with the title of lieutenant-general of all England, which he held for six weeks. He commanded the troops which suppressed the ill-judged insurrection of his rival Essex, whom, however, he treated with forbearance and even generosity. At the coronation of King James, Nottingham officiated as lord high-steward, and was frequently employed by him in delicate and important services. Some years before his death, he resigned his office of lord high-admiral in favour of the royal favourite Villiers, duke of Buckingham, receiving in exchange a pension of £1000. He died 14th December, 1624, at the age of eighty-seven, after a lengthened career of remarkable usefulness and honour, during which he had deservedly retained both the confidence of the sovereign, and the favour of the people.

Howard, Henry, Earl of Surrey, a gallant and accomplished nobleman and elegant poet, was the eldest son of Thomas, third duke of Norfolk, by his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Stafford, duke of Buckingham. He was born about the year 1516 or 1517. At an early age he was introduced to court, where he formed a close intimacy with Henry Fitzroy, duke of Richmond, natural son of Henry VIII., and afterwards accompanied him to Christ church, Oxford. Dr. Nash is of opinion, however, that Surrey was educated at Cambridge, of which university he was afterwards elected high steward. In 1532 he was in France with his young friend, who was contracted to the Lady Mary Howard, Surrey's sister; but the marriage was prevented by the premature death of the duke in July, 1536. In the previous year Surrey himself was married to Lady Frances Vere, daughter of the earl of Oxford, to whom he had been affianced in his sixteenth year. He professed, however, a romantic affection for a certain Lady Geraldine, daughter of Gerald Fitzgerald, earl of Kildare, who is the subject of several of his best sonnets. But the lady could have been only a child when Surrey declared his devotion to her, and the story of his adventures when on a visit to Florence, the assumed birthplace of Lady Geraldine, was an invention of Tom Nash, which was mistaken for a reality by Anthony Wood, and after him by Walpole and Warton. In May, 1536, Surrey sat as earl-marshal, along with his father, on the trial of his kinswoman, Anne Boleyn. Shortly after he obtained the honour of knighthood from the king, and took a prominent part in all the pageants and tournaments of the court. When war was declared against Scotland in 1542, Surrey, who had just received the order of the garter, accompanied his father in his destructive raid on the Scottish borders. Strange to say he was twice committed to the Fleet prison about this period; on one occasion on account of a private quarrel with a certain John-a-Leigh of Middlesex; on another for an act of youthful folly in breaking the windows of the citizens at night with stones from his crossbow, and for eating flesh in Lent, contrary to the king's proclamation. In 1543, when war broke out with France, he served under Sir John Wallop at the siege of Landrecy. Next summer he was appointed marshal of the army, of which his father commanded the vanguard, and distinguished himself by his courage and ability at the siege of Montreuil, where he was dangerously wounded. In the summer of 1545 Surrey was again despatched to France at the head of an army of five thousand men, and was shortly after appointed governor of Boulogne, which had been recently taken from the French by King Henry in person, and both in his plans for the defence of that important port, and in his operations in the field, he displayed military talents of a high order. But his failure in an attempt to intercept a convoy of provisions for the French near St. Etienne, is said to have been laid hold off by his enemies to incense the king against him. Be this as it may, he was shortly after recalled to England, and was succeeded in his command by his rival, the earl of Hertford. Some expressions of resentment at the treatment he had received aroused the jealousy of Henry, and the Hertford faction resolved to avail themselves of this favourable opportunity to destroy the earl and his father, whom they regarded as the main obstacle to their attainment of supreme power, on the impending death of the king, and the accession of his infant son. By working on the fears and suspicions of Henry they procured the arrest of Norfolk and Surrey on a charge of high treason. The duchess of Norfolk—a passionate and vindictive woman, who had long been separated from her husband—and her daughter the duchess of Richmond, were induced to give evidence against their relatives. The trial which ensued was a mockery of all law and justice. The only charge ultimately brought against the earl was that he had quartered the royal arms on his escutcheon, "in order to deprive, destroy, annul, and scandalize the title of the king to the crown of England." Norfolk basely sought to save his own life by inculpating his son; but Surrey, who, in the words of Lord Herbert, "was a man of deep understanding, sharp wit, and high courage," made a most spirited and unanswerable defence. He proved that his ancestor, Thomas Mowbray, had received a grant of the arms in question from Richard II.; he produced

a formal decision of the heralds in favour of his right to wear them; and declared that he had borne them for years unchallenged even in the king's presence. Notwithstanding these incontrovertible arguments the jury found him guilty, and "the flower of the English nobility" was, on the 19th of January, 1547, in the thirtieth year of his age, beheaded on Tower Hill; "the king being then in extremity and breathing his last in blood." The poetical works of Surrey had been extensively circulated in manuscript during his lifetime, but they were not printed until ten years after his death, when they appeared in a collection of poetical pieces entitled "Tottel's Miscellanies." Surrey's poems for the most part consist of amatory verses, sonnets, and elegies. He also paraphrased the first five chapters of Ecclesiastes and a few of the Psalms, and translated the second and fourth books of the Æneid—the first specimen in the English language of blank heroic verse. The poetry of Surrey was formed on the model of the Italian school, but it is free from the metaphysical cast of thought which characterizes his masters, and is distinguished by the melody of its versification, the correctness of its style, and its delicacy and tenderness. The taste of this accomplished and gallant noble was even superior to his poetical genius, and he contributed greatly to give refinement, polish, and dignity to his native language. "Surrey's observation of nature," says Dr. Nolt, "was minute; hence it is that he excels in the description of rural objects, and is always tender and pathetic. He seldom either offends with conceits or wearies with repetition, and when he imitates other poets he is original as well as pleasing."

Howard, Henry, second son of the poetical earl of Surrey, was born about 1539. He was educated at Cambridge, where, according to Bishop Godwin, he was esteemed "the learnedest among the nobility, and the most noble among the learned." During the reign of Elizabeth he made strenuous efforts to obtain favour at court, but without effect, though he flattered both Essex and Burleigh. On the accession of James, however, honours and offices were heaped upon him; he was created Earl of Northampton, and was made lord privy seal and lord warden of the Cinque Ports. In 1609 he was elected high steward of Oxford, and three years later, chancellor of Cambridge. He disgraced himself by assisting in the infamous intrigue of his niece, the countess of Essex, with Carr, the favourite of James, and was strongly suspected of complicity in the murder of Overbury. He died June 15th, 1614, before this affair was investigated. He was possessed of considerable talents, but was utterly destitute of principle. He wrote "A Defensative against the Poison of supposed Prophecies;" "An Apology for the Government of Women;" and several other pieces, which are still in MS.

Howard, Thomas, eldest son of the preceding, and fourth duke of Norfolk, succeeded to the peerage when he was eighteen years of age, on the death of his grandfather, in 1554. He was a favourite courtier of Queen Elizabeth, and was nominated by her to command the English forces at the siege of Leith in 1560. When Mary Queen of Scotland took refuge in England, and in 1568 agreed to submit her case to the judgment of Elizabeth, Norfolk was one of the three commissioners appointed to conduct the investigation. Unfortunately for himself, he conceived the ambitious design of marrying the Scottish queen, and enforcing her pretensions to the throne of her native kingdom, but the intrigue was betrayed to Elizabeth, who committed the duke to prison, October, 1569. He obtained his release next year on a promise that he would not repeat the offence; but having soon after renewed his correspondence with Mary, he was once more arrested on a charge of treason, brought to trial, January 16th, 1572, and condemned to death. After a delay of some months the sentence was executed on the 2nd of June. Norfolk was greatly beloved by the people of England. He was in his thirty-fifth year at the time of his death. The title of Norfolk was forfeited in consequence of his condemnation, and was lost to the family for nearly a century. The duke's eldest son—

Howard, Philip, became earl of Arundel by virtue of his inheriting Arundel castle from his mother. He was a zealous adherent of the Romish church, and on the expected approach of the armada, was arrested on the charge of having intrigued with the enemies of the country, and condemned to death; but the sentence was not carried into execution, and he died in the Tower in 1595, after an imprisonment of ten years' duration. One of his brothers became earl of Suffolk, and lord-chamberlain to James I.; another was the ancestor of the earls of Carlisle. Lord Arundel's son—

Howard, Thomas, was deprived by his father's attainder of the honours and estates of the family, but was restored and made earl of Surrey, and ultimately earl marshal and earl of Norfolk, by James I., from a principle of gratitude. He was distinguished by his taste for the fine arts, and employed himself for many years in Italy in forming that famous collection termed the Arundel marbles. He was tall and stately in his appearance, and though he always dressed very plainly, the earl of Carlisle used to say of him—"Here comes the earl of Arundel in his plain staff and trunk and his beard in his teeth, that looks more like a nobleman than any of us." He formed a valuable collection of paintings, and was the first nobleman in England who manifested such a taste. He was illegally imprisoned by Charles I. in 1626, but nevertheless served the king on several important embassies, and was appointed to the command of the army which Charles conducted against the Scotch in 1639. Clarendon, however, says that the earl's qualifications were chiefly of a negative kind—"He did not love the Scots, he did not love the puritans, and he did not much love any body else; but he was fit to keep the state of it, and his rank was such that no man would decline the serving under him." The earl died at Padua in 1646, and was succeeded in his titles and estates by his eldest son, Henry Frederick. His second son became Viscount Stafford, and was murdered under the forms of law during the frenzy of the popish plot. Henry, earl of Arundel, was a zealous supporter of Charles I. during the great civil war, and suffered much on account of his loyalty. His eldest son, Thomas, was restored in 1664 to the title of duke of Norfolk, which had been forfeited by his ancestor in 1572.—J. T.

HOWARD, George. See Carlisle.

HOWARD, Henry, R.A., a good English portrait, historical, and fancy painter, born in London in 1769. He studied first under Philip Reinagle, and subsequently in the Royal Academy of Art. In 1791 he visited Italy, where he resided about three years, chiefly at Rome. Having exhibited many attractive works on the walls of the Royal Academy, he was elected a member in 1808, and in 1811 he succeeded Mr. Richards as secretary; and after the resignation of Mr. Phillips in 1832 he was appointed professor of painting in his place. He died at Oxford in 1847. An edition of his "Lectures on Painting, delivered at the Royal Academy of Fine Arts," was published, with a memoir by his son, Frank Howard, in 1848.—R. N. W.

HOWARD, John, the celebrated philanthropist, was born on 2nd September, 1726, either at Enfield, or at Clapton in the parish of Hackney, London. His father was an upholsterer and carpet warehouseman, who had retired from business with a considerable fortune. He was educated at two private schools, but his training at both seminaries seems, according to his own account, to have been very imperfect. Though he quitted them with but little Latin, and less Greek, he acquired in his early years some knowledge of living languages, as well as of natural science, geography, and medicine. At the age of fifteen or sixteen, young Howard was bound apprentice to an extensive wholesale grocer in Watling Street; but his father dying soon after, he bought up his indentures and set out on a tour through France and Italy, which lasted two years, and during which he acquired a thorough knowledge of the French language. On his return to England he took lodgings at Stoke Newington, and in 1752 married his landlady, a widow double his age, out of pure gratitude for the care with which she had nursed him through a long and dangerous illness. In spite of their disparity of years, Howard seems to have lived very happily with his wife; and on her death, which took place in November, 1755, he broke up his house and embarked for Lisbon, for the purpose of assisting to alleviate the sufferings caused by the great earthquake, that had recently laid the city in ruins. But the vessel in which he sailed was captured by a French privateer, and the crew and passengers were carried into Brest, where they were treated with extreme cruelty. Howard says many hundreds of them perished, and thirty-six were buried in a hole at Dinan in one day. The sufferings which he underwent and witnessed during his captivity appear to have made a deep and permanent impression upon his mind; and when he obtained his release, he brought the case of the prisoners of war under the notice of the

English commissioners of sick and wounded seamen, and induced them to take measures for securing an exchange of prisoners. After his return to England he went to reside on the estate of Cardington, near Bedford, which had been left him by his father. Here he led a life of active, unpretending benevolence; superintending his farms, attending to the comforts of his tenants, erecting model cottages for the labourers, establishing schools for their children, and promoting by his charities and his active efforts the welfare of his poorer neighbours. In 1756 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, to the Transactions of which he contributed three papers. Two years later he contracted a second marriage with Henrietta, daughter of Edward Leeds, Esq., of Croxton, Cambridgeshire—an amiable, affectionate, and pious lady, in every way worthy of such a husband. For seven years Howard enjoyed uninterrupted domestic happiness; but in 1765 his wife died in giving birth to a son, the only issue of their marriage. This event was to him a source of the deepest affliction, but it probably contributed to extend his career of benevolence. His principal occupation during the four years which succeeded the death of his wife, was the education of his son, who, however, when he arrived at the years of manhood, behaved in a profligate manner, and ultimately became, through his own vicious conduct, an incurable lunatic. In consequence of the youth having turned out so ill, some have concluded that Howard's conduct as a parent must have been harsh and injudicious; but this charge has been completely refuted by the testimony of all who were witnesses to his affection for his son. In 1769 Mr. Howard undertook another continental tour, and visited France, Switzerland, Italy, Holland, and Germany. After his return home he busied himself with his books, his schools, and cottages. But in 1773 he was unexpectedly named sheriff of Bedford, and though he was a dissenter, and therefore liable to a penalty of £500 if he accepted the offer, he resolved to brave the obnoxious law. He was already aware of the existence of numerous abuses in the management of criminals, and as soon as he entered upon the duties of his office, he commenced a searching inquiry into the horrible corruptions of the English prison system. On examining the three prisons in Bedford, he found that they were not only miserably deficient in decent accommodation, in cleanliness, air, food, and water, but that the gaoler and his subordinates had no salary, and were entirely dependent on the fees they could wring from the wretched prisoners, who were, after their acquittal by the court, detained in the gaol, in some cases for years, until they paid the fees of gaol delivery. In order to put an end to these gross abuses, Mr. Howard proposed that a salary should be given to the gaoler in lieu of these fees; but the magistrates were startled at such an innovation, and refused to adopt it without a precedent. With a view to find the precedent required, Howard visited in the course of 1773 the public gaols in no less than twelve counties, all of which he found in a state disgraceful to a civilized country. He ultimately extended his investigation to all the prisons and houses of correction in England and Wales. In 1774 he laid before the house of commons the immense mass of minute and valuable information which he had accumulated, and received the thanks of the house for his philanthropic exertions. Shortly after two bills were brought into parliament, based on Howard's communications, for remedying the horrible abuses which he had brought to light, and providing for the proper accommodation and health of the prisoners. They were passed into law, and Howard immediately took energetic measures for carrying his reforms into effect, in spite of the opposition of the ignorant and rapacious fellows whose interests were affected by them. He next undertook a tour of inspection through Scotland and Ireland, for the purpose of comparing the prisons there with those of England and Wales. He found the system of prison management in Scotland much better, and in Ireland, as might have been expected, much worse than in England. Meanwhile an attempt had been made by his friends to return him to parliament as member for Bedford, which was nearly successful, but was defeated by the exertions of the ministers, to whom Howard's opinions respecting the contest with the American colonies had rendered him extremely distasteful. In the spring of 1775 he made the tour of France, the Austrian Netherlands, Holland, and Germany, for the purpose of inspecting the most celebrated prisons in these countries, and comparing their structure, condition, regulations, and results with those of our own. On his return to England with an immense collection of notes, and plans, and rules, he resolved, before putting his materials to press, to undertake another tour through England for the purpose of revising his former observations, and examining the operation of the new gaol act. When this survey was completed, after seven months of unremitting labour, he considered it necessary to revise and collate his continental experiences in a similar manner. On his return to England he published in 1777 his celebrated work entitled "The state of Prisons in England and Wales." He had spent nearly four years, and had travelled upwards of thirteen thousand miles in collecting the materials for this work, on which, besides, he expended a large sum of money. Between 1773 and 1783, indeed, he travelled on his philanthropic missions at home and abroad upwards of forty thousand miles. The disclosures made in his book excited great interest both in the legislature and the country, and at length it was resolved by the government to erect a new establishment on a large scale, for the purpose of subjecting the convicts to the discipline of hard work; and the indefatigable philanthropist once more returned to the continent for the purpose of collecting plans for the new building. On this occasion, his fame having gone before him, he was received with great distinction at Berlin and Vienna, and spent several hours with the prince of Prussia, and dined with Maria Theresa. In the spring of 1784 Mr. Howard, now about fifty-seven years of age, retired to his estate of Cardington, and resumed that life of simple and unpretending benevolence which his gigantic public labours had interrupted; but after nearly two years of repose, he resolved once more to quit his home on a new mission of philanthropy, for the purpose of inquiring into the causes and cure of the plague—a subject which had occupied much of his attention during his retirement at Cardington. Towards the close of 1785 he began his inspection of the principal hospitals and lazarettos of Europe, and proceeded through France (where, owing to the petty jealousy and resentment of the government, he incurred great danger), Genoa, Leghorn, Pisa, and Florence, to Rome, where he was cordially welcomed by Pope Pius VI. Thence he proceeded by Naples and Malta to Smyrna and Constantinople. During the course of this tour he underwent the most dreadful hardships, and was exposed to fearful perils in visiting infected caravanseries and pesthouses. The plague broke out on board the ship in which he returned to Europe, and he underwent the full rigours of the quarantine system in the famous lazaretto of Venice. But he seemed to bear a charmed life, and returned home in safety, although greatly weakened (February, 1787), after an absence of sixteen months. He availed himself of the leisure which he now enjoyed to undertake a new and final inspection of the prisons of the three kingdoms, in which he found that marked improvements had already been made in the food and clothing of the prisoners, and in their management, discipline, and christian instruction. He also published at this period his great work on the "Principal Lazarettos of Europe." In the postscript to this volume he announced his intention of revisiting Russia, Turkey, and the eastern countries, in order to obtain more accurate and extensive views of the plague, though "not insensible," he says, "of the dangers that must attend such a journey. Trusting, however, in the protection of that kind Providence which has hitherto preserved me, I calmly and cheerfully commit myself to the disposal of unerring wisdom." He quitted England on his last philanthropic journey, 4th July, 1789; and after passing through Holland, part of Germany, and Prussia, he proceeded to St. Petersburg and Moscow, thence he went down to the coasts of the Black Sea, where a fierce struggle was at that time carried on between the Russians and the Turks. About the end of the year he reached Kherson, at the mouth of the Dnieper, which was destined to be the closing scene of his heroic labours. He there caught a malignant fever from a young lady whom he attended as a physician, which carried him off on the 20th of January, 1790. He was buried in a spot which he had selected near the village of Dauphigny, at a little distance from Kherson. A monument was soon afterwards erected to his memory in St. Paul's cathedral.

Howard was rather under the middle size, thin and spare in his make, with a sallow complexion, large features, a keen and penetrating eye, and a soft, gentle, and sweet demeanour. He was not possessed of genius or of commanding abilities; but he was remarkable for his modesty and humility, and especially for the calm and resolute perseverance with which he prosecuted

the great work of his life. "Instead of doing what so many could do if they would," says Bentham, "what Howard did for the service of mankind was what scarce any man *could* have done, and no man *would* do but himself. In the scale of moral desert the labours of the legislator and the writer are as far below his, as earth is below heaven. His kingdom was of a better world: he died a martyr, after living an apostle."—J. T.

HOWARD, Sir Robert, a poet, dramatist, and politician of the restoration and revolution periods, but whom his connection with Dryden has mainly rescued from oblivion, was a son of Thomas, earl of Berkshire, and born in January, 1626. With his family he was faithful to the royal cause during the great Rebellion and Commonwealth times, suffering a long imprisonment in Windsor castle under Cromwell. After the Restoration he was knighted, and published a volume of poems, to which was prefixed a glowing panegyric in verse by Dryden, then commencing his literary struggle. Sir Robert befriended the poet, introduced him to his family, and Dryden married his sister. The prefatory letter of the Annus Mirabilis is addressed to him, and he and Dryden composed in company the "Indian Queen." He is the Crites of the Essay on Dramatic Poetry. He is said to have been the original of *Bilboa* in the Rehearsal, and he was certainly ridiculed by Shadwell as *Sir Positive At-Ale* in the Sullen Lovers. He was a member of parliament, and auditor of the exchequer in Charles II.'s reign. At the Revolution he was a zealous whig, and in William III.'s first parliament distinguished himself by successfully opposing the decision of the peers to affirm the sentence passed upon Titus Oates. Of Sir Robert Howard's many plays, "The Committee" alone survived him. Of his poems, and in spite of Dryden's panegyric, the chief characteristic is that assigned to them by Sir Walter Scott, "a freezing mediocrity." He was also the author of a "History of Edward and Richard II.," of a "History of Religion," and of some translations from Virgil and Statius. He died in September, 1678.—F. E.

HOWARD, Catherine. See Catherine Howard.

HOWDEN, John Francis Caradoc, Baron, the only son of the most reverend John Cradock, archbishop of Dublin, was born in 1762, and entered the army as a cornet in the 4th regiment of horse in 1777. By 1789 he had obtained the lieutenant-colonelcy of the 13th foot, which regiment he subsequently commanded in the West Indies. After acting as quartermaster-general in Ireland, he again went to the West Indies, and co-operated in the reduction of Martinique, St. Lucia, and Guadaloupe, and in the siege of Fort Bourbon. On his return to England he received the thanks of parliament for his share in these operations. In 1798 he became a major-general, and in 1803 he was appointed to the 71st regiment, from which he was promoted to the command of the 23rd light infantry in 1809. He was under the orders of Lord Lake at the battle of Vinegar Hill, and was wounded whilst serving with Cornwallis against the small French force, under the command of Humbert, that effected a landing at Killala. Sharing in the Egyptian campaign under Sir Ralph Abercrombie and Lord Hutchinson, he again received the thanks of parliament. In 1803 he was made a knight of the bath, and was next appointed commander-in-chief of the East India Company's forces in Madras. On Lord Lake's departure Howden remained for nearly a year in command of the whole Indian army. In 1808 he commanded the British army in Portugal before the arrival of Sir Arthur Wellesley, by whom he was superseded at Leyria, whilst marching against Marshal Soult at Oporto. After being for a short time governor of Gibraltar, he returned to England, and was subsequently appointed governor of the Cape of Good Hope. In 1819 he was created a peer of Ireland by the title of Baron Howden; and at the coronation of William IV. he was advanced to the peerage of the United Kingdom by patent dated September 10, 1831. He died in 1839.—W. J. P.

HOWE, Charles, was born in Gloucestershire in 1661, and frequented the court a great deal towards the close of the reign of Charles II. In 1686 a near relation of his being selected by King James as an ambassador to a foreign court, Charles Howe accompanied him on his mission. On the death of the ambassador, Howe discharged for some time the duties of the embassy, but declined to become his permanent successor, and returned to England. He married a lady of rank and fortune, who died in a few years, and the rest of Howe's life was spent in a pious retirement. He employed his leisure hours in the composition of a work which speedily became popular. It was entitled "Devout Meditations: or a collection of thoughts upon religious and philosophical subjects." It was at first published anonymously, but the author's name was given in the second edition. The work has been very warmly commended by Dr. Young, whose praise of it, however, is said to be exaggerated. Charles Howe died in 1745.—W. J. P.

HOWE, John, a younger brother of Sir Scrope Howe of Nottinghamshire, and a relation of the author of Divine Meditations, was member for Cirencester in the convention parliament of January, 1689. He was constantly elected, either for that borough or for the county of Gloucester, in the three last parliaments of King William and in the three first of Queen Anne. In 1691 he strenuously defended Sir John Fenwick. In 1699, when the army was reduced, it was chiefly owing to Howe's earnest pleading of their cause that the displaced officers were allowed half pay. Howe was a very warm and valuable friend to the old East India Company. On the accession of Anne he was made paymaster-general, and retained that office until the accession of George I., who superseded him in favour of Walpole. Howe wrote a panegyric on King William, besides several songs and little poems. He died at his seat at Stowell in Gloucestershire in 1721.—W. J. P.

HOWE, John, an eminent nonconformist minister and theological writer of the time of the Commonwealth, born May 17, 1630, at Loughborough, Leicestershire; died April 2, 1705. John Howe was the son of a clergyman, vicar of Boston, Lincolnshire, known in his time as an author; and it is related of his mother—as in the instance of most of those who have distinguished themselves by their intellectual endowments—that she was a woman of mind in an unusual degree. Obadiah Howe, the father, having been driven from his preferment by Laud, or at this prelate's instigation, on account of his repugnance to the superstitious practices which he was labouring to introduce, he with his family retired to Ireland, whence, however, he was soon driven by the breaking out of the rebellion there. In his seventeenth year John Howe was admitted as a sizar in Christ's college, Cambridge, where in 1648 he took his degree of B.A. During his college course he formed intimate friendships with some men of his own standing, who afterwards distinguished themselves, and whose turn of mind and line of reading in Greek philosophy appear to have greatly influenced his own. Such, among others, were Cudworth, the profound author of the True Intellectual System of the Universe, and Henry More, to whose Platonism he no doubt greatly inclined, and with whom he maintained friendship until the death of that eminent man. To his intimacy also with John Smith of Queen's college, he was perhaps still more indebted for the direction so early given to his tastes and studies. He was only in his nineteenth year when he went to Oxford, and there also took his degree, and formed several intimate friendships; among these was the erudite Theophilus Gale, author of the work "the Court of the Gentiles." At Oxford he took his master's degree, and obtained a fellowship in Magdalen college. He had then completed his twenty-second year; and by this time had so far matured his opinions on theological subjects, that he digested for himself a doctrinal scheme in which, as he affirms, he had in after life seen occasion to make very few alterations—probably none of any importance; for as Howe's mental structure, intellectual and emotional, was eminently symmetrical, and his tone of mind tranquil, and his training logical, according to the fashion of the times, he would—may we so speak?—at the earliest time of the maturing of his faculties shape himself in the mould of his nature, any considerable variation from which afterwards would have disturbed the very organization of his mind. Howe's adherence through life to his first-formed scheme of theology, was not that of obstination, or of an overweening self-esteem, or of polemic dogmatism; but it resulted rather from the permanent equilibrium and the vital coherence of the rational, the moral, and the spiritual nature; and in truth it is this perfect equilibrium, and this coherence and harmony, that are everywhere the characteristics of his writings. At an early age, three-and-twenty, John Howe gave evidence of that breadth of view in relation to differences of belief on ritual or less important matters, by refusing at Oxford to connect himself with associations resting on narrow puritanical grounds, but readily consorting with good men there who would admit him among them unfettered. His ordination at Winwick, Lancashire, took place of

course during the time in which the puritan discipline was in force, and with the doctrine and church government of the Westminster Assembly Howe in the main agreed, although, as we shall see, he stood aloof throughout his course from whatever in that doctrine and discipline was rugged, rigorous, and intolerant. At a later time he became minister of the church of Great Torrington, Devonshire, where many years, and those the happiest of his life, were passed. It was here that this large-souled man not only healed divisions in the society over which he presided, but originated schemes of christian fellowship among ministers of different professions, for which in fact the church of that time was far from being prepared. Howe, whom episcopalians of the Ussher's stamp, and presbyterians like Baxter, and Independents too, would all claim as their own, lived among them respected, loved of all, and himself lovingly catholic, although dwelling as he did all his days in Mesech! Some time in the winter of 1656–57, Howe's personal affairs brought him to London, and attending the service at the chapel, Whitehall, his appearance and manner—so unlike that of most of the ministers who frequented the court of the Protector—fixed the eye of that eminent discerner of spirits. John Howe was summoned to attend in Cromwell's apartment; and there, notwithstanding his earnest remonstrances, he was compelled to engage himself for the next Sunday's sermon. Yielding to the will of one who would never yield, and whose expressed wishes were commands, he at length consented, with unconcealed reluctance, to abandon his chosen seclusion in Devonshire, and to take office as the Protector's domestic chaplain—a position this, full of perplexities and of distresses too, to a man like Howe, who, gifted as he was with the graces and blandishments of a courtier, was gifted also with those high moral qualities which must render the compliances and the obliquities of a courtier's life impossible. Nevertheless, such is the force of consistent principle, and such the authority wielded by those who fear God more than princes, that Howe while at Whitehall exercised, and Cromwell tacitly submitted to, an extent of influence in the household which few or none but he could have ventured to exert. Much was yielded to that dignity of personal demeanour and that refinement of manners which were his by endowment of nature, as well as by his habitudes and culture. Labouring amid the perplexities of his position as Cromwell's spiritual adviser—he was not the keeper of his conscience—Howe had asked advice from Richard Baxter, a man like himself in this one respect, that, in a world of pretensions, he was true and genuine. It is an edifying spectacle to see two such men struggling for peace and catholicism at once with themselves, and with the selfishness, and falseness, and perversity of almost all with whom they had to do. Thus writes Baxter to John Howe—"I would awaken your jealousy to a very careful (but very secret and silent) observance of ye infidels and Papists, who are very high and busy under severall garbs, especially of Seckers, Vanists, Behmenists. Should they infest our vitals, or get into the saddle, where are we then? The Lord Protector is noted as a man of a catholic spirit, desirous of the unity and peace of all the servants of Christ." But it was not long to wait before Howe had convinced himself that his position in the household of Cromwell was at once intolerable to himself, and hopeless of good as to others. He says—"My time will not serve me long; for I think I shall be constrained in conscience, all things considered, to return ere long to my former station. . . . My call hither was a work I thought very considerable—the setting up of the worship and discipline of Christ in this family; but we affect here to live in so loose a way that a man cannot fixe upon any certain charge to carry toward them as a minister of Christ should. so that it were as hopeful a course to preach in a market, or in any assembly met by chance as here." In another letter to the same he says—"The affected disorderliness of this familie as to the matter of God's worship (whence arises my despair of doing good here) I desire as much as possible to conceal." The deep religious personal modesty of a great and devout mind, such as Howe's, led him to speak of himself to his friend in terms which we properly understand, when this language of christian humility is collated with the evidence which his writings everywhere afford of the loftiest qualities of the intellect, as well as of the moral nature. Pleading for his intended retirement he says, as proof of his unfitness for court life—"I am naturally bashful, pusillanimous, easily brow-beaten, solicitous about the fitness and unfitness of speech or silence; afraid, especially having to do with those who are constant in [conversant with?] ye arcana imperii, of being accounted unciville or busie, and the distemper being natural, most intrinsically, is less curable." Howe nevertheless remained in his position until some time after Cromwell's death; and at length, with permission of Richard Cromwell, gladly threw up his undesired share in the favours of a court, and returned to his charge at Torrington. During his continuance at Whitehall he had, in a noble manner, befriended many of the distressed episcopal clergy; and in reference to these his efforts in behalf of others Cromwell is reported to have said—"You have obtained many favours for others; I wonder when the time is to come that you will solicit anything for yourself or your family." Unlike others in his disinterestedness, Howe also stood aloof from most by disapproval of the fanatical practices of the times, in obtaining, as they thought, immediate interpositions of God in their behalf. These abuses of a doctrine which himself firmly held, he inveighed against in a sermon—"On a particular Faith in Prayer"—which, preached before the Lord Protector, who himself favoured these extravagances, drew upon him some expressions of displeasure—at least so far as angry looks and a cool manner afterwards might convey the consciousness of having received a bold and well-merited rebuke. His practice of thus "seeking the Lord" was, with Cromwell, a main tool of government; it was the means of bearing down any expected opposition to his measures. Yet, notwithstanding any such estrangements, the Protector, who well knew his man, frequently employed his chaplain in public affairs requiring great judgment and skill, as well as command of temper and sagacity.

But the Restoration followed close upon the time of Howe's return to his seclusion in Devon; nor was it long before hierarchical revenge set about to make search for its victims. Among these Howe was one, although he had in several instances exerted all his influence in behalf of the prelatical and deprived clergy. His accusers, in the first instance, were baffled in their attempt to convict him of having uttered treasonable words in a sermon; but he, together with so many of the best men in the church, soon came within the range of that indeed "infernal machine"—the act of uniformity of 1662. Inclined as he was in all cases to carry the principle of conformity to the utmost limit which a good conscience might allow, Howe's compliance with the requirements of this brutal ordinance was impossible: he could not hesitate. The act was so framed as should drive all men such as he out of the church; this was its true, and indeed its avowed intention, nor were its contrivers disappointed. On the day when the act was to take effect he took leave of a weeping congregation, and with his wife and children went forth to suffer; and he did suffer, for several years living precariously upon the kindness of friends, and undertaking any services which might enable him to supply the most urgent wants of his family. It was during this period that he published the "Discourse upon the Blessedness of the Righteous." Some time after this Howe accepted an invitation from Lord Massarene of Antrim castle, Ireland, to become his domestic chaplain. He had then endured the miseries of want with his young family for six years, and he now brought them into a position of comfort or competence, and there he enjoyed some years of undisturbed devotion to his ministerial functions and to his studies. While in this retirement he published two sermons, entitled "The Vanity of Man as Mortal," and on "Delighting in God;" and also made progress in the work with which his repute as a theological writer is mainly connected, "The Living Temple." After five years peacefully spent at the residence of his generous patron, Howe accepted an invitation to become the pastor of a nonconforming congregation in London, where the esteem in which he was held opened to him a wide sphere of influence, and moreover won for him the friendship of several distinguished men of the episcopalian communion—among these were Stillingfleet, Tillotson, Sharp, Whichcot, Kidder, Fowler, Lucas. About this time, having published a sermon or treatise, entitled "The Reconcileableness of God's Prescience of the Sins of Men with the wisdom and sincerity of his counsels and exhortations," he became obnoxious to the more rigid of the theologians, and was vehemently assailed by several of them, as by Theophilus Gale and others of the same class. One, a Thomas Dawson, transgressed the bounds of reason and courtesy to such an extent as to provoke a chastisement from the noted Andrew Marvell. From this hot controversy Howe held himself aloof. He was,

however, induced to enter upon argument with a more worthy opponent—Stillingfleet, who had preached an intemperate and inconsiderate sermon in the city on the Evils of Separation. Howe's expostulation with his antagonist and friend, is a noble sample of commingled meekness, firmness, and charity; and in fact it won praise from Stillingfleet. In a like spirit he combated the extravagant political doctrines of another of his distinguished friends—Tillotson; and here again he found a noble-minded antagonist. If only the few men in every age, such as Howe and two or three of the episcopalians, his contemporaries, could be left to compose religious discords, the church universal might easily become a peaceful habitation! It was far otherwise *then*, as *since*. In 1681 measures were instituted for renewing the persecution of the nonconformists; and to such an extent was this hostility carried that, for some length of time, Howe, although so discreet and inoffensive in his conduct, was compelled to hide himself from the public eye, and seldom dared to be seen in the streets, several of his hearers and friends having been committed to Newgate. At this time, however, he published several small treatises and sermons; among these is to be noted, published in 1684, the treatise entitled "The Redeemer's Tears, wept over lost souls!" The persecution of nonconforming ministers reached a height in 1685; and, to escape from the severity of it, Howe consented to accompany Lord Wharton in his travels on the continent, and in the course of this tour he made acquaintance with some of the most distinguished literary men of the time. At length he established himself at Utrecht, and there received many of his countrymen, either exiles like himself, or noble persons on their travels; and on Sunday he officiated in the English church in that city. At this time he had several interviews with William, prince of Orange, who, when king of England, continued to treat him with marked respect. It was he who, as representing the nonconformist ministers, delivered an address to the new sovereign. In the following year he made a generous appeal to persons in power in behalf of the refugee French protestant ministers, and argued also the case of the nonconformists in an effective manner; and at length, May 24, 1689, the act of toleration received the royal assent. On this occasion Howe, in the manner that was characteristic of his disposition, urged moderation and mutual forbearance upon the eager spirits on both sides. Released from the terrors of persecution, the nonconformists now gave way to fierce controversies among themselves, and again this man of peace, full of the wisdom that is from above, stepped in to quench the fires of theological debate. These controversies have, however, now no claim to particular notice. On this occasion he published his excellent discourse on the "Carnality of Religious Contention;" and in reference to the trinitarian controversy, in which South and Cudworth had taken a part, he put forth his "Calm and Sober Inquiry;" and in 1695 his funeral sermon for Queen Mary, entitled "Heaven, a State of Perfection." In 1701–2 he put forward a piece on a subject much debated at the time, "Occasional Conformity," which he justified on broad christian principles as opposed to the rigidness and fanaticism of many among his brethren. The second part of his great work, "The Living Temple," was published in 1702, soon after which time his constitution broke up; nevertheless, he continued his public engagements, and also published his discourse on "Patience in Expectation of Future Blessedness." His death occurred, April 2, 1705, and his last days were such as his life had been—a rare exemplification of the truth and excellence of the gospel.

John Howe, as to his personal distinctions, had been much favoured by nature, and to the graces which were his by birth were added the refinements which attach to high culture, and to the social habitudes of a scholar and a gentleman. The characteristic of his mind was its *symmetry* and equipoise. His *turn*, metaphysical, and his power of abstraction in the region of philosophical thought was such as would have secured for him a place of honour in that department, if his time and thought had not happily been devoted to higher purposes—those, namely, of the christian ministry. The modern reader of this great man's writings must prepare himself for an effort which will be called for, not so much for mastering the thought, as in overcoming the repugnance which will be engendered by a rugged, inharmonious style, by a meagreness of diction, and by an excess of that fault of the times, division and subdivision of the matter, carried to an extreme which greatly impairs the effect otherwise resulting from the depth and majesty of the author's conceptions. Majesty in the thought, not grace or care in the conveyance of it; depth and elevation of religious feeling, always well governed and controlled by a sound judgment; an intensity and intimacy of the spiritual discernment; and above and with all, the pure and the lofty moral feeling of a mind which was by nature sensitive, in an unusual degree, to sentiments of this order—had become thoroughly imbued with christian principles, and had realized these principles throughout a long course of varied discipline among the trials and temptations of life. Howe's principal works have already been named. The modern reader who may be glad to turn away, sometimes at least, from the literature of the day with its effort and its pretensions, will delight himself in books such as the "Living Temple;" "The Redeemer's Tears, wept over lost souls;" "The Calm and Sober Inquiry concerning the possibility of a Trinity in the Godhead;" "The Blessedness of the Righteous;" "The Redeemer's Dominion over the Invisible World;" and the treatise of "Delighting in God." Within the limits of this article no attempt can be made to offer an analysis of this writer's principal work—"The Living Temple." To the actual reader of the book such an analysis would be superfluous; to others, it would not seem attractive enough to tempt them into these deep waters. The life of John Howe was written by Edmond Calamy; but recently, and in an able and impartial manner, by Principal Henry Rogers—The Life and Character of John Howe, M.A., with an analysis of his writings, 1836.—I. T.

HOWE, Richard, Earl, a celebrated English naval officer, was born in 1725. He was the second son of Emmanuel Scrope, Viscount Howe, and Maria Sophia Charlotte, daughter of Baron Kielmansegge, master of the horse to George I. when elector of Hanover. He was educated at Eton, which he quitted at the age of fourteen to enter the navy, and joined the fleet which, under Anson, was sent to attack the western coast of Spanish America. He next served on board the *Burford* in an expedition to the West Indies, and distinguished himself so much that he was made a lieutenant in 1745. He was shortly after appointed commander of the *Baltimore* sloop-of-war, and was severely wounded in the head in an encounter with two French ships on the Scottish coast. As a reward for his gallantry he was raised to the rank of post-captain. After serving in the West Indies, on the coast of Africa, and in the Mediterranean, he was appointed in 1755 to the command of the *Dunkirk* of 60 guns, and joined the fleet under Admiral Boscawen which was sent to intercept the French squadron off Newfoundland. Owing to the fogs, the main body of the enemy escaped, but two of their vessels, the *Lys* and the *Alcide*, were captured by Captain Howe. The Seven Years' war now commenced; Howe was employed in the Channel service, and displayed his characteristic courage and skill in the reduction of Cherbourg, and various other exploits, which kept the southern and western coasts of France in continual alarm. On the death of his elder brother, who was killed in the expedition under Abercrombie against Ticonderago in 1758, Howe succeeded to the family title and estates. On the 20th of June in the following year, he defeated the French squadron under De Conflans, and captured two of the enemy's ships, the *Théssée* and the *Formidable*. On the termination of the war, he obtained a seat at the admiralty board (1763). Two years later he was made treasurer of the navy, and afterwards was returned to parliament for Dartmouth. In October, 1770, he was made rear-admiral of the blue, and commander-in-chief of the Mediterranean fleet. In 1776 he and his brother, General Howe, were appointed commissioners for the pacification of America, and held a conference for that purpose with a committee of congress; but the attempt to induce the Americans to return to their allegiance proved utterly fruitless. He assisted his brother in the reduction of the Delaware forts in 1777; and in the following year with a much inferior force, he fought successfully a brilliant action with the French fleet under D'Estaing, which was cruising off Rhode island with the view of assisting the revolted colonists. He soon after returned to England, and four years later was promoted to the rank of admiral of the blue, and was raised to the dignity of a viscount of Great Britain. He was appointed to the command of the fleet which was despatched to relieve Gibraltar—a service which he successfully performed in spite of numerous and formidable difficulties. On his return home after this important exploit, he was appointed, in 1783, first lord of the admiralty; in 1777 he was advanced to the rank of admiral of

the white; and in 1788 was created Earl Howe. On the 22d of June, 1790, he was appointed to the command of the Channel fleet, and hoisted his flag on board the *Charlotte* of 100 guns, and on June, 1794, gained the most glorious of all his victories, that in which he defeated the French fleet off the western coast of France. Howe had only twenty-five ships of the line, while the enemy had twenty-six, and were superior in the size of their vessels, in their weight of metal, and in their aggregate number of guns and men. Notwithstanding these advantages, after a short but severe struggle the French admiral, Villaret-Joyeuse, made off, followed by all his ships that could carry sail, leaving ten of his vessels dismasted. Seven of these were captured by the British. Six were brought safely into Portsmouth harbour; the seventh, the *Vengeur*, was so much shattered that in less than ten minutes she filled and sank with upwards of two hundred of her crew. There is not a word of truth, however, in the vain-glorious story invented by the infamous Barriere, respecting the mode of this catastrophe and the conduct of the French sailors. Lord Howe was now seventy years of age, and his health began to fail; but he was still able to perform one of the most valuable, if not the most brilliant, of the many important services which he rendered to his country—his suppression of the perilous mutiny of the British fleet at Portsmouth and Spithead in 1797. There can be no doubt that the men had been ill paid, ill fed, shamefully neglected by the country, starved and plundered by their pursers, and harshly and brutally treated by their officers; and Lord Howe, who was vested by the government with plenary powers to settle all matters in dispute, personally visited all the line-of-battle ships, ascertained precisely the grievances of the seamen, which he promptly redressed, and at the same time superseded the officers who had rendered themselves obnoxious by their tyranny. This was the last public act of his useful life. He died on the 5th of May, 1799, leaving three daughters, but no sons. Lord Howe was the ablest naval officer of his day. When he was introduced to George II., the king said—"Your life, my lord, has been one continued series of services to your country." He was distinguished by his cool and steady valour and presence of mind, his soundness of judgment and nautical skill. In person he was tall, strong, and well made. Though a rigid disciplinarian he was greatly beloved by the sailors, among whom, from the darkness of his complexion, he was familiarly called "Black Dick."—J. T.

HOWE, Sir William, an English general, brother of the famous admiral, was one of the principal officers employed in America during the war of independence. He led the troops which fought at Bunker's hill, 17th June, 1775. In the month of October following he succeeded General Gage in the command of the British forces in America. He defeated the Americans at Brooklyn, 27th August, 1776; at Brandywine, 11th September, 1777; and in some other encounters: but though a courageous soldier, he displayed a great want of activity and military skill, and suffered various opportunities of finishing the war to pass away unimproved. He was, however, much beloved for the warmth of his heart and for his winning manners. He was recalled in 1778 at his own request. On the death of his brother, Earl Howe, he succeeded to the Irish honours of Viscount Howe and Baron Clenawley. General Howe died in 1814.—J. T.

HOWELL, James, one of the earliest of our "authors by profession," a prolific and versatile writer, was the son of a Welsh clergyman, and born in the neighbourhood of Brecknock about 1596. Educated at Hereford free-school and Jesus college, Oxford, where he took his B.A. degree in 1613, he repaired to London—a junior of a large family, and with an active temperament—to seek his fortune. Sir Robert Mansel, the vice-admiral, Lord Pembroke, and other influential persons, had established a glass manufactory in Broad Street, a kind of speculation, which in those days was considered the very reverse of plebeian. Howell became their "steward," or manager, and was despatched by them, in 1619, on a continental business-tour, to procure the best workmen and the best material for the operations of the "glass-house," as it was then called. Howell remained abroad till 1621, visiting France, Spain, Italy, and Holland; forwarding barilla from Alicante, and workmen from Venice; inspecting men and manners with a quick eye; and acquiring a considerable knowledge of the principal languages of Europe. His roving disposition was not satisfied with this trip; and soon after his return he left the glass-house, accompanied as tutor a young gentleman on his foreign travels, and went to Madrid when Prince Charles, afterwards Charles I., was there wooing the infanta—to negotiate the return of an English merchantman which had been seized by the viceroy of Sardinia. The failure of the Spanish match brought Howell's negotiations to an untimely close, and he returned to England. He was now a man of some reputation, and was appointed secretary to Lord Scrope, the president of the North. While holding this office he was elected, without effort of his own, by the corporation of Richmond in Yorkshire, a member of the parliament of 1627. His life for some years was changeful and wandering. In 1632 he accompanied as secretary Lord Leicester, sent on a special mission to the court of Denmark. A mission to France in 1635 was intrusted to him by Secretary Windebank. In 1639 he was in Ireland, patronized and employed by Strafford the lord-lieutenant, who sent him on business to Edinburgh; and next year, after an official trip to France, he was appointed clerk of the council, a post of fair emolument and of seeming permanence. But the great Rebellion broke out, and Howell did not long enjoy his new office. In 1643 his person and papers were seized, according to his own account, by a committee of parliament, and his wanderings were closed by an imprisonment in the Fleet, the continuance of which however, Anthony Wood hints, was due less to political causes than to the debts which in his extravagance he had contracted. He remained in the Fleet, working hard and profitably for the booksellers, until after the Restoration, when the new post of historiographer royal was created for him. He died in the November of 1666. His writings were most numerous and varied—including dictionaries, grammars, histories, biographies, poems, and political pamphlets. But the work which has preserved Howell's name and fame is his letters, the first series of which was published in 1645, with the title "Epistolæ Ho-elianæ, or familiar letters, domestic and foreign, divided into sundry sections, partly historical, partly political, partly philosophical." Another series was published in 1647, and both, with the addition of a third, in 1650. They continued to be reprinted, and to be considered an English classic so late as the middle of last century.—F. E.

HOWELL, Lawrence, was born about 1660, and educated at Jesus college, Cambridge. He received ordination at the hands of the nonjuring Bishop Hickes, and refused to take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy to William, Anne, and George I. In 1716 he published "The case of Schism in the Church of England truly stated," in which he laboured to prove that the whole English church deserved excommunication, and other offensive propositions. Howell was at once apprehended in Bullhead Court, Jewin Street, and his papers and pamphlet were seized; upon him was found, among other important documents, the certificate of his ordination, in which Dr. Hickes calls himself suffragan bishop of Thetford.—(See Hickes, George.) He was thrown into Newgate, and tried at the Old Bailey for high treason; was degraded and unfrocked; and sentenced to pay a fine of £500, to lie in prison three years, and to be twice whipped. The latter part of the punishment was remitted, but the victim of intolerance remained in prison till his death in 1720. He published "A Synopsis of the Canons of the Greek Church," and another of the Latin; a "History of the Bible;" and a "View of the Pontificate to the Council of Trent."—B.H.C.

*HOWITT, William and Mary, poets and writers in general literature, husband and wife, have been so long associated in literary labour that it would be difficult to dissever them in a notice of their lives and works. William Howitt was born in 1795 at the village of Heanor in Derbyshire, where his family had been settled for many generations. He was educated at the public school of the Society of Friends at Ackworth in Yorkshire; and continued with his wife in the membership of that society until within the last fifteen years. Mary Howitt, whose maiden name was Botham, was born in 1800—also of Quaker parents, whose ancestors had been of the stock of the martyrs, at Coleford in Gloucestershire—but spent her early years in the little town of Uttoxeter in Staffordshire. The first public appearance in print of William and Mary Howitt was in a joint volume published in 1823, "The Forest Minstrel." They soon became widely known as poetical and prose contributors to the Annuals. In 1827 followed a second joint volume, "The Desolation of Eyam, and other poems." Between 1831 and 1837, during a residence at Nottingham, William Howitt published "The Book of the Seasons;" "Pantika, or traditions of the most ancient

times;" and "A Popular History of Priestcraft." During their residence at Nottingham, Mary Howitt produced her longest, and perhaps most remarkable poetical work, "The Seven Temptations." At Nottingham also she produced a novel entitled "Wood Leighton;" and commenced, originally for the use of her own children, that series of books for the young, which have especially endeared her name to thousands of hearts in this country and in America. In 1837 William Howitt retired from business, in which he had been engaged in Nottingham, and removed to the pleasant village of Esher in Surrey, where he gave himself up exclusively to literary occupations. Here William and Mary Howitt produced in rapid succession some of their most popular works—the former, his "Colonization and Christianity;" "The Rural Life of England;" the first series of "Visits to Remarkable Places, Old Halls, and Battle Fields;" "Jack of the Mill, a romance for young people;" and "The Boys' Country Book." About the same time Mary Howitt published two volumes of poems for children, entitled "Birds and Flowers, and other country things," and "Hymns and Fireside Verses." She also commenced a series of stories in thirteen volumes, under the general title of "Tales for the People and their Children." After a residence of about three years at Esher, the Howitts, in the year 1839, took up their abode in Germany, with a view to the education of their children. Here they not only perfected an acquaintance with the German language and studied its literature, but became interested also in that of Scandinavia, and acquired a knowledge of the Swedish and Danish languages. During a residence at Heidelberg, William Howitt translated "The Student Life of Germany" from the original MSS., written by a German student. He also published two original works on German life and manners, entitled the "Rural and Domestic Life of Germany," and "German Experiences." Meanwhile, Mary Howitt for two or three years edited Fisher's Drawing-room Scrap Book; and commenced her translations from the works of Miss Bremer, which achieved a sudden and extraordinary popularity. Upon the return of the Howitts to England in 1842 they took up their residence at Clapton, near London, where William Howitt produced a second series of "Visits to Remarkable Places," and "A History of the Aristocracy of England;" and Mary Howitt a collection of her ballad poetry. During the next four years her time was principally devoted to translations, but she produced also "The Children's Year," a genuine diary kept by her for a year of the lives of two of her children; and "Our Cousins in Ohio," the materials for which had been sent from America by the author's sister. In the year 1846 the Howitts availed themselves of an opportunity which seemed to promise a wide and useful sphere of labour, in a journal of literature, art, and social progress, entitled the *People's Journal*. An uncongenial partnership, however, soon brought their connection with this publication to a termination; and a periodical of a similar nature—subsequently established in their own names—failing to repair the losses which that enterprise had entailed upon them, they recurred after a couple of years to the less anxious pursuits of general literature. In the following three years were produced, by William Howitt, "Homes and Haunts of the English Poets;" "The Hall and the Hamlet, a novel;" "Madame Dorrington of the Dene, a novel;" and "The Year Book of the Country:" and by Mary Howitt, "The Heir of Wast Wayland, a novel;" and "Steadfast Gabriel and Mary Leeson, stories for children." In 1852 William and Mary Howitt published their "History of the Literature of Northern Europe," the first complete examination in the English language of the works of the principal Swedish, Danish, Norwegian, and Icelandic writers from the earliest times. In the same year, on the discovery of the gold fields in Victoria, William Howitt proceeded to Australia, accompanied by his two sons, where he spent the following two years. During his absence was published a translation of Dr. Ennemoser's History of Magic, made upon his voyage with the assistance of his elder son; and a collection of tales by himself and wife, entitled "Stories of English and Foreign Life." Mary Howitt remaining with her daughters in England, continued in the active pursuit of her literary occupations in a translation of Fredrika Bremer's Homes of the New World; and a variety of miscellaneous contributions to the periodical literature of the day. On his return to England in the year 1854, William Howitt gave to the public his experiences of Australia in his work entitled "Land, Labour, and Gold," one of his most important and valuable contributions to English literature; a book for children, called "The Australian Boys' Book;" and a novel entitled "Tallangetta," descriptive of colonial life. In the year 1856 having taken up their residence at Highgate, near London, William Howitt commenced an "Illustrated Popular History of England," five volumes of which have now been issued; and in 1860 he produced "The Man of the People," a novel illustrative of the state of England forty years ago. In the course of the same period, Mary Howitt has published a translation of Fredrika Bremer's Two Years in Switzerland and Italy; and a tale for children entitled "Lillieslea." She has also edited, with the assistance of her younger daughter, "A Treasury of Stories for the Young."—A. W.

HUARTE NAVARRE, Juan de, a Spanish physician and author, born about 1535; died at the close of the sixteenth century. Educated at the university of Huesca, he, after making the tour of Spain, settled down in the same town, and devoted himself to philosophical and medical studies. His work, "Examen de Ingenios para las sciencias," or How to determine from the physical and external condition who are fit for training in the sciences, 1566, is one of the earliest attempts to deal with the physiological relations between body and mind. It is full of striking and wild conjectures, approaching sometimes by anticipation to the discoveries of Gall. It has been translated, and reprinted many times. Lessing thought it worthy of being translated into German, with critical notes; and a learned French physician, M. Guardin, published in 1855 an essay based on this work. The latest Spanish edition, Madrid, 1846, contains an elaborate bibliographical notice of the work.—F M. W.

HUBER, Marie, a deistical writer, was born at Geneva in 1694, and died at Lyons in 1759.

HUBER, Samuel, a theologian of the sixteenth century, who embraced universalistic views, was born in 1547 at Bern, and died in the neighbourhood of Goslar in 1624.

HUDDLESTON, John, a native of Lancashire, educated at Douay, and sent back to England as a missionary priest. In 1651 he resided with Mr. Whitgrave, at Mosely in Stafford, where he protected Charles II. after the battle of Worcester. He went back to the continent and became a benedictine, and on his return was chaplain to Queen Catherine. He was excepted by name in the proclamations against catholic priests, and administered the popish sacraments to Charles II. on his deathbed. He died soon after the Restoration. The Short and Plain way to the Faith and the Church was written with his assistance by Richard Huddlestone in 1688.—B. H. C.

HUDSON, Henry, an English navigator, fills a distinguished place in the records of maritime discovery during the early years of the seventeenth century. His name, attached to a strait, a bay, a river, and a city on the banks of the latter, is indelibly printed on the map of the New World. Nothing is known of the events of Hudson's life prior to 1607, but he had acquired the reputation of a skilful and experienced mariner. A company of London merchants employed him in that year in the command of a small vessel (carrying in all eleven men and a boy—the last Hudson's own son), to seek a passage to the Indies by way of the pole. He coasted on this occasion the eastern shores of Greenland, touched on Spitzbergen, reached nearly the eighty-second parallel of latitude, and returned to England in the autumn. In 1608, and under the same auspices, Hudson resumed his efforts to reach the Indies, trying a route to the north-eastward: he explored parts of the sea lying between Spitzbergen and Nova Zembla, but did not pass to the east of the last-named land. In the succeeding year, 1609, Hudson offered his services to the Dutch East India Company. Sailing, on the occasion of this, his third voyage, from the Texel, Hudson first directed his course towards Nova Zembla, but afterwards (by way of the Faroe Islands and Iceland) crossed to the western side of the Atlantic, and coasted the shores of America as far south as 35° 41′. Thence returning to the northward, he discovered the river which bears his name. He took his vessel up this river nearly as far, perhaps, as the present site of Albany, and explored it by a boat to a further distance. The Dutch shortly after built the fort of New Amsterdam, the nucleus of the present New York, upon the island of Manhattan, at the mouth of the river. Hudson's fourth and last voyage, 1610, was undertaken under the auspices of his old employers, the English Company. He sailed from the Thames in a vessel of fifty-five tons, with a crew of twenty-three men, to seek a passage to the north-westward.

After passing successively the shores of Iceland and Greenland, he entered a strait leading to the westward, and conducting into an extensive inland sea. This strait and sea are the Hudson Strait and Bay of our modern charts. Hudson's own narrative does not extend beyond this point. He and his crew passed the winter on the shores of the newly-discovered bay, eking out their scanty stock of provisions by means of the birds which they were fortunate enough to kill. In the spring of 1611, preparing to return to England, a cruel plot was carried into execution by his mutinous companions, the chief instigator to it being a young man whom Hudson had befriended, and had charitably taken into his service. The mutineers, seizing the persons of Hudson and his son, together with a few others (nine in all, most of them lame or disabled from sickness), turned them adrift in an open boat, with only a small stock of provisions, a single gun, and a little ammunition. Nothing further was ever known of the brave English explorer, who must have perished miserably within the waters of the great sea which he had discovered. The mutineers ultimately reached home, after undergoing many well-merited sufferings; their leader having been killed in an encounter with some savages, on the coast near Cape Digges. Amongst them was Robert Bylot, who afterwards attained some distinction as a navigator.—(See Bylot.) The narratives of Hudson's voyages are found in Purchas.—W. H.

HUDSON, John, chief librarian of the Bodleian library, principal of St. Mary hall, Oxford, and the learned editor of the works of Thucydides, of Josephus, and of other ancient writers, was born in 1662 at Widehope, Cumberland. At nineteen he took the degree of B.A., and two years later that of M.A. In 1686 he became fellow of University college and a tutor of great reputation. In 1701, the year of his D.D. degree, he was elected keeper of the Bodleian library. His learning and industry gave him a high place among the scholars of his time. He died of dropsy on the 26th November, 1719.—R. H.

HUDSON, Thomas, was born in Devonshire in 1701, and was the pupil and afterwards the son-in-law of Richardson the portrait-painter and writer on art. Hudson succeeded to the connection and popularity of his father-in-law, and remained without a rival in London until the return of his own pupil Reynolds from Italy in 1752, when the palpable superiority of Reynolds, though not admitted by Hudson, forced the master to retire from the field and resign his place to his pupil. Hudson was of the Sir Godfrey Kneller school; and although he doubtless painted good likenesses, his manner was too dry to admit of his portraits being also good pictures. Many of his works have been engraved by the younger John Faber. His masterpiece is considered the picture of the Marlborough family, now at Blenheim; there is also a good portrait of Handel by Hudson in the Picture gallery at Oxford. He retired to his villa at Twickenham, where he possessed a considerable collection of works of art, which as well as the house he left to his second wife, previously a Mrs. Fiennes, a lady of fortune. Hudson died at Twickenham in January, 1779.—(*Walpole; Northcote.*)—R. N. W.

HUDSON, William, an English naturalist, particularly distinguished as a botanist, was born in Westmoreland about the year 1708, and died in 1793.

HUERTA, Vicente Garcia de la, a Spanish poet, born probably in 1729; died in 1787. He was educated at Salamanca, and attained considerable renown as a leader of the reaction against the French school of poetry. He early obtained a post in the king's library, and afterwards in the office of the secretary of state, but some domestic difficulties occasioned him a long imprisonment, at the close of which he entered the household of the duke of Alva. He set himself resolutely to resuscitate the old national comedy in opposition to the critical efforts of Jovellanos, Forner, and Moratin; and a fierce literary controversy raged for many years. His own most famous tragedy, "Raquel," performed in 1780, is entirely in the style which he condemns; and others, including some on the model of the old Greek tragedy, are equally in violation of his own maxims. He published a collection entitled "Teatro Español," from which he excluded Lope de Vega, and the best of Calderon's heroic dramas, confining himself to the class technically known as *de capa y espada*, or those in which the scene is taken from the life of gentlemen and noblemen, as distinguished from historical or sacred subjects. The best modern critics, especially Bouterwek and Schack, speak slightingly of the influence of Huerta on the literary taste of his age, and consider that he was by no means the man to reinstate the old drama in its just position. The "Teatro Español," in 16 vols., 1785, is, however, an important work. His "Obras Poeticas" are marked by the bad taste of the preceding century. He must not be confounded with his brother Pedro, who was also an author.—F. M. W.

HUET, Peter Daniel, Bishop of Avranches, and well known for his philosophical speculations, was born at Caen on the 8th February, 1630. His father had been a Calvinist, but was converted by the jesuits. Originally intended for the study of the law, Huet's literary and philosophical interest was first excited by the perusal of the Principles of Descartes, and Bochart's Sacred Geography. In 1652 he accompanied Bochart to Sweden, and there, like so many other savans of the time, he was nearly tempted to settle by the offers of Queen Christina. However, he refused the inducements made to him, and returned to France about the year 1670. He received in this year the appointment of tutor to the dauphin, and in this capacity was the chief editor of the famous edition of the classics *in usum Delphini*. He spent twenty years on this work. In 1674 he was admitted a member of the French Academy; in 1676 he took sacred orders; two years later he was appointed to the abbey of Aulnay; and in 1679 he published his "Demonstratio Evangelica." In 1685 he was raised to the episcopal see of Avranches; but he resigned this dignity in 1699 for the more congenial post of the abbey of Fontenay, near the gates of Caen, where he could devote himself with less intermission to his studies. During the latter period of his life he lived chiefly in Paris, in the establishment of the jesuits. He died in 1721. Huet was an amiable and ingenious man, a thorough student and scholar—more devoted to books than to action in any form. A dignitary in the church, he was more of a litterateur than a theologian, although it was the aim of his first and one of his most important works, the "Demonstratio Evangelica," to defend the christian religion from the attacks of infidelity. Two passions, it has been said, swayed his life—enthusiasm for study, and hatred of Descartes. His love of letters was so ardent as to lead him to neglect altogether his episcopal duties; and the story is that his flock, feeling themselves neglected, threatened to ask from the king a bishop who had completed his studies. At first an admirer and follower of Descartes, he gradually contracted an intense dislike to the Cartesian dogmatism. Abandoning one phase of positive philosophical opinion after another, he at length espoused a species of Pyrrhonism—the extreme reaction from the Cartesian philosophy. As a speculative philosopher he was clever, restless, and negative, rather than profound, patient, and constructive.—T.

HUFELAND, Christoph Wilhelm, was born August 12, 1762. He studied at Jena and Göttingen, and was appointed in 1793 to a professorship at Jena, which he exchanged for one at Berlin in 1798. The king of Prussia made him his private physician. When the university of Berlin was founded, he became a professor there in 1809, and continued such till his death in 1836. Hufeland's reputation as a practitioner, a professor, and a writer, was very great. Several of his works have been reprinted, and some of them translated. They treat of a great variety of subjects of interest to the medical profession. His first book, published in 1789 at Leipsic, was upon the small-pox. He wrote "Annals of French Medical Science from 1794 to 1800;" on "Uncertain Symptoms of Death, the only means of proving its reality, and how to make it impossible to inter persons alive;" "On the Health of Children;" "Popular Dissertations on the Preservation of Health," &c.: "On the Origin, Symptoms, and Treatment of Scrofula;" and "Makrobiotik, or art of prolonging human life," which has been translated into all European languages. He founded the *Journal der praktischen Heilkunde*, which still continues.—B. H. C.

HUG, Johann Leonhard, was born in Constance, 1st June, 1765, and was educated in the lyceum of that city and at the university of Freiburg, where he became professor of oriental languages and of the criticism of the Old and New Testament. He died 11th March, 1846. He was a steady opponent of the rationalistic school of criticism and exegesis, and one of the ablest and most successful contributors to its decline and downfall. His critiques upon Paulus' Life of Jesus, and upon Strauss' celebrated work on the same subject, were of great value and weight. The latter was published separately in two parts in 1841 and 1842. Among his earlier pieces were the following—"De Antiquitate Codicis Vaticani

Commentatio," 1810; "De Pentateuchi Versione Alexandrina Commentatio," 1818; "Untersuchungen über den Mythus der alten Welt," 1812; "Die Erfindung der Buchstabenschrift," &c., 1801. But his greatest work was his "Introduction to the New Testament," of which four editions appeared in 1808–21–26–47. The last was posthumous, but had been carefully revised by him for the press.—P. L.

HUGH THE GREAT, Count of Paris and Duke of France, was the father of Hugh Capet. His own father, Robert, disputed the crown with Charles III., and was slain at the battle of Soissons in 923. Hugh renewed the battle, rallied his troops, and put Charles to flight. Declining the crown himself, he placed it in 936 on the head of Louis d'Outre-Mer, Charles III.'s only son. Meanwhile he aggrandized his already vast possessions, and disdaining the mere title of a king, enjoyed all the substantial power of one. Louis, however, grew impatient of his tutelage, and hostilities soon broke out between the king and his most powerful vassals. Hugh strengthened himself by marrying the sister of Otho, king of Germany; and then with German aid, and also with that of the duke of Vermandois, drove Louis beyond the Loire. A general peace was concluded in 942, and Hugh afterwards joined Louis in an attempt to partition Normandy. Mutual exhaustion led to another peace in 950, four years after which Louis died. Hugh allowed Lothaire, the son of the deceased monarch, to succeed him; obtaining for himself the investiture of the duchy of Aquitaine. Hugh, who owed his surname rather to the extent of his domains than to any grandeur in his deeds, died in 956.—W. J. P.

HUGH (SAINT), Bishop of Grenoble, was born near Valence in 1053, the son of a pious nobleman, who early destined him to an ecclesiastical career. He was consecrated bishop of Grenoble in 1080 by Gregory VII. Growing weary of the troubles of his time, he retired to the monastery of la Chaise-Dieu; but the pope, who knew his value, recalled him to his work. In 1084 he received Saint Bruno and his companions, and fixed them in the Grande Chartreuse. He died in 1132. He is considered to be the author of a cartulary, fragments of which are in Mabillon's posthumous works, and also in Allard's Memoirs of Dauphiny.—W. J. P.

HUGH OF AMIENS, Archbishop of Rouen. In 1125 he was prior of St. Martial of Limoges, and soon after prior of St. Pancras at Lewes in Sussex. Somewhat later Henry I. appointed him abbot of Reading in Berkshire. Hugh was elected archbishop of Rouen in 1130. The next year he went to the council of Rheims. Hugh undertook to lay some new restrictions upon the Norman abbots, whose cause the king of England espoused. A subsequent quarrel with Henry rendered his retirement into Italy a matter of prudence, but on the king's death he returned and carried on a vigorous administration till his death in 1164. He attended the coronation of Henry II. at Westminster in 1154. His writings are numerous and interesting.—B. H. C.

HUGH (SAINT) OF CLUNY, born in 1024. In 1039 he entered the monastery of Cluny, of which he became abbot. He attended councils at Rheims, Mentz, and Rome. He won the confidence of popes and kings, who honoured him and consulted him on weighty questions. He died in 1109. His writings are few and unimportant.—B. H. C.

HUGH OF FLAVIGNY, born in 1065. His life appears to have been a chequered one, and the time and place of his death are uncertain. The only work by which he is known is his "Chronicon Verdunense," which has been highly commended for the history of the eleventh century especially. It was first published by Labbeus.—B. H. C.

HUGH OF FLEURY, or FLORIACENSIS, or DE SANCTA MARIA, a benedictine monk, who died about 1130. Of his life nothing is known, but he wrote some books which are still extant. as "Chronicon, libris sex," from Ninus to 840; also a treatise "De Potestate regali, et de sacerdotali dignitate, ad Henricum Angliæ regem," his chief production.—B. H. C.

HUGH OF ST. CHER, a dominican and cardinal of the Romish church, chiefly remembered as a theological writer, and the compiler of the first Concordance. He is supposed to have been born at St. Cher, near Vienne, in France, towards the close of the twelfth century. He studied at Paris, and in 1227 was chosen provincial of his order in France, and greatly promoted the extension of dominican principles in his native country. His activity and zeal led Innocent IV. to make him a cardinal in 1244. He was the first cardinal of his order, and had previously been elected archbishop of Lyons. At his elevation to the cardinalate the red hat was first conferred upon the holders of that dignity. Hugh was sent into Germany by the pope on a political mission, out of which he appears not to have come with very clean hands. Possibly he was a better student than politician. He wrote annotations upon the whole of the Bible; "An Exposition of the Book of Psalms;" "A Concordance to the Latin Scriptures," of which he is said to have invented the division into chapters; "A Commentary upon the Sentences of Peter Lombard;" to which must be added "Speculum Ecclesiæ," various tracts, sermons, &c. He died at Orvieto in March, 1264.—B. H. C.

HUGH OF SAINT VICTOR, or DE SANCTO VICTORE, a native of Ypres, died in 1141 at Paris. His life presents but few points of interest, but some of his works deserve a careful study. They prove him to have been in many respects far before his generation, and to have advanced principles which lay at the foundation of the Reformation movement. Some of them, it is true, do not bear this character; but the reader will find much besides to gratify him, whatever he may meet objectionable. They are very numerous and mostly short.—B. H. C.

HUGH CAPET. See CAPET.

HUGHES, JOHN, an English poet and miscellaneous writer, was born at Marlborough, on 29th January, 1677, and educated in London. He displayed a taste for poetry, painting, and music at an early age; wrote a tragedy at nineteen; and made translations from Horace. Fortunately, he was not left to depend upon his abilities altogether, for he held a few public situations which afforded him a modest competency. In his twentieth year Hughes published a poem entitled "The Peace of Ryswick;" and two years after, "The Court of Neptune." Besides these he wrote odes and cantatas, translated from Latin, French, and Italian authors, acquired considerable reputation, and became intimate with Addison, Steele, and other celebrities of the day. He contributed two papers to the Tatler; two to the Guardian; and about a dozen to the Spectator. His best composition is a drama, "The Siege of Damascus." He died February 17, 1719.—J. F. W.

*HUGO, VICTOR-MARIE, Viscount (as one of Louis Philippe's pairs de France), poet, dramatist, novelist, and politician, was born at Besançon on the 26th of February, 1802. His father, General Hugo, had early been a volunteer soldier of the republic, and ripened into an ardent Napoleonist; his mother, on the other hand, a native of Brittany, had encountered the perils of the insurrection in La Vendée, and was at heart a Bourbonist; hence the poet was exposed from childhood to the clash of two influences diametrically opposite. His early years were years of wandering. From Besançon to Elba, from Elba to Paris, from Paris to Avelliano, of which his father was appointed governor, and where the boy played at the foot of Vesuvius; thence to Spain, where the elder Hugo was appointed first major-domo of the palace to King Joseph, and the younger placed for a year in the seminary of nobles; and finally to Paris again—he was perpetually on the move. After the fall of the empire, General Hugo and his wife were separated, and Victor was destined by his father for the ecole polytechnique and a military life. But the youth's tastes were more poetical than martial. While a boy he had written his first verses on Roland and chivalry, themes with which his Spanish education had familiarized him. At fifteen his verses on "The advantages of Study" would have been crowned by the French Academy, had that body not considered their author to be mystifying them when he named his real age. He had written a tragedy celebrating the return of the Bourbons, and his odes had been crowned by the Toulouse Académie des Jeux Floraux, when he prevailed upon his father to allow him to give up the ecole polytechnique and devote himself to letters. His earliest prose works, "Bug Jargal" and "Hans d'Islande," are two melodramatic novels, wide apart in scene; for one deals with an episode in the revolt of the St. Domingo negroes, while the story of the other is laid in Scandinavia; but both are crude and extravagant. It was different with his earliest poems. His "Odes," the first series of which was published in 1821, royalist and religious in their tone, were indeed more ardent than the average French poetry of the time, but in style and expression they were severely classical. The spirit which they breathed recommended their author to the notice of Louis XVIII., and helped him to the pension bestowed on him by that monarch. But Hugo's genius was not one of a

kind long to remain shackled by the conventionalities of the old school of French poetry. He soon obeyed the new impulse given to French literature by the writers in the *Globe*, the journal which the aged Göthe read and admired, and in which, with an intellectual catholicism even greater than Madame De Stael's, homage was paid to forms of literary expression the most opposed to all that had been deemed admissible in France. In the now forgotten war between the classicists and the romanticists, Victor Hugo gradually but unmistakably came over to the latter. Once a romanticist, he became a leader of the party, with such men as Alfred de Vigny and Sainte-Beuve combating under him. In the preface to his drama, or dramatic poem of "Cromwell," published in 1827, he boldly proclaimed the doctrine that art should copy nature in all her infinite variety, and that the grotesque should be a principal element in modern poetry. In his "Orientales," published in 1829—fantastic, savage, passionate, like the eastern life which they mirrored—few could have recognized the author of the "Odes" of 1821. In the hands of Victor Hugo, French poetry became invested with new and unsuspected flexibility and potency of rhythm. In 1829, the year of the publication of the "Orientales," appeared a prose composition, "Le Dernier Jour d'un condemné," written with great and sombre power, the soliloquy, in the last hours of life, of a man condemned to die, and intended to aid in the abolition of capital punishments. To 1829 also belongs the performance of "Hemani," the success of which was considered by the romanticists a crowning victory. 1831, the year after the revolution of the three days, witnessed the publication of the work by which Victor Hugo obtained a European reputation, the romance of "Notre Dame de Paris." Although the characters are amenable to the reproach of Göthe, that they are more puppets than human beings, yet the skilful reproduction of antique Paris and its multifarious life, the vivid pictorialism of the delineation—dramatic in its movement and interest—must ever preserve for it a high place in modern fiction; and Quasimodo is the most successful application Hugo has made of his theory of the grotesque. For some eight years, with such striking exceptions indeed as the pensive "Feuilles d'automne," 1831, and the "Voix intérieures," 1837, Victor Hugo's principal works were chiefly dramas—"Marion de l'Orme;" "Le Roi s'amuse;" "Lucrecè Borgia;" "Marie Tudor;" "Ruy Blas"—in most of which the poet sought to develop the questionable thesis that the hideous, moral or physical, may be beautified if there is some one noble sentiment working amid the otherwise loathsome mass. Whatever may be thought of the thesis, to one of these dramas, "Marion de l'Orme," cannot be denied, from a purely dramatic point of view, the praise of being a play wonderfully moving and absorbing in its interest. In 1842 Hugo published "Le Rhin," letters of tour and travel, with a political aim—that of uniting France and Germany against England and Russia—the left bank of the Rhine, it being distinctly indicated, to be the price paid by Germany for the French alliance. It was in spite of, and not on account of the doctrines broached in "Le Rhin," that Louis Philippe made its author in 1845 a peer of France. After the revolution of 1848 Hugo became a member of the national assembly, and leant at first to the party of moderation, opposing Cavaignac and supporting the candidature of Louis Napoleon. Hostile critics of his political career ascribe his subsequent junction with the extreme democratic party to the non-recognition by the prince-president of his claims to office. An exile after the coup d'état, Victor Hugo took refuge in Jersey, whence he fulminated in 1852, against the emperor of the French, his prose "Napoleon le petit," and the "Chatiments" in verse. "Les Contemplations," a volume of verse, mournful in its tone, but wide in the range of thought and feeling embraced in it, has also been produced since he took up his residence in the Channel Islands. M. Hugo is said to be engaged in the preparation of a great prose romance, "Les Misérables," in the interest of the social and democratic republic.—F. E.

HUGTENBURG, Johan van, was born at Haarlem in 1646. He had his first instruction in painting from John Wyk, and in 1667 went to Italy to prosecute his studies, where in Rome his brother Jacob was established as a landscape painter. When Jacob died in 1669, John went to Paris, and here made the acquaintance of the celebrated battle painter, Vander Meulen, which was of great service to him, and materially influenced Hugtenburg's future style and career. He returned to his own country in 1670, settled in the Hague, and established a reputation as an excellent battle painter. In 1708 or 1709 Prince Eugene commissioned him to paint a series of pictures of the recent victories which that prince, the prince of Orange, and the duke of Marlborough had gained over the French. Hugtenburg etched and published these battles in 1727—"Beschrijving der Veldslagen van Prins Eugenius van Savoÿe, den Prins van Oranje, en den Hertog van Marlborough." Hugtenburg also etched some of the battles of Vander Meulen. His pictures are more delicately painted than those of Vander Meulen, and more brilliantly coloured; the best are much in the style and manner of Philip Wouvverman. He died at Amsterdam in 1733.—(*Van Gool. Bartsch.*)—R. N. W.

HULL, Thomas, an actor, dramatic writer, and novelist of no great reputation, is principally remembered for the part he took in founding the theatrical fund for the relief of distressed performers. He was born in 1728, succeeded Mr. Colman in the management of Covent Garden theatre in 1775, and filled the situation with credit for a period of eight years. He died, April 22, 1808.—R. H.

*HULLAH, John Pyke, the founder of the celebrated system of singing which bears his name, was born in London in 1812. He was twenty-one years of age when he entered himself a student of the Royal Academy of Music in October, 1833. He had previously learned the theoretical part of the science from William Horsley, Mus. Bac., Oxon., and in the academy he devoted himself more exclusively to obtain a knowledge of singing, which he studied under Crivelli. He remained, however, but a short time in this establishment, leaving it in December, 1835. In the following year he distinguished himself by the production of an operetta at the St. James' theatre, then under the management of Braham. The libretto, written by Charles Dickens, was called "The Village Coquettes." It was tolerably well received, and contained some very original melodies. In the next year (1837) he produced a comic opera entitled "The Barbers of Bassora." It was performed at Covent Garden theatre, but with indifferent success. He brought out in the following year at the same theatre an opera entitled "The Outpost." This production shared the fate of its predecessor, and from this time forward we hear no more of Mr. Hullah as an operatic composer. The musical year of 1841 opened with a prospectus of a "Singing School for Schoolmasters," under the sanction of the national education committee, and under the direction of Mr. Hullah. The system of tuition was that invented by M. Wilhem, and used extensively in France, but which had undergone various modifications so as to suit it to our English wants. Mr. Hullah had well studied the theory of the subject, and came to his task with a year's practical experience, having for that period conducted the musical exercises of the Normal school at Battersea. The singing classes were an offshoot of the "normal instruction" scheme, and have grown up amidst difficulties. St. Martin's Hall in Long Acre was built by Mr. Hullah's friends and pupils, and was opened in October, 1849. In February, 1844, he was appointed professor of vocal music in King's college, London, where he still teaches church singing to students of the theological department. In 1858, upon the death of Mr. Horsley, Mr. Hullah was appointed his successor as organist of the Charter-house. He has recently added fresh laurels to his fame by the delivery of a course of lectures on "the history of modern music."—E. F. R.

HULME, Nathaniel, M.D., an English physician, was born at Holme Torp in Yorkshire in 1732. His elder brother, Dr. Joseph Hulme, was a physician at Halifax, and to him Nathaniel was indebted for his first rudiments in medicine. He afterwards studied at Guy's hospital, and then served for some time as a surgeon in the navy. Being stationed at Leith after the peace of 1763, he took that opportunity of prosecuting his medical studies at the university of Edinburgh, and took out his degree there. He soon after that settled in London, and at the establishment of the general dispensary was appointed the first physician to it. About 1774 he was elected physician to the Charter-house, an appointment he held during the rest of his life. Dr. Hulme published several works of considerable value; amongst others a treatise "On the Nature, Causes, and Treatment of Scurvy," and an essay "On Puerperal Fever." In 1787 he was awarded the gold medal, given by the Royal Society of Medicine in Paris, for the best treatise on the causes of the hardening of the cellular tissue to which many new-born infants are liable. He died in 1807.—W. B-d.

HÜLSEMANN, Johann, was born in Friesland in 1602, and in 1629 was appointed professor at Wittemberg, and in 1646 at Leipsic. In 1630 he attended a convention at Leipsic, and in 1645 he was appointed moderator of the Lutheran party at the colloquy at Thorn, where he greatly distinguished himself. He opposed the comprehensive views of Calixtus. In 1639 he had a friendly conference with Vossius on the truth of doctrine and the peace of the church. But he was the sworn enemy of the Calvinistic system, as he showed when, in 1646, he wrote "Calvinismus Irreconciliabilis." Yet he clearly exhibits the spirit of charity; for while he says on one point of the Calvinist, "that he errs there is no doubt," he adds, "but there is the greatest doubt whether he errs to his destruction." He published an account of the colloquy at Thorn and other works, including the "Method of Studying Theology," and a "Summary of Theology, setting forth the principal controversies concerning the faith," which he afterwards enlarged. He died in 1661.—B. H. C.

HUMAYUN, Nesir Eddin Mohammed, the son and successor of Baber the conqueror of Hindostan, was born at Cabul in 1508, and was trained to be a most accomplished warrior and prince. During his father's lifetime he signalized himself in numerous battles; and on ascending the throne he made Delhi the seat of civilization and learning. He was killed in his forty-eighth year by an accidental fall down the marble stairs of a garden terrace in 1556. The memoirs of Humâyûn were written in Persian by Jouher, one of his confidential servants, an English translation of which, by Major C. Stewart, was published in London, 1832.—R. H.

HUMBERT, Joseph Amable, a French general, born at Rouveroye, near Remiremont, in 1767. After taking part in the Vendean war, he was sent by the directory under Hoche to make a descent upon Ireland. Humbert and his men were the only part of the expedition that reached that country. They landed in Killala Bay in August, 1798. On the 8th of September, having shortly before had the glory of dispersing two regiments under the command of Lake, Humbert and the remnant of his army, eight hundred and fifty men in all, surrendered to that general at Ballynamuck. On being exchanged, Humbert joined the army of the Danube and fought under Massena. In 1802 he was sent with Leclerc to St. Domingo, whence he returned the following year in company with the widowed Madame Leclerc, Napoleon's sister Pauline. The scandals to which this voyage gave rise, furnished the First Consul with an excuse for sending into honourable exile the too republican general. From Britanny, whither he was sent, Humbert retired to America, where he lived in obscurity until the revolt of the Spanish colonies, when he once more engaged in war. In Mexico, where he had sometimes a large number of men under his command, he met with a few successes and many reverses. He died at New Orleans in February, 1823.—R. H.

HUMBOLDT, Friedrich Heinrich Alexander, Baron von, a celebrated naturalist and traveller, descended from an ancient, wealthy, and noble family in Pomerania, was born at Berlin on the 14th September, 1769. His father, Major Humboldt, served in the Seven Years' war as aid-de-camp to the duke of Brunswick, and was afterwards chamberlain to the king of Prussia. His mother was a cousin of the princess of Blucher, and the widow of the Baron De Holwede, descended from a French family in Burgundy of the name of Colomb, who had quitted France on the revocation of the edict of Nantes. Alexander Humboldt was educated at the castle of Tegel, near Berlin, under his father's roof, and by M. Camp, author of Robinson Allemand, and Christian Kunth, a distinguished savant, who afterwards became a member of the Academy of Sciences and councillor of state. Kunth was intimate with the intellectual community of Berlin; and such was the singular capacity of his pupil that he was encouraged and even assisted in his studies by the friends of his teacher. When he was only fourteen years of age, he went with his brother William to Berlin to complete his studies under Læfler and Fischer for classics, Wildenow for botany, and Endel, Klein, and Dohm for political economy and philosophy. Between 1786 and 1788 he studied at the university of Frankfort-on-the-Oder, and in 1788 he repaired to Göttingen, where he studied philosophy, history, and the natural sciences, under Heyne, Eichhorn, and Blumenbach. His first work, written in 1789, was an essay on the method of weaving used by the Greeks, but it was not published. At Göttingen he became acquainted with George Forster, Heyne's son-in-law, who accompanied Captain Cook in his second voyage round the world, and who inspired his young friend with a desire to study the productions of the tropics. In 1790 he accompanied Forster and Genz in a tour through Germany, Holland, England, and along the two banks of the Rhine; and he published the result of his tour in a work entitled "Observations sur les Basaltes du Rhin," &c., which appeared at Berlin in 1790. At the close of 1790 he went to Hamburg, where he studied foreign languages and bookkeeping in the commercial school of Bosching; and though his family intended him for some office under the government, his mother yielded so far to his passion for science as to send him to the mining academy at Freiberg, to extend and perfect his geological knowledge under Werner, who had then for one of his pupils the celebrated Baron Von Bach. The reputation which Humboldt had now acquired was such as to obtain for him the government appointment of assessor of the council of mines at Berlin, and soon afterwards that of director general of the mines in the principalities of Anspach and Bayreuth. With the knowledge acquired in the discharge of these duties he wrote and published in 1793 his "Specimen Floræ Freibergensis," a work in which he described the cryptogamic and subterranean plants of the district. The occupation of superintendent of mines and smelting works, though congenial with his geological tastes, did not afford scope enough to his genius and enterprise. His passion for scientific research could not brook the interruptions of professional toil, and he longed to throw off the harness of official labour which now encumbered him. Schemes of foreign travel occupied all his thoughts, and he resolved to prepare himself for their accomplishment. M. Galvani of Bologna had about this time founded a new science on the convulsive twitches of the nerve in the leg of a frog when touched with a knife. Humboldt rushed into this new field of inquiry with a zeal bordering on extravagance. He made wounds in his back by means of cantharides, in order that the metals of the galvanic circle might be better applied to the muscle. The results of these researches were published in 1796, and the French translation of the work, which appeared in 1799, entitled "Experiences sur l'irritation Nerveuse et Musculaire," was enriched with notes by the illustrious Blumenbach. Upon the death of his mother on the 20th November, 1796, Humboldt had resolved to undertake some great voyage of discovery. With this view he sold his property in Prussia, and made a tour in Switzerland and Italy to examine the mountainous regions and volcanoes of those interesting countries. Shortly after his return to Berlin he set off for Paris, in order to purchase the instruments which were necessary for the execution of his plans, to study its valuable collections of natural history, and profit by the society of the illustrious men who then adorned the academies of the Institute. Working with Arago, Cuvier, and Gay Lussac, he acquired in their laboratories and observatories the practical knowledge which he needed; and on their recommendation the directory authorized him to join the expedition under Captain Baudin, which was about to circumnavigate the globe, with permission to disembark wherever he chose. Owing to the war in Germany and Italy the government withdrew the funds which had been granted for the expedition; and having become acquainted with Aimé Bonpland, who was to have accompanied Baudin as naturalist, it was arranged that Humboldt and he should visit the north of Africa and explore the chain of the Atlas mountains. When at Marseilles, the ship which was to convey them had not arrived after two months' delay. They set off, however, for Tunis; but being prevented from landing by the hostility of that state to France, they resolved to spend the winter in Spain, previous to a journey to Egypt. On their arrival at Madrid, the naturalists were received with the highest distinction. The king gave them permission to travel through all the colonies of Spanish America, and to visit the Marianne and Philippine islands on their return to Europe; and having eagerly accepted of this liberal offer, they quitted Madrid in May, 1799. On the 5th of June they set sail from Corunna in the ship *Pizarro*, and after visiting the peak of Teneriffe, they reached Cumana, the capital of New Andalusia, on the 16th of July. After verifying his instruments, and making other preparations for his journey, Humboldt and Bonpland travelled through New Andalusia and Spanish Guiana, determining the geographical position of the most important stations, studying their natural history, observing atmospheric phenomena, and examining the antiquities of the country, and the manners and customs of the inhabitants. This exploration of South America was continued

for five years, and whether we estimate it by the romance of personal adventure, or the value of scientific research, it is without a parallel in the annals of civilization. After having for seventy-five days navigated, in an Indian canoe, the Orinoco, the Apure, the Atrabapo, the Rio Negro, and the Cassiquiari, they rested at Angostura in June, 1800; and after being detained for two months by the English blockade, they went at the end of the year to Havannah in Cuba, where they remained for above ten weeks. Quitting Cuba in March, 1801, with the view of joining Captain Baudin's expedition to the Philippine isles, and learning that this plan was impracticable, they went to Carthagena, ascended the Amazons in a voyage of fifty-four days, and after visiting various interesting regions, arrived on the 6th January, 1802, at Quito, where they spent five months. On the 23rd June, accompanied by Carlos Montufar, they ascended Chimborazo, nineteen thousand three hundred feet above the sea, and the highest point of the Andes ever reached by man. After visiting Lima in Peru, they embarked about the end of December, 1802, for Guayaquil, descended to Acapulco, and passing by Fasco and Cuernavaca, they arrived in April at Mexico. In this interesting kingdom they spent more than a year, visiting the mines of Moran, the singular waterfall of Regla, and on the 17th September, 1803, the mud volcano of Jorullo, one of the wonders of the New World. From Mexico our travellers went to Havannah, and from thence to the United States, visiting Philadelphia and Washington. Laden with large and valuable collections, they quitted America on the 9th July, 1804, landed at Bordeaux on the 3rd August of the same year, and repaired to Paris to prepare for the publication of their travels. Here Humboldt remained till March, 1805, when he visited Italy and Berlin in succession, and returned to Paris in 1807, where he remained for twenty years, refusing the most liberal offers from the Prussian government. During his short visit to Berlin we find him occupied in observing the solstices and equinoxes, and in recording the variations in the horizontal magnetic needle every half hour during several days and nights. His object in these observations was to study the nocturnal portion of the diurnal oscillation, but he unexpectedly detected the most capricious changes in the needle, which occasionally exhibited sudden and rapid movements, to which he gave the name of *magnetic storms* (accompanying the aurora borealis), a subject which has been prosecuted with great success by M. Arago and our distinguished countryman General Sabine. About the end of 1807 appeared the first parts of his great work, entitled "Voyage aux Regions Equinoctiales des nouveau continent pendant les années 1799–1804, par A. De Humboldt et A. Bonpland." A translation of the personal narrative, by Helen Maria Williams, was published in five volumes in 1814–21; and between that year and 1817 the other parts were published in French and Latin, and drawn up by several distinguished individuals—Olmans for astronomy, Arago and Gay Lussac for chemistry and meteorology, Cuvier and Latreille for zoology, Vauquelin and Klaproth for mineralogy, and Kunth for botany. The work consists of six parts—the "Relation Historique," with two atlases, one picturesque and the other geographical; the "Recueil d'observations de Zoologie et d'anatomie comparée;" the "Essai politique sur le Royaume de la Nouvelle Espagne;" the "Recueil d'observations Astronomiques;" the "Physique general et Geologie;" and the "Botanique," which consists of no less than twenty volumes, with about one thousand two hundred plates, the price of which alone, according to the fineness of the edition, amounts to between £400 and £500. In the year 1818, when the allied sovereigns visited England, Humboldt accompanied the king of Prussia to London, and in the November of that year his majesty gave him a pension of twelve thousand dollars, in order to forward a plan which our traveller had conceived of visiting Thibet and the Himalaya mountains. Difficulties, however, of a political kind led to the abandonment of this scheme. In 1822 Humboldt accompanied the king of Prussia to the congress at Verona, and, along with Gay Lussac, he made a scientific tour in Italy, visiting Venice, Rome, and Naples. On his return he spent some time in England, and in 1823 he published his "Essai Geognostique sur le gisement des roches dans les deux hemispheres."

In obedience to the urgent solicitations of the king our author took up his residence in Berlin in 1826, and was welcomed in the warmest manner by all classes of the community. In the winters of 1827–28 he delivered his celebrated course of lectures on the physical phenomena of the universe, which was afterwards expanded into his "Cosmos." In 1828 he was elected president of the congress of the German naturalists and philosophers, who assembled at Berlin on the 18th September. The eloquent address with which he opened its proceedings was remarkable for its high appreciation of intellectual labour, and of the eminent men who devoted themselves to the pursuit of science. At the grand soirée which he gave on the evening of the 18th, in the concert rooms attached to the theatre, the king of Prussia honoured by his presence the fete of his illustrious chamberlain, and the prince royal (the late king), the foreign princes, foreign ambassadors, and Prussian nobility, mingled in conversation with the twelve hundred amateurs and cultivators of science who constituted that celebrated congress. In the spring of 1829, when Humboldt was about to enter his sixty-third year, he was invited by the emperor of Russia to undertake at his expense, and principally for the benefit of science, a journey to the eastern provinces of his kingdom, and to Central Asia, having for its main object the advancement of geology and terrestrial magnetism. Having eagerly accepted of this liberal offer, he associated with himself the celebrated naturalist, M. Ehrenberg, for the department of zoology and botany, and Gustavus Rose for chemistry and mineralogy (see EHRENBERG and ROSE, GUSTAVUS), while he himself was to conduct the astronomical and magnetical observations. With M. Menschenin, a Russian engineer, as their guide and interpreter, the travellers left St. Petersburg on the 20th May, 1829, and embarking at Novogorod on the Volga they passed by Casan to the Kirghese Steppe, visited Bolgari, the Tartar capital, and went by Persia to Ekatherineberg on the Asiatic side of the great Uralian chain. Advancing along the Southern Ural they arrived at Astrakan and the Caspian, and returning through the country of the Don Cossacks to Moscow, they reached St. Petersburg in November, 1829, having accomplished in six months a journey of two thousand three hundred and twenty geographical miles. The results of this great expedition have been given in two works—the one by Gustavus Rose and the other by Humboldt. The work of M. Rose, published at Berlin in 1837–42 in two volumes, is entitled Mineralogisch-Geognostiche, Reise nach dem Ural dem altai und dem Kaspischen mer; and that of Humboldt, published in Paris in three volumes in 1843, is entitled "Asie Centrale, Recherches sur les chaines de Montagnes, et la Climatologie comparée." This work, dedicated to the emperor of Russia, led to the establishment of those magnetical and meteorological observations in various parts of the empire, and in the British colonies in Canada, Australia, South Africa, and St. Helena, by means of which our distinguished countryman General Sabine has been led to such important generalizations.—(See SABINE.) Between 1830 and 1848 Humboldt lived alternately at Berlin and Paris, and, though keeping aloof from politics, he was more than once charged with important missions from the Prussian to the French government. After the revolution of 1830 he was chosen to recognize, on the part of the court of Prussia, the new government of Louis Philippe. In April, 1835, he suffered a severe loss in the death of his brother William, who expired in his arms. In the beginning of 1842 he accompanied the king of Prussia to England, and was present at the christening of the prince of Wales. In 1843 and 1844, when in the seventy-fifth year of his age, he composed his remarkable work, dedicated to the king of Prussia, entitled "Cosmos: Essai d'une description Physique du Monde," which was published at Stuttgard and Berlin in 3 vols., 1847–51, and which was translated into English, under the patronage of its author, by Mrs. General Sabine, and also by Miss Otté, and into French in 1848–57 by MM. Faye and Goluski, under the auspices of M. Arago.

The intellectual services of Humboldt, which our limited space has enabled us but imperfectly to record, were honoured with rewards seldom conceded to the cultivators of literature and science. Among the decorations which he received from different sovereigns, that of grand officer of the legion of honour was doubtless the most welcome. In 1850, on the death of our illustrious countryman Mr. Cavendish, he was elected one of the eight foreign associates of the Academy of Sciences of the Institute of France, and he was an honorary or corresponding member of all the leading scientific institutions in the Old and New World. He was chancellor of the Prussian order *pour le Merite*, founded by Frederick the Great, the decorations of which have been, on his recommendation, bestowed on several of the most distinguished of our countrymen. In 1858, while occupied with the com-

pletion of his latest work, Humboldt was reminded of his own mortality by the death of his friend and fellow-traveller, Aimé Bonpland (see BONPLAND), who, after escaping from the tyranny of Dr. Francis, died at San Borgia in Brazil, in the eighty-sixth year of his age. In a short time after the intelligence of this event had reached him, Humboldt was seized with an illness which carried him off at Potsdam on the 6th of May, 1859, when he was within a few months of his ninetieth year. The loss of such a man, who was beloved by all ranks of society at Potsdam and Berlin, was felt as a public calamity, and every honour was paid to his venerated remains. On the 10th of May the coffin which contained them, open to the public view, was laid out in state in his library, surrounded by those precious but scattered materials which he had embodied in his physical history of the universe. The people passed in crowds to see the man whom his neighbours loved, and whom the world of intellect acknowledged as their chief. The remains were followed by six hundred students of the university of Berlin, headed by their marshals, a band of music, and eight protestant clergymen. The funeral car was followed by members of his family, preceded by the knights of the order of the black eagle, having at their head Field-marshal Von Wrangel, Prince Radziwill, and Count Groeben, by the ministers, generals, high court dignitaries, and the members of both chambers; by the professors of the university, the members of the Royal Academy, and a deputation from the civil authorities, &c. When the procession reached the cathedral it was received by the prince regent, Prince Frederick William, the other princes of the royal family, and all foreign princes then in Berlin. The services over the coffin, placed at the altar, were performed by M. Hoffman. On the evening of the same day the body was conveyed to Tegel his country seat, near Berlin, where it was placed by the side of that of his brother, under a granite column surmounted by the statue of Hope. Humboldt was succeeded as one of the eight associate members of the Institute of France by his friend and fellow-traveller M. Ehrenberg.

The title of Humboldt to such distinguished honours will be acknowledged by all who have followed him in his brilliant career as a traveller and naturalist; and those who have known him only by the voice of fame will recognize in his works, especially in his "Cosmos," a mind richly gifted by nature; deeply versed in the science and literature of the age; stored with the varied knowledge which study and observation can supply; exercising the highest powers of combination and analysis; intensely alive to the beauty and grandeur of the material world; and thus qualifying its possessor to be the historian and interpreter of inorganic nature, the expounder of her phenomena and laws, the high priest of her holiest mysteries, and the most enthusiastic yet humblest worshipper at her shrine.—D. B.

HUMBOLDT, WILHELM, Baron von, the elder of two illustrious brothers, and eminent as a statesman, diplomatist, scholar, and philosopher, was born at Potsdam on the 22nd June, 1767. At Berlin he received the rudiments of an education which was continued at Göttingen and completed at Jena. Young Humboldt thus began his career with rank, fortune, and one of the most accomplished and well-balanced intellects of his time. And that his heart was as good as his head, any one who has read his correspondence with the Frau von Stein, and who remembers the circumstances out of which it arose, will not require further proof. The years he passed at Jena were made pleasant and profitable to him by the friendship of Schiller, with whom he enjoyed daily intercourse. The poet was very frank with his friend. In one of his letters he says, "You will not attain perfection in the sphere of mental creation, but in the sphere of reasoning." The justice of this prediction is manifest in all Humboldt's literary productions, from the "Æsthetical Essays," which he published in 1799, to the work "On the Kawi Language in Java," which he left unfinished at his death. After his marriage with a lady of wealth and consideration, Fraulein von Dacherode, to whom he was sincerely attached, he was sent by the king in 1800 to Rome as Prussian ambassador; and while there, published a poem entitled "Rom," which was reprinted in 1824, and again in his collected works. On his return thence in 1808 he was created councillor of state and appointed chief of the department of public instruction. His ideas, however, not being in accordance with those of his superior, the minister of the interior, Humboldt very soon after retired to his estate—Tegel, near Berlin. In 1810 he was summoned from his retirement to assume the then arduous and responsible duties of ambassador to Vienna. Three years later he was appointed plenipotentiary at the congress of Prague, where his efforts to induce Austria to quit her neutral position and unite with Prussia and Russia against Napoleon were crowned with success. During the campaign which ensued he was in attendance on the sovereigns at head-quarters, took part in the conferences at Chatillon, and together with Hardenberg, signed the capitulation of Paris. Again he was the representative of Prussia at the congress of Vienna, and in 1815 he signed the treaty of peace between Saxony and Prussia, by which the latter power was aggrandized at the expense of the former. The following year he was sent to Frankfort, to undertake the delicate task of settling the complicated questions regarding territory to which the revolutionary wars had given rise among the German princes. He was interrupted in these labours by an order to repair to London, after which he was sent in 1818 to the congress at Aix-la-Chapelle, on the conclusion of which he resumed and completed his duties at Frankfort. In 1819 he was called into the Prussian ministry, and made a privy councillor. He felt obliged, however, to resign almost immediately on perceiving the reactionary tendency of Hardenberg's home policy, and on failing to convince the king that he ought to keep the promise made in 1813 to grant to the nation a liberal constitution. Thenceforward, quitting the scenes of political life, he devoted himself to literature and science, passing his days alternately at Tegel and at Berlin. As a member of the Prussian Academy of Sciences he took a very active part in the labours of the philological section. He had already published in 1816 a remarkable translation of the Agamemnon of Æschylus, in which not only the sense and poetry but also the metre of the original is reproduced and the singular flexibility of the German language triumphantly proved. In 1817 he issued "Corrections of Adelung's Mithridates, with additions," treating especially of that linguist's errors with regard to the Basque language. To carry his researches on this subject as far as possible, Humboldt passed some time among the Biscayans in their own country, and published in 1821, as the result of his studies, his celebrated book entitled "Researches on the subject of the Primitive Inhabitants of Spain as shown by the Basque Language." In this work the author endeavours to prove that Basque was the language brought from the east by the Iberians or first inhabitants of Spain. Although this theory has been disputed by more than one Basque scholar, the ability with which it is maintained, and the vast amount of information on collateral subjects contained in the work, have never been questioned. Humboldt also contributed many valuable papers on the languages of Asia to the Transactions of the Berlin Academy, and to the Journal of the London Asiatic Society. The publication of his ideas on the method of comparing languages, may be said to have commenced a new era in the science of comparative philology. The unfinished fragment of his work "On the Kawi Language" which was published a year after his death by his brother Alexander, had unfortunately not advanced so far as to contain anything upon the special subject indicated; but the book is rendered extremely valuable by an introduction which treats of "the diversity in the structure of languages, and of its influence on the intellectual and spiritual development of the human race." The philosophy of language is here treated with a masterly hand. In Humboldt's miscellaneous essays—such as those on "The Objects and Qualifications of Historians," "The New French Constitution," "Foreign Policy," and "The Male and Female Figure"—are to be discerned the same far-reaching thought and extensive learning which are found in his philological works. He was not a voluminous writer; his ideas having been carefully weighed are well packed. His "Letters to a Lady" already referred to, is a charming book in many respects. It gives interesting glimpses into the nature of the writer, and is full of wisdom and goodness.

The change which came over Humboldt after the death of his wife in 1830 is reflected in these letters. Her loss made a deep impression upon him, affecting him with a sadness that oppressed him during the few remaining years of his life. His death took place on the 8th of April, 1835, at the age of sixty-nine. His brother Alexander, in a letter to Varnhagen von Ense of the 5th April, 1835, speaks of the love, and trust, and clear intelligence of the dying man. "Think of me, often," were his words, "but always with cheerfulness. I have been very happy, and this has been a lovely day to me, for love is the highest happiness.

Soon shall I be with mother, and have an insight into a higher existence." He bequeathed his valuable collection of manuscripts and rare books to the royal library at Berlin. His "Gesammelte Werke," edited by his celebrated brother, were published in 7 vols. 8vo, between the years 1841 and 1852. They contain, in addition to the works already named, a great number of sonnets written at various periods in the author's life, and on every variety of subject; also, a poem addressed to Alexander Humboldt. With the Agamemnon of Æschylus are republished the translation of Pindar's Odes. His correspondence with Schiller was published under his own superintendence in 1830. Another small volume of Humboldt's letters was published by Haym in 1859. They are addressed to that eminent scholar and archæologist, Professor Welcker, of Bonn, who in 1806, when a young man of twenty-two, was introduced to the Prussian ambassador at Rome by Zoega, the Danish antiquary, and for a time dwelt under his roof as preceptor to his children. The acquaintance thus begun ripened into a sincere friendship; and not the least instructive of Humboldt's writings are the letters thus published. At the first meeting of the academy after Humboldt's death, M. Boeckh delivered a eulogium in honour of the deceased, and promised a more extended biography. Lives of the Brothers Humboldt have been written by Klencke and Schlesier, a translation of which work by Juliette Bauer into English was published in 1852.—R. H.

HUME, David, the metaphysician, politico-economist, and historian, was born in Edinburgh on the 26th of April, 1711, o.s. His father, who spelt his name Home according to old practice, was the proprietor of the small estate of Ninewells in Berwickshire, which was inherited by David's elder brother, John. They were of a good old stock, cadets of the earls of Hume; but it was a time when the Scottish gentry were poor and depressed—a period of transition from old feudalism to the affluence which the nation was to acquire by a well-earned participation in the wealth and commerce of England. Though of aristocratic birth, therefore, Hume's youth was a struggle; he had nearly all to do for himself, and was aided by but a scanty education. It is known that he spent at least one session at the university of Edinburgh. When but sixteen years old, we find him corresponding with a companion in the tone of an ardent and ambitious student. It was intended that he should follow some branch of the legal profession; but after a very brief effort, he tells us that he abandoned the attempt in disgust—a curious result, since at that time the studies of a Scottish lawyer were of a very speculative kind; and we might suppose the authors he abjured—Voet and Vinnius—to have been congenial to a mind like his. Soon afterwards he seems to have studied himself into a state of morbid nervousness. He wrote a letter to a physician—Dr. Cheyne, it is supposed—full of curious autobiographical particulars, and indicating symptoms which medical men are now familiar with as results of excessive mental exertion. "Every one," he says, "who is acquainted either with the philosophers or critics, knows that there is nothing yet established in either of these two sciences, and that they contain little more than endless disputes even in the most fundamental articles. Upon examination of these, I found a certain boldness of temper growing on me, which was not inclined to submit to any authority on these subjects, but led me to seek out some new medium by which truth might be established. After much study and reflection on this, at last, when I was about eighteen years of age, there seemed to be opened up to me a new scene of thought, which transported me beyond measure, and made me, with an ardour natural to young men, throw up every other pleasure or business to apply entirely to it."

Before he wrote this document, he had spent a short time in Bristol in an attempt to be trained to commerce; but he found this profession as uncongenial as law. He probably intended a quiet sarcasm on the place when—describing, in his history, the attempt of Nayler the fanatic to personify the Saviour—he says, "He entered Bristol mounted on a horse—I suppose from the difficulty in that place of finding an ass." He soon afterwards spent three years in France, where at Rheims, and in wanderings about the jesuit college of La Fleche, and holding curious converse with its inmates, he turned his ruminations to account by the composition of the "Treatise of Human Nature." The first and second volumes were published in January, 1739. It is remarkable that for a book so little adapted to any prevailing taste, he received from a publisher the sum of £50. It entered the world unnoticed, and all its ruthless attacks on common received opinions seemed doomed to pass into oblivion. Time passed on, and indeed other works had come from his pen, before the remarkable originality and power of the treatise commanded the attention of philosophers. When they came to deal with it, they found it to be a power before which they must entirely yield if they could not overcome it by gigantic efforts. In his other works he acquired a purer style, more clearness in stating his argument, and more method in arranging his whole ground. But the strength of his system lay in this first effort. The word had gone forth that could not be recalled, though it destroyed many a symmetrical system of philosophy.

Fundamentally this work was a grand extension of the Baconian system, that we must have a foundation for all that we hold as known. Bacon applied the principle chiefly to physical science. Hume brought it into mental. It was not his function to build up; the process was unsuitable to his taste—perhaps, also, to his capacity. He contented himself with the congenial labour of toppling down other fabrics of philosophy by pulling away their fictitious and fragile foundations. The human mind he said, embraced within itself no substantial realities; its consciousness of external things was only its own tissue of ideas formed by impressions, which were in words only a type of actual things. So all the systems of mental philosophy, which started with the human mind as a separate constructing power capable of building up a structure of belief to itself, were nought but words. It was a great era in the history of mental philosophy. Though the author of the "Treatise" could not build up, others could. He cleared the ground of the old incumbrances, and subsequently his opponents of the Scottish school—at a still later time the German philosophers—erected new systems more substantial than the old.

He published the third volume of his "Treatise" in 1740. Nothing seems to have broken in upon his own obscurity and that of his book, except that it brought him into friendly communication with Francis Hutcheson. He grumbled that it should not even have evoked the zeal of the bigots; but the failure, instead of disgusting him with literature, seems immediately to have urged him into a new channel; and in 1741–42 he published his "Essays, Moral and Political," deserting metaphysics, and clinging to such matters of the real world as "the liberty of the press;" "the parties of Great Britain;" and "the independency of parliament." But neither fame nor fortune attended this second effort. In the meantime years passed on, and he must live. He failed in an attempt to be appointed professor of moral philosophy in the university of Glasgow, and for mere bread undertook a function which must have been very uncongenial to a spirit like his. He accepted of the office of companion, it might almost be said of keeper, to a young insane nobleman, the marquis of Annandale. He says quietly in his "Own Life"—"I lived with him a twelvemonth. My appointments during that time made a considerable accession to my small fortune." But it was a year of misery, for the philosopher had to endure continuous discussion with an uneducated and vulgar-minded man in the confidence of the family who treated Hume as one who, like himself, could only have taken the appointment that he might play out some game for personal aggrandizement.

In 1746 he was appointed secretary to General St. Clair, and accompanied him on his expedition to the coast of France. The object was to surprise and take Port L'Orient, a place then of considerable importance as the depot of the French East India Company. The expedition was mismanaged, but it gave Hume, in whose mind historical ideas were working into shape, an opportunity of seeing actual military operations. Two years afterwards he attended General St. Clair on a mission to Turin, and he left amusing notices of his journey thither. In his absence his "Inquiry concerning Human Understanding" was published, a work intended to supersede the "Treatise," as going over the same ground in a manner more to his satisfaction. He complained that this effort also was neglected; but in the meantime his "Essays" gained popularity, and a third edition of them was demanded in 1748.

In 1751 he published the "Inquiry concerning the Principles of Morals." The leading opinion is, that the tendency to be useful to mankind at large is the proper criterion of the propriety of any action or of any opinion in morals. Though some glimmerings of the same idea occur in Aristotle's Nichomachian Ethics, this is perhaps the first work in which the utilitarian

philosophy is set forth in a systematic form. In 1752 appeared the political discourses, "The only work of mine," he says, "that was successful on the first publication." In these short and apparently slight, but really powerful essays, will be found the germ of free-trade and other doctrines of the existing school of political economy.

In 1754 appeared a quarto volume, being the "History of Great Britain, volume i., containing the reigns of James I. and Charles I., by David Hume, Esq." The second volume, bringing down the history to the Revolution, was published in 1756. He then went back to an earlier epoch, and wrote the history of the house of Tudor, in two volumes. Afterwards he resolved to accomplish the earlier part, and in 1762 published, also in two quarto volumes, the "History of England from the Invasion by Julius Cæsar to the Accession of Henry VII." The controversies connected with this work are so large, that they can but be briefly alluded to in an article like this. Subsequent historians charged him with a wilful perversion of history in favour of despotic principles and high crown prerogatives. That he did not do thorough justice to the old spirit of freedom latent in the British constitution may be true; but his errors were unintentional. His sceptical spirit attended him as he wrote, and when he found men striving after factious and fanatical objects, he doubted if the constitutional principles and practices on which they professed to rely were old. If he had inquired in the right quarter, among ancient records and parliamentary proceedings, he would have found more truth than he anticipated in the assertion about old constitutional safeguards of freedom. But the method of drawing history inductively from such ample sources had not then come into use. He knew little of the common law of England, or of the constitution, and was, therefore, in the hands of the chroniclers, the best and clearest of whom would of course take him captive. Hence it is that in the account of the great civil war he implicitly follows Clarendon. It is observable that in the alterations which he made in the later editions, he continued to imbue his history still more thoroughly with high prerogative opinions. With all its faults the book possesses and deserves its popularity, from the sweetness of its style and the easy flow of its narrative.

The year 1763 opened for Hume a new world. He became secretary of the British embassy to France under Lord Hertford. There he became acquainted with a body of men who were in some respects kindred spirits, and in all respects delightful companions for a philosopher and a man of letters. These were D'Alembert, Diderot, Holbach, Malesherbes, Buffon, Morelet, Marmontel, Henault, Crebillon the younger, and the elder Mirabeau. But the most remarkable result of his migration was, that he became the idol of the great ladies who presided in fashionable salons in France, such as de Boufflers, Geofrin, and Du Deffaud. Another remarkable star, subsequently of malign influences to him, appeared in the same horizon in the person of Jean Jacques Rousseau. He was there in the full enjoyment of all his persecutions, and it was arranged among the gay group surrounding both, that Hume was to find an asylum in England for "the self-torturing sophist." Hume's simplicity in ordinary matters between man and man, was always contrasted by his friends with his acuteness on paper. He believed that Rousseau wanted solitude, privacy, and safety, and found for him a retreat where these advantages were only too fully enjoyed. He, on the other hand, wished notoriety and a dash of persecution; and as he could only find them by assailing his benefactor, and running back into the scene of his old dangers, he opened an attack on Hume, with which all Europe rang to his satisfaction. Hume took the most effective, and at the same time severe step he could take, by publishing the whole correspondence connected with their union and rupture. Hume returned to Britain in 1766, and became under-secretary of state for the northern department. He now not only enjoyed the great fame of his works, but was affluent and high in political rank. In 1770 he resumed his abode among his old friends in Edinburgh. Of these Dr. Carlyle, in his lately published Autobiography, gives (in addition to what will be found in the Life of Hume by the present writer) some very pleasing particulars. He says—"As Mr. Hume's circumstances improved, he enlarged his mode of living, and, instead of the roasted hen and minced collops, and a bottle of punch, he gave both elegant dinners and suppers, and the best claret; and, which was best of all, he furnished the entertainment with the most instructive and pleasing conversation, for he assembled whomsoever were most knowing and agreeable among either the laity or clergy. This he always did, but still more unsparingly when he became what he called rich. For innocent mirth and agreeable raillery I never knew his match." And again, "He took much to the company of the younger clergy, not from a wish to bring them over to his opinions, for he never attempted to overturn any man's principles, but they best understood his notions, and could furnish him with literary conversation" (274–76). In the spring of 1776, finding his health breaking, he took a journey to the Bath waters, of which there is a pleasant description by his companion, John Home. Receiving no benefit from this attempt, he returned, and died at Edinburgh, 25th August, 1776.—J. H. B–n.

HUME, James Deacon, an early and an official promoter of free-trade principles and practice, was the son of Mr. James Hume, secretary and afterwards commissioner of customs, and was born at Newington in Surrey in the April of 1774. Educated at Westminster, he found himself at eighteen stationed as a clerk in the long-room of the London custom-house. Fond of riding and out-of-door exercises, Mr. Hume combined with these robust amusements a study of the political economy of Adam Smith. Marrying in 1798, he began to farm on rather a large scale at Pinner, near Harrow, but he relinquished the pursuit in 1822, when years of peace had depreciated the value of agricultural produce, and he then removed his residence to London. His experience as a farmer aided his theoretical studies in his subsequent advocacy of free-trade principles. In 1821 he assisted Mr. Thomas Tooke to found the Political Economy Club, at one of the meetings of which Mr. Cobden heard him advocate a total repeal of the corn-laws in opposition to arguments for a fixed duty. Not long afterwards one of his official reports attracted the attention of Mr. Huskisson, appointed in 1823 president of the board of trade. Huskisson asked for a personal interview with the writer whose views of commercial policy were so bold and sound, and after a long conversation with him, saw reason to repose the greatest confidence in his new acquaintance. Mr. Hume was now employed by the government to undertake the important duty of consolidating or codifying the statutes relating to the customs, confused and contradictory, and more than fifteen hundred in number. After three years' ceaseless labour the task was completed. In 1825 the customs act, his work, received the royal assent, and the sum of £6000 was voted as a public acknowledgment of his services. In 1828 he was transferred from the customs to the board of trade, in which the post of joint-secretary was created for him, so anxious were the heads of that department to secure his permanent services. His first, and indeed almost his only, striking appearance as a writer dates from 1833, when, stimulated by the outrageous schemes broached at a meeting in Manchester, he commenced the publication of a series of letters (signed H. B. T.) in the *Morning Chronicle*, indicating the repeal of the corn-laws as one of the chief anodynes for the sufferings of the working classes. These letters were afterwards republished in a separate form, and extracts from them were widely circulated by the anti-corn-law league of subsequent years. Before the timber duty committee of 1835, Mr. Hume gave valuable evidence with a strong free-trade tendency. By 1840 his long labours had so affected his health that he retired from the public service, and the treasury marked its sense of his merits by conferring on him a pension of £1500 per annum, equal in amount, it is said, to his previous salary. His career of usefulness, however, was not yet terminated. It was about this time that he suggested to his namesake, Mr. Joseph Hume, the expediency of moving for a select committee of the house of commons to inquire into the nature of the several duties levied upon imports. The suggestion was accompanied by an intimation that he would be able to give important evidence before the committee. The committee was granted. Mr. Deacon Hume kept his promise, and his evidence, supported by a long experience, and by the most intimate acquaintance with the commerce of the country, was irrefragable. Sir Robert Peel's subsequent tariff alterations did but embody conclusions derived from the evidence of Mr. Deacon Hume before the import duties committee, and after the death of the latter, on the 12th of January, 1842, Sir Robert spoke of it as "a loss which the house would sincerely deplore." A biography of him, in one volume, by the Rev. Mr. Badham, has been recently published.—F. E.

HUME, Joseph, the champion of economy in national

finance, and for thirty-seven years foremost in the ranks of parliamentary liberalism, was born at Montrose in the year 1777. His father, a shipmaster, owner of two vessels, died when he was five years old. His mother, a woman of strong mind and great good sense, found herself unable, after a trial, to carry on her husband's business, and she, by industry and skilful management, reared her family on the profits of a crockery shop. Joseph had the education which is seldom denied, when a parent is anxious for it, to a child-denizen of a Scottish burgh; and the deficiencies of the instruction given him he endeavoured to repair by his own exertions. Among his notable schoolfellows was his friend and fellow-worker of after-life, the late John Mill the historian of British India. The medical profession was his own choice. Apprenticed at fourteen to a surgeon at Montrose, he migrated three years later to the university of Edinburgh, completed his medical studies, and in 1795 was admitted a member of the Edinburgh College of Surgeons. He made a voyage to India in 1796, and in 1797, after attending the hospitals, was admitted a member of the College of Surgeons in London. He now entered as an assistant-surgeon the service of the East India Company. He began his career with the equipment of an indomitable energy, and of a disposition to be helpful and useful in any emergency. Even in the course of his first passage out he volunteered to supply the place of the purser, accidentally incapacitated, and discharged his extempore duties so well, that at the conclusion of the voyage he was presented with a testimonial by the captain, officers, and passengers; thus he landed with a reputation ready made. Observing that few of the company's servants knew the languages in use in Hindostan, he applied himself to master them. With this knowledge, and with his inborn aptitude for accounts and business, he soon added to his medical duties those of Persian interpreter, postmaster, and paymaster of the division to which he was attached on the breaking out of the war with the Mahrattas in 1803. He worked so hard and so successfully that when he returned to England in 1808, it was as the possessor of a fortune of £30,000 or £40,000. In 1809 he made a tour of minute observation through the United Kingdom, visiting every place of manufacturing importance. He passed the greater part of the years 1810–11 in foreign travel, visiting Spain, Portugal, Sicily, Egypt, Turkey, Greece, &c., keeping his eyes ever open to any practical arrangement which might be carefully imported into this country. It was at that early period that, struck by what he had seen at Palermo (as he once told the writer of this memoir), he pressed on the authorities at home the system of extramural interments, which has only recently been carried into effect. To these continental researches, he added a careful study of the constitution and political history of his own country. On his return to England in 1812 he entered the house of commons as member for Weymouth, a vacancy occurring through the death of Sir John Johnstone. Mr. Hume was passing through the lobby of the house when Bellingham shot Mr. Percival, and it was he who seized the assassin, and held him fast until he was arrested. He had arrived from India with a strong belief in the excellence of the government as it was, and he took his seat on the ministerial side of the house. His views, however, were soon modified, and his advocacy of a liberal commercial policy so dissatisfied the trustees of Sir John Johnstone that they refused to return him to the new parliament of 1812. His first recorded speech in the house was one in favour of popular education. For some years afterwards he devoted himself to political and social action out of parliament, cultivating the acquaintance of advanced reformers such as Francis Place, and promoting the establishment of savings banks and of Lancasterian schools. During this period of absence from the house of commons Mr. Hume began his exertions in the court of East India proprietors, where, in 1813, he fought single-handed the battle of free-trade. In 1818 he was returned to parliament for the Aberdeen burghs, which included his native town Montrose, and continued to represent them until 1830. With his varied knowledge, ever open to increase, his indefatigable industry, his imperturbable temper, he soon took rank in the house as a liberal leader of no ordinary calibre. Other men might have larger intellects or greater oratorical gifts, but the usefulness of Joseph Hume was never vitiated by a suspicion that he wished either to play the part of a demagogue or to grasp the spoils of office. To name the political and social "causes" of which Mr. Hume was the unwearied advocate in the house of commons and out of it, would be to recapitulate the programme of the liberal party from the commencement to the close of his parliamentary career. Financial reform was from first to last his peculiar question. His immense knowledge of the details of government departments was something startling, and his demands for retrenchment and economy were not of the vague kind which it is so easy to cultivate, but based on and supported by facts and figures familiar to him as the alphabet. When a "job" or a piece of extravagance was proposed, "What will Joseph Hume say?" was an expression which became proverbial. Of the pre-reform era, one of his most notable achievements was the repeal which he procured of the combination laws; and when the reform bill came, he saw ministers of the crown endeavouring to gain popularity by carrying out the reforms which he had long promoted almost single-handed. It was his exertions—long, laborious, and costly—that gave the death-blow to Orangeism in the army and out of it in the years 1835–36. It was he who moved for the appointment of the import duties committee of 1840 (see HUME, JAMES DEACON), which led to the tariff reforms of Sir Robert Peel. It is to Mr. Hume that the public owes the throwing open of such places as Hampton Court and Kew Gardens. He was the spokesman of every grievance, public and private; and to the last his house in Bryanstone Square was the resort of all who had injuries to be redressed, or suggestions for improvement and reform requiring an advocate. During the latter years of his life he enjoyed, without the embarrassments of office, the position of a veteran minister; and nearly the oldest member of the house, where he had never made an enemy, he was respected and esteemed by the leaders of all parties in parliament. It should be added that though his name was identified with financial economy and retrenchment, Mr. Hume was always not only ready, but eager to support every claim on the public purse which had in view the social or educational elevation of the people, or indeed any object of genuine public utility; he may be said to have created the present system of lighthouses. He died at his seat, Burnley hall, in Norfolk, on the 20th of February, 1855. From 1830 to 1837 he had represented the county of Middlesex, which he exchanged in 1837 for Kilkenny. In 1842 he was re-elected for the Montrose burghs, and continued to represent them till his death. The new writ for the Montrose burghs, rendered necessary by his death, was moved for by Lord Palmerston on purpose to deliver a eulogium on the character and career of their last representative. His lordship dwelt specially on the singular disinterestedness of Mr. Hume's long and laborious political career, and said of him that "he took the lead in almost every branch of improvement and in every measure of improvement which has of late years been carried into practical operation." Mr. Hume had married, in 1815, a daughter of the late Hardin Burnley, and to his public merits added the private virtues of an excellent son, husband, and father.—F. E.

HUME, SIR PATRICK, Bart., first earl of Marchmont, was born in 1641. He was descended from the Homes of Wedderburn, who were cadets of the powerful family of the earls of Home. Sir Patrick entered public life as member for the county of Berwick in 1665, and rendered himself conspicuous by his opposition to the wretched government of the duke of Lauderdale. He accompanied the duke of Hamilton and other leading Scotchmen to London in 1674 for the purpose of laying the grievances of the country before the king, and in the following year was imprisoned by the privy council, on account of his appeal to the court of session, for protection against the arbitrary and illegal assessment levied for the support of the troops in garrison. He was set at liberty by the king's orders in 1676, but was again imprisoned for a short time in 1679. When the judicial murder of Russell and Sidney took place in 1684, Sir Patrick knowing that he was a marked man, and having learned that his venerable and patriotic friend Baillie of Jerviswood had been apprehended, sought safety in concealment, and lay hid for a considerable time in his family burial-vault.—(See HUME, GRIZEL.) After the execution of Baillie, Sir Patrick set out in disguise for the continent, and after several hairbreadth escapes found refuge in Holland, where he received a friendly welcome from the prince of Orange. He was condemned in absence by the Scottish council, and his estates and titles were forfeited. He accompanied the earl of Argyle in his unfortunate expedition to Scotland in May, 1685. Lord Macaulay, who denounces Sir Patrick as "conceited, captious, wrongheaded, and an endless talker," ascribes the failure of the enterprise, in part at least, to

his perversity and that of Sir John Cochrane. Hume, after lying concealed for some weeks, made his escape to the continent and took up his residence in Utrecht, where he remained with his wife and family upwards of three years. He accompanied the prince of Orange in his expedition to England in 1688, and was returned by the county of Berwick to the convention of estates in Edinburgh in March, 1689, which conferred the crown on William and Mary. Although he became a member of "the Club," which caused a great deal of annoyance to the government, his forfeiture was rescinded by act of parliament in July, 1690. He was shortly after sworn a member of the privy council, and was created a peer by the title of Lord Polwarth; was nominated sheriff of Berwickshire in 1692, and an extraordinary lord of session in the following year. In 1696 he was appointed lord high chancellor, and a few months later was created Earl of Marchmont. He was lord high commissioner in the parliament of 1698, and commissioner to the general assembly in 1702. Shortly after the accession of Queen Anne he was deprived of his offices of chancellor and sheriff of Berwickshire; but notwithstanding of this slight he gave his steady support to the treaty of union between Scotland and England. He died in 1724 in the eighty-first year of his age. Mackay in his Memoirs describes the earl as "a clever gentleman of clear parts, but always a lover of set long speeches, zealous for the presbyterian government and its divine right." He was an able, upright, and learned man, kindly and genial though somewhat impracticable. He was succeeded by his third and eldest surviving son, ALEXANDER, second earl of Marchmont, who was a lord of session, a commissioner of exchequer, a privy councillor, envoy extraordinary to the courts of Denmark and Russia in 1718, and clerk-register and first ambassador to the congress at Cambray in 1721. He died in 1740 in his sixty-fifth year.—His son HUGH, third earl, was born in 1708, and was celebrated both for his ability and his learning. He was elected member for Berwickshire in 1734, and made a distinguished figure in the ranks of the opposition to Sir Robert Walpole. He was one of the executors of Sarah, duchess of Marlborough, and of Pope, who held him in high esteem, and makes repeated and honourable mention of him in his poems. He was also the friend of Lord Cobham and of Sir William Wyndham. He held the office of keeper of the great seal of Scotland from 1764 to his death in 1794, in his eighty-sixth year. As he left no surviving male issue, the earldom of Marchmont has ever since been extinct, or at least dormant; but his grandson, Hugh Scott of Harden, made good his claim to the barony of Polwarth.—J. T.

HUME, GRIZEL, eldest daughter of Sir Patrick Hume, was born in 1665. Her memory has been preserved not more by her genius than by the heroic services which she rendered to her father when he was in hiding. She carried his food to him under night, when he was concealed in the sepulchral vault of his family. With the assistance of a retainer named Winter she dug a hole in the earth below the bed in one of the rooms of Sir Patrick's house, large enough to hold a wooden box in which he could hide himself. She and her assistant were compelled to use their fingers in this laborious task, and at its conclusion the young lady had not a nail upon her fingers. She subsequently joined her father in Holland, after suffering great hardships and encountering no small dangers; and during his residence at Utrecht, his heroic daughter performed the greater part of the domestic drudgery. She found time, however, to take lessons in French and Dutch, to cultivate music, and even the composition of poetry. When the Revolution took place Lady Grizel returned home, and was offered but declined the place of maid of honour to Queen Mary. She married in 1690 the son of her father's martyred friend, Mr. Baillie of Jerviswood, with whom she spent forty-eight years of great felicity. This excellent woman died in 1746, in the eighty-first year of her age, having survived her husband eight years. Lady Grizel's best known composition is the beautiful pastoral song, entitled "Were na my heart licht I wad die," which is associated with a touching incident in the life of Burns. A most interesting memoir of Lady Grizel has been written by her daughter, Lady Murray of Stanhope.—J. T.

HUMMEL, JOHANN NEPOMUK, the eminent pianist and composer, was born at Presburg, on the 14th November, 1778, and died at Weimar, 17th October, 1837. His father, Joseph, who was director of the imperial school of military music, tried to teach him the violin when he was four years old, but found no indication of talent in him. With far different success, he was then set to practise the pianoforte, by his progress on which he at once manifested his remarkable disposition for music. The military school was broken up in 1785, when Joseph Hummel went to Vienna with his family, where he was engaged as music director at Schikaneder's theatre. Mozart, who was an intimate friend of the manager, had soon an opportunity to observe young Hummel's ability; pleased with which, he undertook to teach him, and accordingly received him as an inmate of his dwelling. His lessons had the best and most lasting effect, though they were given at most irregular periods; such, for instance, as when he returned late at night from the opera, and found his pupil fallen asleep while sitting up for him; and the boy derived infinite benefit from the familiarity with which he was treated by his immortal teacher. Hummel's first public performance was in 1787, at a concert given by Mozart at Dresden, and the proficiency he had now attained induced his father to take him into foreign countries to display his ability. After spending some time in the different states of Germany and in Denmark, they went to Edinburgh, where the playing of the young pianist was peculiarly successful. The years 1791 and 1792 were spent in London, where Hummel had the advantage of the instruction of Clementi; then, after a sojourn in Holland, he returned to Vienna, where he arrived in 1793. At this time he applied himself assiduously to the study of composition under Albrechtsberger, and some time later took lessons of Salieri in dramatic writing. It appears that Hummel made a tour in Russia at the beginning of the present century, whence he again returned to Vienna in 1803, where he was offered an engagement at the court theatre, and also the appointment of kapellmeister to Prince Nicholas Esterhazy—which latter he accepted. Beethoven's Mass in C was first performed in 1810 in the prince's chapel, on which occasion Hummel made some comment on this beautiful work, which was misunderstood by its irascible composer, who took offence at it, and was at enmity in consequence with the kapellmeister until the latter, in reverence for his transcendent genius, visited him on his deathbed. Beethoven's resentment was softened by this attention, and he grasped Hummel's hand in friendship, who stood weeping beside him. In 1811 Hummel quitted the prince's service, and resided then for some time in Vienna, much engaged in teaching and in public performance. He went to Stuttgart in 1816 in the capacity of kapellmeister, and resigned this appointment in 1820 to accept the same office at Weimar, which he held, with frequent leave of absence, till his death. He made an extensive tour in 1822, in the course of which, after revisiting Petersburg, he went for the first time to Paris, where his playing excited the enthusiasm of musicians. His reception was comparatively cool, when he returned to the French capital in 1829; but he met with a cordial welcome in London, whither he came immediately afterwards. He did not long continue to play in public, and devoted himself now more particularly than before to the direction of the orchestra; and accordingly he came once more to London in 1833, as conductor of the German opera at the King's theatre. Hummel's playing was remarkable for all the best qualities of that of John Cramer—his beautiful phrasing, his full tone, his even and accurate manipulation, and the especially singing effect he drew from the pianoforte—with this addition, that he had very far greater power of execution, which gave a higher perfection to all the rest. The universal esteem in which he was held as a pianist, nay more, the popular applause his playing elicited, was a rare tribute to his merit, since his style was entirely free from those tricks which soonest win vulgar admiration; and even in his personality, with his heavy figure and his careless dress, there was nothing to court the smiles of his hearers. He was famous as an extemporist, and perhaps there has been no one who ever so completely reduced the art of improvisation to a system as he did; in fact his carefully cultivated power of concentrating and arranging his thoughts, enabled him to produce such effects as could only be surpassed by men so electrically inspired as Mendelsshon, Beethoven, or Mozart. His compositions for his instrument form a lasting record of his characteristics as a player, and their study is deemed indispensable in the education of a pianist. He wrote seven concertos—in C, in G, in A minor, in B minor, in E, in A flat, and in F—admirable as compositions, and eminently effective for the pianoforte. The bravura element conspicuous in these classes them rather with the concertos of Dussek than those of Beethoven or Mozart, and the same remark applies to his

solo sonatas. He is indeed not a little indebted to Dessek for many of his pianoforte effects; but though he owes him something in his form and in his passages, and though his music is never so genially spontaneous as that of this master, it is generally written with much more musicianly skill. His septet in D minor stands in importance at the head of a long list of concerted music for the pianoforte, much of which is frequently played; and his "Method" is regarded as the completest elementary work for his instrument ever written. His four operas, his cantatas, and his ballets are forgotten. His three masses, however—in B flat, in E flat, and in D—are not of a nature to pass quickly out of use or esteem; and wherever they are known they will command the respect of all musicians.—G. A. M.

HUMPHREY, Lawrence, an English theologian, born in 1519 at Newport-Pagnel, studied at Cambridge and Oxford. He took orders about 1552 and became Greek reader at his college. In 1555 he went to Zurich, and associated himself with the protestant refugees, of whom indeed he called himself one.—(See *Zurich Letters*, No. 356.) After the accession of Elizabeth he returned to England, and was appointed regius professor of divinity at Oxford, and president of Magdalen. During his residence at Zurich and elsewhere in Switzerland, Humphrey contracted an enduring friendship with some of the principal followers of Calvin, and adopted many of their opinions on ecclesiastical matters. To his friendship with them we owe a number of valuable letters, and to his adoption of their views we owe his great dislike of ecclesiastical vestments and observances. Heylin, Wood, and others, call him a nonconformist; but we learn from Grindal that the actual seceders called him a semi-papist, because he continued his conformity in essentials, and would not join them. In 1570 he was appointed dean of Gloucester in the place of Thomas Cowper, who was preferred to the see of Lincoln. In 1580 he became dean of Winchester, and died February 1, 1589. Humphrey's works manifest his piety, talents, and learning. His Life of Jewell, in Latin, gives some valuable details respecting himself. Even his opponents bear testimony to his extraordinary abilities and attainments, and the integrity and holiness of his life.—B. H. C.

HUMPHREYS, Pelham, an English musician, was educated in Charles II.'s chapel, under Captain Henry Cook, and admitted one of the gentlemen of that choir in 1666. He had been sent by the king to Paris, to receive further instructions in music from Lulli, the favourite composer of Louis XIV., in whose court the taste as well as the morals of Charles had been formed. On the return of Humphreys he distinguished himself so much as a writer of anthems, that it is said his early master, Cook, died from jealousy and grief. This, however, is probably a fiction; but the pupil certainly succeeded his preceptor in the office of master of the children in 1672. He enjoyed the appointment only about two years, dying in 1674, in the twenty-seventh year of his age. His church compositions are numerous, the brief term of his life being considered. Dr. Boyce's cathedral music contains seven full and verse anthems; and there are five preserved in score in the Aldrich collection in Christ church, Oxford, besides six in Dr. Tudway's collection in the British museum, which have never been published. He also composed many of the songs in the Theatre of Music, the Treasury of Music, and other collections of his time. A song of his, "I pass all my hours in an old shady grove," the words said to have been written by his royal patron, is printed in one of the books of Playford's Choice Ayres, and continued a favourite till the middle of the last century, particularly with those whose attachment to the house of Stuart remained unshaken. "As French music," Dr. Burney observes, "was much better known in England during the reign of Charles II. than Italian, there are in the melody of this composer, and in that of Purcell, passages which frequently remind us of Lulli, whom King Charles pointed out to his musicians as a model." This, however, has been sufficiently accounted for as regards Humphreys. The historian adds, "Indeed, he seems to have been the first of our ecclesiastical composers who had the least idea of musical pathos in the expression of words implying supplication or complaint" His compositions are certainly graceful for the period in which they were produced, and Purcell appears to have diligently studied them; but there is a sameness in all that came from his pen, which may account for the little use now made of his works in our various choirs.—E. F. R.

HUNIADES, Johannes Corvinus, was born about the year 1400. Of his early life the accounts are obscure and mythical, but his influence was so great about 1440 that he led the party who brought in Ladislaus, or Uladislaus, as king of Hungary, during the minority of Ladislaus, son of Albert. For this and other services he was appointed vaivode, or governor of Transylvania. In the contests with Amurath, the Turkish sultan, who was then endeavouring to push the Saracenic conquests further west, Huniades gained immense reputation. By one exploit he surprised the Turkish camp, and by a second took the greatest of their generals prisoner. He took part in the battle of Warna, where Ladislaus was killed with ten thousand christians, including Cardinal Julian Cæsarini. Four years later Huniades penetrated Bulgaria, and sustained for three days the assault of Ottoman forces in overwhelming numbers, but again he escaped. On the death of Ladislaus, Huniades was made captain-general of the army and regent of Hungary, in which dignity he continued till 1453. He was defeated at Warna and Kossova, already referred to; but his greatest act was his successful resistance at the siege of Belgrade, when Mohamed III. with one hundred and fifty thousand encamped before it. With a motley and undisciplined army, whose courage was fired by the bravery of their leader, the exhortations of the priests, and the desperation which came over them, Huniades repulsed the Turks. He died about a month after this unequalled victory, in September, 1456.—One of his sons, Matthias, was elected king of Hungary in 1457 on the death of Ladislaus V., and during a long and prosperous reign, "aspired to the glory of a conqueror and a saint;" he was also a great patron of learning, and collected an immense mass of MSS.—B. H. C.

HUNNERIC, the son of Genseric the Vandal conqueror of Africa, succeeded to his father's throne at Carthage in 477. During a reign of seven years he committed atrocities worthy of his descent, but at the same time exhibited a weakness that brought him into contempt. His embassies to Spain and to Constantinople seemed to indicate a desire to consolidate his power by peaceable means. But unless his Arianism has prejudiced the historians, we must believe that fear of conspiracies, combined with avarice, urged him to shed more blood on pretexts religious and political than had flowed from the Vandal armies in all his father's conquests. He died, hated and despised, in 484.—R. H.

HUNNIUS, Ægidius (Giles), a strict Lutheran theologian of the sixteenth century, was born at Winnenden, 21st December, 1550, and was educated at Tübingen, where he studied under J. Andrea, Heerbrand, Schnepf, and the younger Brenz, from whom he imbibed a zealous attachment to the doctrines of the Formula Concordiæ, which became the passion and determined the scope and end of his whole after-life. He laboured successively at Tübingen, Marburg, and Wittemberg. In 1593 appeared his "Calvinus Judaizans," in 1594 his "Anti-Paræus," and in 1599 his "Anti-Paræus alter;" the two latter directed against David Paræus of Heidelberg, the most eminent reformed divine of the age. But his principal work was a treatise, "De Persona Christi," published in 1585, in which he developed and defended the Wurtemberg doctrine of the ubiquity of Christ's human nature. He died at Wittemberg, 4th April, 1603.—P. L.

HUNNIUS, Nikolaus, son of the above, was born at Marburg, 11th July, 1585, and was no less distinguished than his father for Lutheran orthodoxy and zeal. His uncommon abilities recommended him to Elector John George I. of Saxony, who made him in 1612 superintendent of Eilenburg, and in 1617 appointed him successor to the celebrated Wittemberg professor, Leonard Hutter. In 1623 he became superintendent of all the churches of Lübeck, in which influential office he continued till his death in 1643. Some of his didactic writings were of great use, and long kept their place and influence in the churches and schools of the north of Germany, particularly his "Epitome Credendorum," 1625, and his "Explanation of Luther's Catechism," 1627.—P. L.

HUNT, James Henry Leigh, a celebrated poet, essayist, and critic, was descended from a family which had emigrated from Devonshire to the West Indies in the time of James I. Leigh Hunt's grandfather and great-grandfather were both in the church; the former was rector of St. Michael's, Bridge Town, Barbadoes. The son of this clergyman married a lady of Philadelphia, United States, and went to the bar. But his zealous opinions in favour of the British crown at the time of the American revolution threatening to involve him in dangerous

consequences, he escaped to England, and finally settled at Southgate in Middlesex, where his distinguished son Leigh was born on the 19th October, 1784. He received his education at Christ's hospital. No more graphic account of his school-day reminiscences can be desired, perhaps, than that which is afforded in the "Autobiography," in many respects an admirable book, but a book in which the most partial critic cannot fail to detect serious blemishes. The poetical vein had manifested itself at a singularly early age in Leigh Hunt, and before he left Christ's hospital he had produced a tolerably large number of verses, principally of an imitative kind. In 1801 these were collected by his father, and published by subscription under the title of "Juvenilia." Mr. Hunt next appeared, under the auspices of an elder brother, as a contributor to the *News*, a Sunday paper then lately established by Mr. John Hunt. The theatrical criticisms which he wrote for this periodical were collected in 1807, and the independent tone and novel character which distinguished them from the first, mark a new era in that department of letters. But Hunt's first regular occupation was under his brother Stephen, an attorney; he soon exchanged a position so peculiarly uncongenial to his tastes for an appointment in the war-office. His new berth, however, did not possess much stronger attractions for one of his habits of thought than the old desk at the attorney's. The war-office still cherishes a faint tradition that, though a very "ingenious" gentleman he was "a very bad clerk;" and in 1808 he was exceedingly glad to escape from official drudgery and routine, on becoming, though still very young, editor and part-proprietor of another weekly newspaper, set on foot in that year for Mr. John Hunt, and called the *Examiner*. Of this paper he continued the editorial management for some years; and the most important event of his life was destined to arise out of the connection. The trial of John and Leigh Hunt in 1811 for libel, their acquittal, their second trial—ostensibly for a more serious offence, but really for terming the "first gentleman in Europe" an "Adonis of fifty"—and their joint imprisonment, are facts so well known, and form such an integral part of the political history of the time, that it seems unnecessary to enter here into all the details. The penalties were borne with patience and fortitude, and all offers on the part of the government to remit them on certain easy conditions were sturdily rejected. After the expiration of the term, Mr. Hunt, a sufferer in health no less than in fortune, returned to his old post, and continued to write as before for the *Examiner*, which long enjoyed the distinction of being the most ably edited and the most independent among the weekly metropolitan press. Mr. Hunt's editorship brought him into contact with several of the leading literary men of the day; and among the authors whose acquaintance he formed were Campbell, the two Smiths, Keats, Shelley, Coleridge, Hazlitt, Lamb, and Byron. In 1821 a new phase opened in Hunt's career. The cause of liberty was, it was thought, in danger of betrayal, and required its friends to be more active; and at Byron's invitation Hunt determined to transfer the *Examiner* to other hands, and to proceed to Italy with a view to establishing, in conjunction with the author of Childe Harold, Hazlitt, and others, a journal in the interest of reform, to be christened the *Liberal*. Hunt describes in his "Life" the numerous difficulties in which he personally stood in regard to a co-operation in the proposed undertaking. His wife was ill; he himself was ill; he had a large family; and his circumstances, not improved by government prosecutions, were not too flourishing. Altogether he was considerably embarrassed. At length the step was taken. He embarked in November, 1821. "It was by Shelley's advice," he says, "that I acted; and I believe if he had recommended a balloon, I should have been inclined to try it." Four chapters of the "Autobiography" are devoted to an interesting narrative of Hunt's Italian experiences, and a good deal of space is occupied by gossip and anecdote, which will scarcely bear abridgment. He remained in the peninsula four years, a portion of which time he and his family spent under Lord Byron's roof, and the juxtaposition was attended, as might have been expected, by occasional jars. On his return to England, Mr. Hunt resumed his literary labours, chiefly in the shape of contributions to serials, and in periodical works, some of which were his own speculations. Among these were the *Chat of the Week*, *Literary Examiner*, 1817; the *Companion*, 1828; the *Tatler*, 1830–32; and the *London Journal*, 1834–35; and his talents gradually introduced him to the notice of persons able and willing to serve him. Mr. Hunt, prior to his visit to Italy, had published Nos. 1 to 3 of a paper called the *Reflector*, and one hundred numbers of the *Indicator*, 1819-21. A few numbers also appeared of a second *London Journal*, not like its predecessor in folio, but in octavo. The publication, however, did not prosper, and it was discontinued.

The principal works of Mr. Hunt, besides those already named, and exclusively of mere compilations, are—"The Feast of the Poets," 1814; "The Descent of Liberty," a mask, 1815; "Bacchus in Tuscany," trans., n. d.; "Hero and Leander," n. d.; "Story of Rimini," 1816; "Ultra-Crepidarius," a satire on W. Gifford, 1819; "Amyntas, a tale of the woods," 1820 (from Tasso); "Recollections of Lord Byron," 1828; "Sir Ralph Esher," a romance, 1832; "Captain Sword and Captain Pen," poem, 1839; "Legend of Florence," play, 1840; "The Palfrey," poem, 1842; "Christianism," 1846; "Men, Women, and Books," a selection from his uncollected prose writings, 2 vols., 1847; "The Town," 1848; "Autobiography," 3 vols., 1850; "Religion of the Heart," 1853; "Stories in Verse," 1855; "Old Court Suburb," 1855. It was the intention of Mr. Hunt had he been spared a little longer to have republished the "Religion of the Heart;" and there is a copy of this book, corrected in many places, and with "Cardinomia, or religion of the heart," added to the title in the author's hand. In 1847 Lord John Russell procured Mr. Hunt a pension on the civil list of £200 a-year; and this reward, which he had amply won by his old political services and sacrifices, contributed with Shelley's commuted bequest to place him in tolerably comfortable circumstances. His later years were passed in tranquil seclusion and domestic privacy. It was his fortune to outlive the majority of those with whom he had associated at the outset of his career. He saw Keats, Shelley, Byron, Hazlitt, Lamb, and Coleridge sink successively to their graves; and although he did not offer in himself any striking example of longevity, he became at last almost a stranger to the men whom he saw around him, one of a generation which had prematurely vanished. Years rolled on, and his own time came. "August 28 [1859], at the house of Charles Reynell, Esq., Putney, aged seventy-four, Leigh Hunt, Esq.," forms a record of the melancholy event which the declining health of the deceased had led his friends for some time to anticipate. He died without pain, and death came so quietly that the sick man was hardly conscious of its approach; and his interest in life remained to the last. Those who wish to form a favourable, or even a fair estimate of Leigh Hunt, will judge him by his earlier productions (1813–20): the publication which will make his name live is the "Story of Rimini," 1816. Such as have only read his works are apt to form a very imperfect notion of the accomplished author; for they can know nothing of the riches and charms of his discourse, his gentleness of character, his forgiving nature, and his large heart. One of the noblest of modern political martyrs, was also one of the most charitable and inoffensive of mankind. In person Hunt was tall and slender, and remarkably erect, even as an old man, in his gait. His hair, bleached by age, was in his younger days jet-black; and his features, though not capable of being described as handsome, were full of intelligence. His dark, searching Indian eyes were peculiarly expressive, and there was a fire in them which was quenched only with life.—W. C. H.

* HUNT, William Holman, one of the leaders of the so-called pre-Raphaelite painters, was born about 1826. Whilst still in the schools of the Royal Academy—though he had been an exhibitor at the public galleries for two or three years of pictures differing in no material respect from those of his elders—Mr. Hunt and a few fellow-students, incited apparently by the mediæval movement then in full activity in metropolitan circles, formed themselves into a "brotherhood," with the avowed purpose of restoring painting to its early religious earnestness, truth, and purity, by setting aside the received conventionalism, abandoning the classical or "pagan" motives and themes of the "great masters" of the later Italian schools, and devoting themselves to the study of the earlier religious painters who were the predecessors and teachers of Raphael and his contemporaries, and combining therewith a more direct and minute imitation of nature than had been customary with English painters. Among the brotherhood, Mr. Hunt and Mr. Millais from the first occupied the most conspicuous place in the public eye; the third member in the triumvirate of leaders, Mr. Rosetti, from not exhibiting his pictures publicly, remaining comparatively unknown. Of the remarkable influence of the school on recent English art, it does

not belong to us here to speak. Suffice it to say, that whilst there has been among the "brethren" themselves a growing divergence, Mr. Hunt has on the whole remained steadfast in his adherence to the principles of the league, if he has with growing knowledge and experience seen occasion to modify somewhat the manner of developing them. Mr. Hunt's earliest pre-Raphaelite picture was "A converted British Family sheltering a Christian Missionary from the persecution of the Druids," which was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1850. This was followed in due course by others, of which the most important were "The Hireling Shepherd," 1852; "The Awakened Conscience," and "The Light of the World," 1854, the latter widely known by its separate exhibition throughout the provinces, and by the engraving. Mr. Hunt now made a prolonged visit to the Holy Land, in order to study on the spot scriptural scenery, costume, and character. Of this visit some particulars have been published in the memoir of Mr. Seddon. Its first-fruits were shown in the extraordinary picture exhibited in 1856, under the title of "The Scapegoat." Far more important in every way, however, is his later work, "Christ in the Temple," the result of numberless studies made in Jerusalem, and since his return in England, of some four years of constant devotion of mind and pencil. This picture was exhibited alone in the German gallery, London, in 1860, and proved so attractive that it was again made an independent exhibition with equal success in 1861. A few eastern studies are all that Mr. Hunt has shown, besides his great work, for the last two or three years.—J. T–e.

HUNTER, Anne, wife of the celebrated anatomist John Hunter, was a writer of elegant but somewhat feeble verse, a collection of which was published in 1802. Her "Death Song" of the young Indian, the son of Alknomook, is the most spirited composition in the volume. Some of her best songs, being married to the immortal music of Haydn, are still sung in circles where the name of the amiable and accomplished writer is forgotten; such is "My Mother bids me bind my hair," which was first written to an air of Pleydell's. Mrs. Hunter survived her husband twenty-eight years, and lived to see her brother, Sir Everard Home, acquire in surgery a celebrity only less than John Hunter's. She died in Holles Street, London, January 7, 1821, in the seventy-ninth year of her age.—R. H.

HUNTER, Henry, born at Culross on the northern shore of the frith of Forth, August 25, 1741. Educated at the university of Edinburgh, he was licensed May 2, 1764, and rose into such instant popularity that several congregations competed for the services of the young Apollos. He accepted an invitation to become the minister of South Leith, and was ordained January 9, 1766. Three years after his settlement here he paid a visit to London, and on the Scotch congregations there his preaching produced so great an impression, that soon after his return he was followed by invitations to the pastorate of Swallow Street and London Wall, the latter of which he accepted, and was inducted to the charge, August 11, 1771. At that period London Wall was the most important Scotch church in the capital. Hunter's sermons were eminently attractive. Released from scholastic trammels, they proceeded in a style remarkably free, graceful, and engaging, pervaded by a fine glow of manly, affectionate feeling, and adorned with an exhaustless profusion of the richest imagery. Soon after his settlement in London, Dr. Hunter began to deliver a course of lectures on the lives of Old Testament worthies. Of these he published two volumes in 1784. They proved so successful that they were speedily followed by five others. His "Sacred Biography" has passed through many editions; and, though the style is too florid, our older experience has not materially altered our youthful prepossessions, and we still deem it a charming book. Besides the "Sacred Biography," Dr. Hunter published various single sermons, afterwards collected into two volumes. He also translated St. Pierre's Studies of Nature, and Euler's Letters to a German Princess, as well as Lavater's great work on Physiognomy. To Lavater he was such a devotee that, in order to make his acquaintance, he undertook a pilgrimage to Zurich in 1787; although he seems to have returned with a reverence somewhat abated towards the egotistical and garrulous old gentleman. Dr. Hunter died at Bristol, October 27, 1802, and was buried in Bunhill Fields on the 6th of November following, where his monument has lately been restored by an admiring fellow-countryman.—J. H.

HUNTER, John, one of the most distinguished anatomists, physiologists, and practical surgeons of any age or nation, was born in 1728 at Long Calderwood, in the parish of Kilbride, in the county of Lanark, where his father possessed a small property. The old gentleman was seventy years of age when this his youngest child was born, and died when the boy had only reached his tenth year. Indulged by both parents, and more especially by his widowed mother, the lad's education was so completely neglected, that at the age of twenty he could do little more than simply read and write, and that only in his own language. This complete want of anything like classical knowledge, though felt by him through his whole life, only showed the more strongly the native genius which he possessed. One of his sisters married a Mr. Buchanan, a cabinetmaker in Glasgow, who soon became involved in pecuniary difficulties. To assist her, to whom he was much attached, he went to Glasgow when he was seventeen years of age, and for three years attended to Mr. Buchanan's business, working himself occasionally when pressing orders arrived. To this, no doubt, in a great measure he owed the manual dexterity which ever distinguished him. Having heard at various times of the great reputation and success which his brother William had achieved in London, and tired of such occupations as he had had for some years, he wrote to him to offer his services as an assistant in his anatomical demonstrations. The offer was frankly accepted; and, accompanied by a Mr. Hamilton, John Hunter performed the journey to London on horseback. He arrived in the metropolis in 1748, and devoted himself thenceforward with the utmost determination and the greatest zeal to anatomical pursuits. He also studied surgery, at first in Chelsea hospital under the celebrated Cheselden, and afterwards in St. Bartholomew's under Mr. Pott. In 1755 he was admitted to a partnership with his brother William, and took part in his lectures. He could not compete with his brother in lecturing, but for making anatomical preparations and for dissections he was unrivalled in skill. He laboured hard for ten years in this way, till at last his health gave way, and he was compelled to seek relaxation and change of air. In 1760, when in his thirty-second year, he obtained an appointment as staff-surgeon, and in the following spring he accompanied the expedition sent out to besiege Belleisle. He remained with the army till 1763, when a peace being negotiated, he returned to London. His health was now re-established, but his prospects of success as a practitioner in London were small indeed. He resumed, however, with unabated zeal his anatomical pursuits; and finding his half-pay and the remuneration from his profession inadequate to his expenses, he commenced a series of lectures on practical anatomy and operative surgery. With the money obtained by these means he purchased a piece of ground at Earl's Court, Brompton, near London, where he built a house, and commenced a series of experiments on physiological subjects which he could not carry on in a crowded city. The fame acquired by his dissections and by these scientific researches led the Royal Society to elect him a fellow; and in 1768 he was appointed surgeon to St. George's hospital. This latter appointment was of great importance to Hunter in a pecuniary point of view, as it led to increase of practice, and enabled him to take pupils who paid him large fees. His whole life was now occupied with the constant and laborious investigation of every branch of natural history and comparative anatomy, physiology, and pathology, to all of which he devoted every hour he could snatch from the requirements of an increasing practice. In 1776 he was appointed surgeon-extraordinary to the king, and in 1789 inspector-general of hospitals, and surgeon-general of the army. During this time and for the remainder of his life he retired as much as he could to his house at Earl's Court, where he continued his researches, and increased the number of his valuable preparations. This collection was now so extensive that he took a large house in Leicester Square to receive it, and he began to arrange and classify it previous to his preparing a complete catalogue of its contents. His health began in 1773 to show symptoms of decline. In that year he had the first attack of that affection of the heart that ultimately carried him off. Though for a few years after that his health at times was pretty good, the attacks of angina pectoris (the particular disease from which he suffered) became gradually more frequent. He experienced also at times peculiar affections in the head, his temper became more and more irritable, and at last on the 16th October, 1793, at the age of sixty-five, he suddenly expired. On that day he attended a meeting of his colleagues at St. George's hospital, when,

annoyed at something said, he left the room to control his rage, and immediately, with a sudden groan, fell dead into the arms of a friend standing by. After his death the blood vessels of both brain and heart were found to have become ossified. His body was interred in the vault under the parish church of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields. John Hunter was below the ordinary middle stature, but he was of an active disposition, and well formed for muscular exertion. He had an open countenance, which, though "impressed with the lines of thought," was by no means habitually severe. When Lavater was shown his portrait he said—"This man thinks for himself." He was quick in manner, readily provoked, and when irritated not easily soothed; but his disposition was candid and free from reserve; he hated deceit, and as he was above every kind of artifice, he detested it in others, and often too openly avowed his sentiments. He never required more than four hours' sleep at night, but almost always slept an hour after dinner. John Hunter was not only one of the most profound anatomists of the age in which he lived, but he is by the common consent of his successors allowed to be one of the greatest men that ever practised surgery. One of the most striking discoveries in this part of his profession—indeed one of the most brilliant in surgery of his century—was the operation for the cure of popliteal aneurism by tying the femoral artery above the tumour in the ham, and without interfering with it. He improved the treatment of the rupture of the tendo achillis, in consequence of having experienced the accident himself when dancing. He invented the method of curing fistula lacrymalis by perforating the os unguis, and curing hydrocele radically by injection. His anatomical discoveries were numerous and important—amongst others the distribution of the blood-vessels of the uterus, which he traced till their disappearance in the placenta. He was the first who demonstrated the existence of lymphatic vessels in birds; described the distribution of the branches of the olfactory nerve, as well as those of the fifth pair; and to him we owe the best and most faithful account of the descent of the testicle in the human subject, from the abdomen into the scrotum. Physiology is also indebted to him for many new views and ingenious suggestions. His chief works are his "Treatise on the Natural History of the Human Teeth;" a "Treatise on the Venereal Disease;" "Observations on certain points of the Animal Economy;" and a "Treatise on Blood, Inflammation, and Gunshot Wounds." But as has been well observed by one of his biographers, "it was less by individual discoveries than by the general tone of scientific investigation which he gave to surgical practice, that he improved it. Before his time surgery had been little more than a mechanical art, somewhat dignified by the material on which it was employed. Hunter first made it a science; and by pointing out its peculiar excellence as affording visible examples of the effects and progress of disease, induced men of far higher attainments than those who had before practised it, to make it their study." The best monument of his genius and talents, however, is the splendid museum which he formed by his sole efforts, and which he made, too, when labouring under every disadvantage of deficient education and limited means. It shows that as an anatomist and physiologist he had no superior. A great object with him during the few last years of his life was to form a complete catalogue of the contents of this museum, which at his death consisted of ten thousand preparations illustrative of human and comparative anatomy, physiology, pathology, and natural history; the great end in view being to show "the gradations which nature follows from the simplest state of life to the most perfect—man." It is much to be regretted that Hunter did not live to finish this task; for had this been done science would have benefited to a great extent, as every year since his museum became public property, and its contents more closely studied, proves that Hunter had been well aware of many facts for the discovery of which other observers have since his death obtained the credit. The care of preparing this catalogue, which Hunter had commenced, was intrusted after his death to his brother-in-law, Sir Everard Home. This gentleman, however, after many delays, and only accomplishing a very small portion of his work, burned the manuscripts left by Hunter, and which he had abstracted from the College of Surgeons, asserting that this was done in accordance with the expressed wish of Hunter before his death. Sir Everard published several volumes of Lectures on Comparative Anatomy, which are said to be in a great measure compiled from Hunter's papers; and it has been asserted that fear lest his plagiarisms should be detected was the cause of the disgraceful act of destroying documents which, had they been published, would have still more highly raised the character of Hunter as a man of science. John Hunter left no fortune behind him; but government purchased his museum from his widow for the sum of £15,000, and handed it over to the College of Surgeons, upon condition that twenty-four lectures should be delivered annually to members of the college, and that under certain regulations the collection should be open to the public. These terms were complied with, the lectures are given, and the public are permitted on certain days of the week to visit the museum. John Hunter married in 1771 a daughter of Mr. Boyne Home, by whom he had several children. His marriage seems to have been a happy one, and his widow, an accomplished lady, survived him many years, dying in 1821 at the advanced age of seventy-nine.—W. B–d.

HUNTER, John, professor of humanity in the university of St. Andrew's, and a learned commentator of Latin classics, was born in 1747 at Closeburn in Dumfriesshire. Although his first publication was "An Essay on certain Conjunctions, particularly the Greek ΔΕ," contributed to the Transactions of the Society of Edinburgh in 1788, he is best known by his editions of Horace, Virgil, and Juvenal. His first edition of Horace was published in 1797, and was reprinted in 1813. It contains a variety of emendations on the text and punctuation of the recognized editions, illustrated by many valuable conjectural new readings. Great critical sagacity is also displayed in Dr. Hunter's annotations to Virgil, of which he published an edition in 1800. The preface especially contains a number of very interesting discussions. An account of this work may be seen in the *Edinburgh Review*, vol. iii. p. 60. Heyne himself publicly declared this edition of Virgil to be superior to any that he had previously examined. The edition of Juvenal appeared in 1806. Dr. Hunter became principal of the United college of St. Salvador and St. Leonard; and, having reached the unusual age of ninety years, died in 1837.—R. H.

HUNTER, Joseph, an eminent writer on British antiquities and local history, was born at Sheffield, on February 6th, 1783. His father being engaged in the cutlery trade of that town, and his mother dying while he was yet very young, Joseph was placed under the guardianship of Mr. Evans, the minister to a congregation of presbyterian dissenters. When a mere schoolboy he devoted his leisure time to the study of historical, topographical, and genealogical subjects, copying the monumental inscriptions in the neighbouring churches. In 1805, as a preparation for his destined calling, he was placed at a college in York, under Mr. Wellbeloved, to be trained for the ministry. He there acquired, in the study of the Greek and Hebrew scriptures, a habit of minute verbal criticism that characterized his mind through life. In his twenty-sixth year he became minister of a congregation of presbyterian dissenters at Bath, where he continued to reside for twenty-four years. Meanwhile the materials for a history of his native place had accumulated in his hand, and having been verified and arranged with all "the skill of a critic and the assiduity of a lawyer," were published in 1819, under the title of "Hallamshire: the history and topography of the Parish of Sheffield," &c., folio. This work at once took a high place in topographical literature; and Mr. Hunter's fame, as an accurate and interesting writer of local history, was fully and finally established by his "South Yorkshire: the history and topography of the Deanery of Doncaster," &c. 2 vols., folio, 1828–31. In an essay prefixed to the first volume of this work the scope and significance, the philosophy in short, of studies of this kind are admirably set forth. In 1833 Mr. Hunter's intimate acquaintance with ancient writings and minute points of history procured him the appointment of sub-commissioner of the public records, which office was, in 1838, on the reconstruction of the record department, exchanged for that of assistant-keeper of the first class. He edited some of the volumes published by the commission, and was engaged to the last in the special duty of calendaring the queen's remembrancer's records, a task that still remains to be finished by others. Soon after his removal to London, Mr. Hunter was engaged in the famous "Hewley lawsuit" which ended in depriving the unitarians of the benefits they had so long enjoyed from Lady Hewley's charity. Mr. Hunter died, after two years of great suffering, in London, May 9th, 1861.—R. H.

HUNTER, William, M.D., one of the best anatomists and most distinguished and philosophic accoucheurs of his age. He was an elder brother of John Hunter, and had he no other claims upon posterity, it would be sufficient distinction to be known as having been his preceptor in anatomy, and first patron. Long Calderwood in the parish of Kilbride, in Lanarkshire, was a small estate which had been for some time in the possession of the Hunter family, and here he was born in the year 1718. At the age of fourteen he was sent by his parents to the university of Glasgow, where it appears he pursued the usual studies with diligence and success, obtaining the esteem of both professors and fellow-students. By his father he was intended for the church, but after five years' study at the college, his mind became embued with what he thought conscientious scruples at subscribing to the articles of faith. In this state of hesitation he became acquainted with the celebrated Dr. Cullen, afterwards professor of medicine in the university of Edinburgh; but who at this period was practising his profession as surgeon at Hamilton. A friendship between the two young men was immediately formed; and Cullen's persuasion coming to the aid of Hunter's own views, he determined to abandon the church, and take to medicine as his profession. His father having given his consent to this change of profession, in 1737 he went to reside with Dr. Cullen. He remained with him for three years, the three happiest years in his life, he used to say afterwards; and at the end of that time a partnership was formed between them. It was part of their agreement that William Hunter should take care of the surgical, and Cullen the medical cases that occurred in their practice, and that each should alternately pass a winter at some large medical school, while the other remained to take charge of the patients. It was otherwise destined, however, and this partnership soon terminated. It was arranged that Hunter should first proceed to Edinburgh, and then to London, for the purpose of pursuing his medical studies, and that he should then return to Hamilton. In November, 1740, he accordingly repaired to Edinburgh, where he passed the winter attending the lectures of the celebrated Dr. Monro and other professors; and in the spring of 1741 he proceeded to London. Here he took up his abode with Dr. Smellie the celebrated accoucheur, attending likewise the anatomical class of Dr. Frank Nicholls, and studying surgery at St. George's hospital. The well-known printer, Mr. Foulis of Glasgow, had given him a letter of introduction to Dr. Douglas, at that time a practitioner of eminence in London, and who was engaged on a great anatomical work on the bones. Recognizing Hunter as an acute observer, and a young man of industry and ability, he at once invited him to his house, and obtained his consent to become his assistant in his dissections, and a teacher for his son. The situation thus opened to him was so advantageous that Dr. Cullen readily consented, with a view to forward his friend's advancement, to cancel the articles of partnership, and leave him free to pursue the path which now promised to lead him to fame and fortune. He was thus enabled to take advantage of the means of instruction which surrounded him, and to pursue his studies with assiduity. He soon became such an expert dissector, that his liberal patron, Dr. Douglas, went to the expense of having several of his preparations engraved. He lost this kind friend, however, in the spring of 1742, but continued to reside for several years afterwards in his family, which consisted of his widow and two children, attending as before to the education of the latter. He published in the following year, in the Transactions of the Royal Society, his first essay "On the Structure and Diseases of Articulating Cartilages;" and patiently prepared himself by diligent study and making numerous preparations for giving lectures on anatomy. A good opportunity for this was not very long in offering itself. Mr. Samuel Sharpe had for some time been giving a course of lectures on operative surgery to a society of naval surgeons, which at that period existed, and who had rooms in Covent Garden. Finding this to interfere too much with his other engagements, he resigned in favour of William Hunter, who embraced the opportunity, and gave his first course of lectures in 1746. His success as a lecturer was so great, that the members of this society requested him to extend his course to anatomy, and gave him the free use of their rooms. Thus commenced that brilliant career which he was soon after destined to follow. In 1747 he was admitted a member of the College of Surgeons, and after the close of his lectures in the spring of the following year, he set out with his pupil, Mr. James Douglas, on a tour to the continent; visiting particularly the schools of Leyden and Paris. Although up to this time Hunter practised surgery as well as midwifery, he had always preferred the latter, and after his return to London, being appointed a surgeon accoucheur to the Middlesex hospital, he determined to confine himself to that particular branch of the profession. In this practice he was eminently successful, as his manners and address were extremely conciliating and engaging, and his reputation as an anatomist encouraged a belief that his minute knowledge of the human frame, would necessarily give him great command in cases of danger and difficulty. In 1750 he obtained the degree of M.D. from the university of Glasgow; and in 1762 when the queen became pregnant, he was consulted on the occasion. In 1764 he was appointed physician extraordinary to her majesty. His time had now for some time past been so completely occupied with the duties and labours of his practice, that he had been compelled to take a partner to assist him in his anatomical lectures and dissections. His brother John, who had for some years filled this situation, when he went abroad was succeeded by Mr. Hewson; and he again after some time was succeeded by Mr. Cruickshank. Honours now rapidly followed. In 1767 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society. In 1768 he became a fellow of the Society of Arts, and at the institution of the Academy was appointed by his majesty professor of anatomy. In 1781 he was unanimously elected successor to Dr. Fothergill, as president of the Royal College of Physicians of London; and in 1782 he was elected a foreign associate of the Royal Academy of Sciences in Paris. Honoured by the esteem of his sovereign, complimented by foreign academies, consulted by persons of all ranks, and possessor of a large fortune, he was nevertheless subjected to severe illness arising chiefly from gout; and after suffering for some time, he succumbed to a severe attack, and died on the 30th March, 1783, in the sixty-fifth year of his age. On his deathbed he remarked to his friend Mr. Combe—"Had I strength enough to hold a pen, I would write how easy and pleasant a thing it is to die." His body was interred in the rector's vault of St. James' church, Westminster.

Dr. Hunter's published works are not very numerous; but in addition to his essay mentioned above, read before the Royal Society, on the structure and diseases of the articulating cartilages, in which he threw considerable light upon a subject that had not been hitherto sufficiently studied, he was the author of several essays in the Philosophical Transactions and Medical Observations. The most important are those relating to his discovery of varicose aneurism, on the origin and use of the lymphatics, on retroversion of the uterus, and on the membrana decidua reflexa. Some related to subjects connected with natural history; as, for instance, a paper on some fossil bones from the Ohio, in which he showed, chiefly from the structure of the teeth, that they belonged to a large extinct animal different from the elephant, with which they had previously been confounded; a description of the nyl-ghau, a kind of antelope peculiar to India, &c. In 1762 he published his "Medical Commentaries," a work in which he vigorously asserted his claim to priority in making several anatomical discoveries, over that of Dr. Monro secundus, professor of anatomy at Edinburgh. But his great work, and that upon which his fame chiefly rests, is his "Anatomy of the Gravid Uterus." This work engaged his attention and labours for nearly thirty years, and consists of thirty-four folio plates, representing the parts in their natural size, most accurately and beautifully engraved from dissections made by himself and his brother John, and illustrative of the most important subjects in midwifery. He had commenced a work describing these plates, but his death occurred before it was completed; and it was not till 1794 that the work appeared, edited by his nephew, Dr. Matthew Baillie. Dr. Hunter was peculiarly tenacious upon the subject of the priority of his claims to anatomical discoveries; and in addition to his disagreeable controversies with Dr. Monro and others, he unfortunately entered into a dispute with his brother John, relative to some claims made by the latter to the discovery of the structure of the placenta. This dispute produced an estrangement between the two brothers, which continued during the rest of Dr. Hunter's life, a partial reconciliation only taking place on his deathbed. Dr. Hunter was a man of extensive knowledge; he was a clear and elegant writer, an accomplished gentleman, an excellent orator, and a most able and lucid lecturer. As far as regards midwifery, he